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THE

MORRIS FAMILY

OF

PHILADELPHIA

DESCENDANTS OF

ANTHONY MORRIS

Born 1654-1721 Died

BY

ROBERT C. MOON, M. D.

VOL. II

PHILADELPHIA
ROBERT C. MOON, M. D., WALNUT STREET
1898

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PINE STREET MEETING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Howard Edwards has favoured us with the following, in reference to this Meeting House, situated on Pine Street below 2nd, south side:—

"The representatives of Three Generations of the Morris-Buckley family were successively married in the Friends' Meeting House, Pine Street, Philadelphia.

William and Sarah Buckley, ...April 11, 1771.
Thomas and Sarah P. Howard, ...July 8, 1801.
Samuel H. and Elizabeth B. Edwards, ...Oct. 10, 1832.

(This was, probably, the last couple married there).

"This venerable building was erected in 1753, and was used as a place of worship until 1832, when the congregation removed to their new Meeting House on Orange St. From this period until its demolition in 18—, the old Pine Street meeting was deserted. A few years before it was taken down, the writer visited it, and found it fast going to decay. There was a large hole in the roof, and bricks and rubbish were lying on the floor in every direction. Here, formerly worshipped and preached, the most eminent members of the Society of Friends in their day, such as *James Pemberton*, once *Speaker* of the Provincial Assembly, and a prominent man in public affairs, until the Revolution of which he did not approve, and thereby causing him to retire from public life; *Nicholas Waln*, once famous as a lawyer; *Arthur Howell*, *Daniel Offley* and *William Savery*, who was the instrument in the conversion of the renowned *Elizabeth Fry*. Here also, occasionally, Governor McKean, who then lived at the N. E. corner of 3rd & Pine Streets, quietly took a seat and worshipped with the audience.

"In the days when watches were not generally used, it was customary to have Sun-dials affixed to the walls of houses. One of these was then on the residence of *Anthony Morris* (but of *which* generation is not known), on the north side of Pine Street, directly opposite the Meeting House, and was consulted by the congregation meeting there."

THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The following particulars, written in 1866, are kindly furnished by Mr. Howard Edwards, whose ancestors were, for many years, residents in Third Street and its neighborhood.

"During the latter part of the Eighteenth century, Third Street from Walnut to Pine, was the Court End of the Town. The most imposing structure was 'Bingham Mansion,' the grounds of which covered not less than *three acres*, extending the whole distance, 396 feet from 3rd to 4th, along 4th St. 293 feet from Spruce, to the lot now occupied by the Sergeant property. On 3rd St., the line extended north, as far as the residence of the late William Rawle, now the property of Isaiah Hacker and numbered 258.

"Another fine old mansion, was that owned and occupied by Thomas Willing, one of the most prominent and wealthy men of the City and State. He was successively Secretary of the Delegates of the Albany Congress in 1754; Mayor; Assemblyman; President of the Provincial Congress; Delegate to the Congress of the Confederation; President of the first chartered Bank in America, and also of the first Bank of the United States.

"At this house, Washington, and other eminent characters, resorted. It had a spacious yard, extending southward on 3rd St. from Willing's Alley, now occupied by houses Nos. 246 and 242.* This lot ran back to 4th St. and far onward to Spruce St. On the south end of the same lot, Charles Willing the father of Thomas Willing, built a residence for his son-in-law Capt. William Byrd of Westover, Virginia. In this house General Washington lived, and had his headquarters, and it was afterwards occupied by Chief Justice Chew.

"The old buttonwood tree which stood before the Willing Mansion, and was cut down a few years since, was planted as far back as 1749.

"Farther down 3rd Street, on the same side, stood another mansion, also belonging to Mr. Bingham.

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*The Willing Mansion was built by the father of Thomas Willing, not by his son, as many suppose.

"At one period, Governor John Penn resided in this square, and occasioned much surprise, by introducing larger windows than had been previously used,—six by eight, and eight by ten, until then, were the largest sizes known. The whole square in 1799, from Willing's Alley to Spruce Street, along 4th st., now filled by fifty-four houses, was occupied only by the *five* mansions previously enumerated.

"Long after the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, all the ground in the rear of 'Bingham Mansion' to 4th St. and all South of it to Spruce St., was a vacant grass field, enclosed by a rail fence.

"So much for the West side of 3rd St. On the East side, the most prominent building, and still standing, was St. Paul's Church which was built in 1760. Here George Whitfield preached, and tradition relates, to so large an audience, that the front of the church-yard was filled, as well as across the street to Thomas Willing's pavement directly opposite.

"South of Saint Paul's was the homestead of Sarah Buckley, an old-fashioned two story brick house, quaintly and substantially built with a beautiful garden in the rear, and peacefully standing in the same, the old English Walnut Tree. As the revered and sainted occupants of this house sat at the primitive windows, they saw the Provincial Governors pass along, to attend Divine Services at the Church, where they occupied a pew tendered them by the Vestry.

"Of other mansions on this side of 3rd Street, and in this neighborhood, but little has been recorded. One of the oldest, remaining at this time, stands at the South East corner of 3rd & York Streets, and now turned into offices. It was owned and occupied by Richard Willing, son of Thomas Willing. He died a few years since, at an advanced age. He inherited but little, if any of his father's public spirit, and was a haughty, reserved and overbearing man, exceedingly rough and coarse in his manners. His funeral was conducted in aristocratic style; the coffin was carried on a bier to St. Peter's, and was ornamented with large silver handles, and escorted by pall-bearers.

"Farther down 3rd Street, at the corner of Pine Street, stood Governor McKean's residence.

"At the S. W. corner of 3rd and Walnut Street, stood a large

brick house, once the residence of James Wilson, Esq , a prominent lawyer, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was here, in 1779, that a terrible riot occurred, because of James Wilson's services, as attorney, for Roberts and Carlisle, who suffered capital punishment, as traitors. A furious mob besieged his house; whilst his friends, some of the most prominent citizens being of the number, came to the rescue; the city troop also assisted him; amongst those who rendered him essential service was Capt. Samuel Morris, Sarah Buckley's brother. In this disgraceful affair, several were wounded, and a few died.

"In August 1795, Oliver Wolcott, then Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet wrote thus: 'I have secured a house in 3rd Street *which is a respectable part of the City.* The rent is £100 which is excessive, and nearly double the former amount.'

"Along this square, on his way to St. Peter's, might have been seen, times innumerable, Bishop White, who then resided in Walnut Street, on the north side, a few doors above 3rd Street.

"In 4th Street, nearly opposite Willing's Alley, stood the residence of Chief Justice Shippen, much the same in size and appearance as the Willing Mansion. It was here, that his daughter married the traitor Arnold; it was afterwards the residence of Dr. Rush.

"It was amid these hallowed scenes and associations, that this time-honored family, now no more, once so freely mingled. They were brought in almost daily contact with Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and the other Continental characters, as well as State and local celebrities.

"They moved in the highest social circles, and what is more, adorned them. Paradoxical as it may seem, there was in those days, as well as a long time previous, a powerful Quaker aristocracy, whose influence was strongly felt in every direction.

"Says a writer of modern times:—

"The Logans, Shippens, Pembertons, Morrisses, Walns, and Lloyds formed the elder part of the Provincial aristocracy * * * Their ancestors had come on the Welcome, along with Penn himself, and whatever had been their rank at home, in many cases it was of unquestionable respectability. They formed in Pennsylvania a sort of 'Battle Abbey Roll,' and sometime before the death of Penn, had obtained a peaceable possession, from

which the advent of a class more liberal, educated and accomplished, has never dispossessed their names."*

Mr. Edwards eloquently concludes: "Though these once fair and active forms now slumber in nameless graves, they have by no means left nameless characters behind them. Of them, it may be truly said, in the language of the Apocalyptic message to the Church of Sardis, that 'they have not defiled their garments, and they shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy.'"

53. Thomas Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the fifth son of Anthony Morris[4] and his first wife Sarah Powell, was b. 11th mo. (Jan.) 25th, 1745/6, at a house on 2nd Street below Dock; d. 10th mo. 2nd, 1809; m. 10th mo. 6th, 1768, at Philadelphia Meeting, Mary Saunders, b. 2nd mo. 14th, 1748; d. 7th mo. 22nd, 1774—dau. of Joseph Saunders and Hannah Reeve. At the time of his marriage Thomas Morris is styled "House Carpenter," but afterwards, he occupied the Morris Mansion on 2nd Street, above Arch Street, and there he received the corpse of his brother, Major Anthony Morris, after the Battle of Princeton, 1777. After the death of Major Anthony Morris, his brothers Samuel and Thomas, on April 14, 1777, entered into partnership to carry on the business at the 2nd Street Brewery, but on July 1, 1779, they dissolved by mutual consent, and Thomas Morris became the sole owner of the business and property.

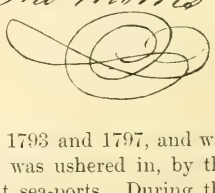
Thomas Morris took an active part in Educational matters, in Philadelphia. He was appointed an "Overseer" of the Public School 11th mo. 1st., 1782; he became one of the Committee for building the Philadelphia Library in 1789, and was one of the Committee for building the Westtown Friends' Boarding School in 1800. On June 5, 1780, he contributed £600 to the Pennsylvania Hospital,† and served on its Board of Managers from 1793 till his death in 1809. He was noted for his regular attendance

* *Vide* Griswold's "Republican Court in the days of Washington."

† Dr. Thomas G. Morton informs us, that this contribution was duly entered upon the record, but that "on that date Continental money had become so depreciated, that Mr. Morris' £600 was only worth £10 in State money, or $26.27, which constituted him a contributor to the Hospital."

at the meetings, and for his punctuality, always arriving at the stroke of the hour. He was a director of the Hand in Hand Company in 1791.

Thomas Morris appears to have been a keen observer of passing events, and in his Diary (kindly lent to the writer by the late Miss Anne J. Morris, for inspection), we find recorded, the state of the weather from day to day. From it, we gather, that storms with thunder and lightning, hail and snow, high winds, tidal waves, and damage by freshets and inundations, were as prevalent 100 years ago, as they are in our own time. He refers, in much detail, to the Epidemics of yellow fever raging in Philadelphia in 1793 and 1797, and was fully of the belief that every outbreak was ushered in, by the arrival of infected persons from distant sea-ports. During the first epidemic, he lost his own son Anthony, and his two other sons were seriously sick of the fever, but they recovered. Under the date 4th mo. 22nd, 1801, is the following entry in reference to the death of a faithful servant: "Worthy old and faithful Mary Mitchell died of pleurisy. Doctor Wistar attended her. She was five times bled, twice blistered, once cupped, and took all the Medicines prescribed, but the strength of the disease, proved too much for her weak frame!"



On 12th mo. 12th, 1802, is the entry, "Dr. C. Wistar inoculated our little Elizabeth, according to the new fashioned mode, with the Cow Pox." Scattered throughout the Diary, are references to fires which broke out in various parts of the city. Frequently he mentions having to go out in the night time, "to assist in putting out the fire." On 10th mo. 14th, 1806, he writes, "Fire at Geo. Hunter's, 2nd below Dock St.—next lot, but one, South of my house, (late Brother Israel's and my joint property). It put to great hazard my brother Samuel's brewhouse on the north side, from saltpetre and dangerous Chemicals." Thomas Morris had previously on 9th mo. 1st, 1803, referred to a "Fire in neighbourhood of Samuel Morris Brewery on Pear Street."

A perusal of this Diary, has afforded the writer, opportunities for verifying many dates of births, marriages and deaths in the family.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL — BOYS' WING AND SOUTH FRONT, 1830-1885

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MARRIOTT C. MORRIS

Thomas Morris[5] executed his will 16th Sept., 1809, and it was probated Oct. 12, 1809.*

By it, he leaves "all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, to his sons, Joseph S. Morris, and Thomas Morris, with the following advice: 'I recommend to my said children, to apply the income of my Estate to the payment and discharge of my just debts, which being accomplished, I do then, without hesitation, further recommend their pursuing the desirable object of using the entire income of my Estate, to Extinguish any debts which they may owe, especially bank dependencies of any kind, and then resolve, (and keep their resolution) never more to have any dealings with banks, nor ever to become responsible, as surety for any person whomsoever, on any account.'" His two sons are appointed executors.

Mary Saunders, the wife of Thomas Morris,[5] was the daughter of Joseph Saunders and Hannah Reeve.†

Mary Saunders was b. 2d mo. 14th, 1748; d. 7th mo. 22nd, 1774. We find in the Diary of her husband, under date 7th mo. 22nd, 1802: "This completes 28 years, since Death bereaved me of that Blessing most dear of mortal engagements."

The following obituary appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of July 27, 1774:—

"On Friday the 22nd instant, died in this city, Mrs. Mary Morris, wife of Mr. Thomas Morris, in the 27th year of her age. Her remains were deposited in the Friends' burial-ground, being attended to the grave by a large number of respectable people.

"Her soul, when just upon the verge of life,
Confiding in its unaffected purity,
Look'd forward with unspeakable delight,
And felt a foretaste of the joys of Heaven.
Divested of its earthly clog, it soar'd
To those blest realms, where joy forever reigns,
Where tears are wip'd away, where pain and anguish,
(The sad attendants on mortality),
Are felt no more. Oh! most delightful change,
From the most struggling throes of parting life,
To scenes of glory and eternal bliss."

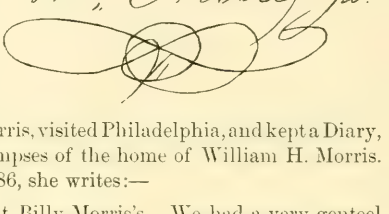
Vide Will Book, No. 2, p. 553, Phila.

†Joseph Saunders, b. 11mo. 8th, 1712, at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, England; Hannah Reeve, b. 9mo. 15th, 1717, at Whitby, Yorkshire, England; d. 2mo. 8th, 1788, in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris had issue:—

150. Sarah Morris, b. 8mo. 3, 1769; d. unm. 5mo. 10, 1780.
151. Anthony S. Morris, b. 2mo. 28, 1771; d. of yellow fever 9mo. 10, 1793.
152. Joseph S. Morris, b. 9mo. 15, 1772; d. 2mo. 16, 1817; m. 6mo. 18, 1795, Abigail Marshall.
153. Thomas Morris, b. 7mo. 13, 1774; d. 4mo. 14, 1841; m. 6mo. 8, 1797, Sarah Marshall.

54. William Hudson Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony Morris[4] and his second wife Elizabeth Hudson, was b. 3d mo. 10th, 1753; d. 9th mo. 14th, 1807; m. at Philadelphia Meeting, 9th mo. 5th, 1776, Sarah Warder, dau. of Jeremiah and Mary Warder.



In the year 1786, Mrs. Ann Warder, (*née* Head), wife of John Warder, and sister-in-law to Sally (Warder) Morris, visited Philadelphia, and kept a Diary, from which we gain glimpses of the home of William H. Morris.

On 6th mo. 13th, 1786, she writes:—

"The family dined at Billy Morris's. We had a very genteel dinner, indeed, I think, from my present observation, that people here, are more superb in their entertainments than with us.

"The greatest luxury is the abundance of fruit. We have pine-apples, strawberries, cherries, peas. We remained the evening, until twelve o'clock, which doings we have been guilty of every night, supping late, and chatting after; sometimes a walk after dark, which is much the practice here, owing to the heat of the day. I dread the increase about two months hence."

7th mo. 29th, 1786.

"We dined to-day at Sister Morris's and had a favourite dish, of which I have not before tasted, since my arrival (a nice little pig); we also had for the first time a good watermelon, (about which the natives of this country talk much about), and which in hot weather, tastes like sweetened snow."

On 8th mo. 11th she dined at the Morrises again, and wrote in her diary: "We had an English Dinner, fish, roast beef, plum

pudding and pies, all very good, which indeed every thing is always here, for Billy is provider, and I call him a little of an Epicure. At three o'clock we ate a fine watermelon."

"11th mo. 5th. Dined with brother Vaux at Billy Morris's, on Venison, the first I have eaten here, which I think preferable to ours, as the flavor is milder."

"11th mo. 28th. Uncle Head and Billy and Sally Morris spent the evening with us. Sally had sent me for supper, six of such oysters thou canst form no idea of, two of them were sufficient for me." *

"Wm. Morris was a merchant, and became the proprietor of most of the coal lands at the head of the Schuylkill canal, he found coal, and took a quantity of Anthracite coal from near Port Carbon, to Phila. about the year 1800; but all his efforts failed to bring it into use, and he abandoned the project, and his sons sold the lands to their late proprietor, Wm. Potts."

In 1802, upon the death of Luke Morris, his brother, William Morris, became one of the Sureties for Administration to the widow Ann Morris. He was then described as "William Morris of Reading, Merchant."

William Hudson and Sarah (Warder) Morris had issue:—

154. Anthony Morris, b. Sept. 18, 1777; d. Nov. 10, 1779.
155. Jeremiah Morris, b. Jan. 12, 1779; d. Aug. 10, 1779.
156. Elizabeth Morris, b. Aug. 1, 1780; d. March 3, 1781.
157. Anthony H. Morris, b. Aug. 5, 1781; d. unm. March 1, 1863.
158. William Morris, b. Nov. 18, 1782; d. unm. at Madeira, Feb. 27, 1813. He was the first to discover Iron ore in the Blue Mountains, on May 13, 1805, and iron was made from it at the Greenwood Forge, on the following day, May 14, 1805, by Hazael Hughes.
159. Jeremiah Morris, b. April 7, 1784; d. July 20, 1825; m. March 7, 1808, Sarah Billington.
160. Warder Morris, b. July 13, 1785; d. July 25, 1785.
161. Mary Eliza Morris, b. Feb. 10, 1788; d. Jan. 18, 1826; m. Jacob B. Weidman, of Lebanon, Pa., son of Judge Weidman (a Captain in Revolutionary Army, and one of the original members of the Cincinnati).
162. Warder Morris, b. Oct. 3, 1789; d. March 10, 1863; m. March 27, 1826, Matilda Billington.

* *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. xvii., pp. 448, 459, 461, Vol. xviii., pp. 54, 56.

THE WARDER FAMILY.

The earliest person named Warder, from whom descent can be reliably traced, was William Warder of Nunwell, Parish of Brading, Isle of Wight, England, where he resided about the latter quarter of the 17th century. He is probably the same person mentioned by Besse who suffered as a Friend for his religious principles, and was confined in Newgate Prison in London, in 1684.

Willoughby Warder, son of William, was born in England, probably between 1635 and 1645. He immigrated to America from the Isle of Wight about 1700, and settled in Falls Township, Bucks County, Penna., on a Plantation on the Delaware River, which he purchased from the Estate of Phineas Pemberton. It was known as "Grove Place." He died in Bucks County in 1725, having stated in his will that he had attained to a "great age."

He was twice married, both times in England. The maiden names of his wives are unknown. His second wife was a widow named Howell. She survived him many years.

Willoughby Warder had three children by his first wife—Solomon Warder, Rachel Warder and Willoughby Warder, Jr. Rachel married Samuel Baker in 1703, and was mother of Joseph Baker who in 1749 married Esther Head, daughter of John Head and a younger sister of Mary Head, hereafter mentioned as the wife of Jeremiah Warder. The late Judge Sharswood of the Supreme Court of Penna., was a descendant of Rachel Warder.

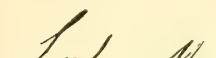
Willoughby Warder, Jr., was born in England, and seems to have come to America, with his father Willoughby Warder the elder. He was married to his first wife, Sarah Bowyer, daughter of John Bowyer, in Philadelphia, 2nd mo. 13th, 1710. She did not long survive her marriage. The name of his second wife is unknown, as well as the date of his second marriage. It was however probably in 1713 or 1714. He died in the 3rd mo., 1728.

By his first wife, Willoughby Warder, Jr., had one son, Jeremiah Warder, born in Bucks County, Jan. 1, 1711. He was in early life introduced into extensive mercantile business, and at the time of his death, (1st mo. 3rd, 1783), was considered "one of the richest men in outward goods among Friends" in Philadelphia.

Although he was a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, he was suspected of being in sympathy with the crown, during the Revolutionary struggle, and his name was included in the warrant of arrest, which was issued for various Friends in Philadelphia, most of whom were exiled to Virginia. Jeremiah Warder escaped exile, owing to some cause which has not been ascertained. His youngest son, John Warder, was a pronounced tory and resided in England throughout most of the period covered by the struggle between the colonies and the crown.

Of his numerous children, Susanna, b. 5th mo. 17th, 1749, m. James Vaux, 1st mo. 9th, 1777, and Sarah, b. 1st mo. 28th, 1753, m. William Morris, 2nd mo. 5th, 1776.*

55. Luke Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) b. 4th mo. 10th, 1760; d. 3rd mo. 20th, 1802; m. 5th mo. 9th, 1786, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Ann Willing, b. Aug. 28, 1767; d. Jan. 11, 1853, at Germantown.



Luke Morris,[5] was commissioned Captain of the Fifth Battalion of the Philadelphia Militia, 1785.

Luke Morris,[5] was commissioned Lieutenant of Delaware County, probably in 1789.†

Ann Willing Morris, the wife of Luke Morris,[5] was b. Aug. 28, 1767; d. at her residence in Germantown, Jan. 11, 1853; m. Luke Morris May 9, 1786. She was the daughter of Charles Willing and Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, his wife. Charles Willing (son of Charles Willing and Anna Shippen), was b. May 30, 1738; d. March 22, 1788, at Coventry Farm, Delaware County, Penna.; m. May 24, 1760, in Barbados, to Elizabeth Hannah (dau. of Paul Carrington and Elizabeth Gibbes), b. March 12, 1739–40. After their marriage Charles and Elizabeth Hannah Willing came to Philadelphia, but Elizabeth returned to Barbados, as a Widow, where she died Oct. 12, 1795. Their daughter Ann was born at the commencement of one of the most important epochs in the world's history.

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*These notes upon the Warder family are kindly furnished by Mr. George Vaux.

†*Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 794.

The following *Obituary* written shortly after the death of Mrs. Ann Willing Morris well describes her remarkable characteristics:—

"The papers of the past week announce the decease, at her late residence, Germantown, on the morning of the 11th of January, 1853, of Mrs. Ann Willing Morris, relict of Luke Morris, Esq., of Peckham.

"The death of this venerable and distinguished lady, severs another of the few remaining links connecting the present with the distant and fruitful past; with the many who, from social or political position, were prominent in Philadelphia society, during the infancy of the Republic.

"Mrs. Morris was a daughter of Charles Willing, Esq., a prominent name in the early mercantile history of Philadelphia, whose father, of the same name, held the office of Mayor, at a time when, more than at present, that post was regarded as one of much distinction, and usually conferred upon those of the magistracy who had earned it by service to society, or through recognized and substantial merit. Mr. Willing was Mayor in 1748, and again in 1754; and it is, perhaps, remarkable that so many persons connected with the subject of this notice, by kindred ties, or by marriage, should have been chosen to the same office. Edward Shippen, in 1701, was the first Mayor of Philadelphia.* He had been elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1695; and, from 1702 to 1704 was President of the Governor's Council. Anthony Morris[2] was Mayor in 1703/4, and his son Anthony[3] in 1738/9; William Hudson in 1725/6; Henry Harrison in 1762; Thomas Willing in 1763; Samuel Powel in 1775 and 1789, and Robert Wharton in subsequent time.

"Mr. Powel inherited the wealth, with the substantial respectability of his father, whose activity, shrewdness and thrift, placed him among the most wealthy and influential of the citizens of the primitive time, so zealously and fully chronicled by Watson, in his interesting 'Annals.' Mr. Thomas Willing was eminent as a successful merchant, and was President of the first Bank of the United States. He was, also, a member of the Congress of 1776, but, unfortunately, his signature, like that of Mr. Dickinson, was withheld from the Declaration of Independence.

* *I. e.* Under the charter of that year.

ANN WILLING MORRIS

No. 55

"At the house of the younger Mr. Powel,—her uncle by marriage, at her own home, and at the residences of her grandmother and aunts, Mrs. Morris was constantly in the society of many of the most eminent of those whom public duties, or curiosity, compelled or attracted to the seat of political authority; and it was among these that the strong Whig principles to which—through life—she earnestly adhered, were first imbibed, and which all her private and subsequent associations, strengthened and confirmed. She refused to participate in the captivating festivities of the celebrated 'Meschianza,' an entertainment described as a 'tilt and tournament,' given in May, 1778, at the *country* seat of a worthy citizen in *Southwark*, by the officers of the army of Sir William Howe, to that lethargic commander, on the eve of his return to England, whither he had been recalled for alleged inefficiency in the prosecution of the war. Many of the most distinguished among the belles of Philadelphia, were conspicuous guests on that memorable occasion, but it was always a source of just pride on the part of Mrs. Morris, often expressed, that those of her immediate family, refused the proffered civilities of the enemies of her country.

"Mrs. Morris' recollections of the British army, when in possession of Philadelphia, were fresh as the events of a day old, and her stores of well narrated anecdote, she never wearied in imparting. The regiment of Highlanders, commanded by Col. Hope, was exercised in front of her grandmother's residence, the band practising the music, by spreading the books or sheets upon the steps ascending to the entrance of the house. A child could not be otherwise, than attracted, by its fascinations, and deep and life-long was the impression of the martial strains. On one occasion, in passing this regiment drawn up in line along the street, on her way to school, happening to wear a dress made of the Highland plaid, she attracted the notice of the gallant fellows, and quickly perceived, that from some cause, she was an object of attention. Suspense was of short continuance. The word was spoken, and child as she was, they cheered her as she moved timidly and quickly away. The delicate chord was struck; and beautiful and touching it is, to behold iron men thus moved by the simplest objects that speak of home! The incident was often mentioned, and never without emotion.

"The visit of the Duke d'Orleans, since Louis Phillippe I., and

of his brothers Montpensier and Beaujolais, their accomplished manners and fascinating and instructive conversation, were well remembered; and many and racy were the anecdotes which Mrs. Morris was accustomed to relate of the distinguished exiles.

"Dr. Franklin, of course, was a welcome and honored guest in all the well informed circles of the city. Of him, his manners, humour, and style of conversation, her recollection was undimmed. One conversation, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Willing, she particularly remembered—its subject soon after became invested with a peculiar interest. She was a very young but a deeply attentive listener. When Mr. Thomas Prior suggested to the illustrious philosopher, the practicability, at will, of *drawing lightning from the clouds*, it may well be supposed that she beheld, with a feeling of almost *reverential* awe, the man who believed himself possessed of what, to her young mind appeared to be a miraculous power.

"The Church of her fathers was the Church of her affections. Her hand and heart, with ready zeal, contributed of her substance, to spread its blessings and its light. She was the last of a devoted band of *twelve* who, with cheerful alacrity, assumed the pecuniary responsibilities attending the services of the Church, and in all the measures preliminary to the organization of the Parish of St. Luke, in Germantown, and from that day forward, was earnest to the extent of her abilities, in promoting its welfare.

"The Madisonian War, with its many disasters and final triumphs, was, also, a well-remembered history. With the causes which led to that war, its necessity and vicissitudes, she was perfectly familiar, and amid the responsibilities of domestic care, found time, and inclination, to add a 'widow's mite' in her country's need. Her only son, a stripling then, she earnestly encouraged in the study of military tactics, and in the practice, with chosen companions, at home, of the manual exercise; and promptly consented to his enrolment, as a member of the respectable company of 'Washington Greys,' then about to join the encampment under General Cadwalader at Kennet Square, and at Camp du Pont. In all the preliminary arrangements required for the march and the absence, she cheerfully assisted, and, when ready to depart, with her own hands buckled his

knapsack upon his shoulders, bidding him—'Go, in God's name, and with her blessing.'

"A like occurrence, in Roman days, would have given the name of the mother, with her deed, to history. It was, as all will testify who knew her, a characteristic act; and it earned its own rich reward. And equally characteristic was another incident, which the writer may be excused for reciting in this connection.

"A company of volunteers, from Northumberland, on their march to Kennet Square, halted, for rest, beneath the fine old trees that then encompassed her dwelling. At that moment, the members of her family were about to seat themselves at dinner. Ascertaining the cause of unusual excitement on the street, Mrs. Morris proposed to her children, the relinquishment of their meal, and the whole was promptly conveyed to the nearest soldiers. The proceeding was noticed by others in the vicinage, and very soon, through her example, provision was supplied for a bountiful refreshment for the entire company. And, long after, when the remains of that company were on their homeward march, and the incident of the halt at Germantown had been nearly forgotten, the family were surprised by cheers, and a military salute, in acknowledgment of the timely and considerate kindness extended to the weary and hungry soldier.

"Her love for children was a prominent and most beautiful feature in her woman's character. With Campbell she held

> '——It a religious duty
> To love and worship children's beauty,
> They've least the taint of earthly clod—
> They're freshest from the hand of God,
> With heavenly looks they make us sure
> The heaven that made them must be pure.'

"This love was untiring in its touching and manifold manifestations, for those of the writer,—and they were among the nearest and dearest of her kindred,—it was such as only mothers know, and although she has passed

> 'From sunshine to the sunless land,'

no length of life, or vicissitudes of time, can efface the loving and grateful and cherished remembrance. "J. S. L."

"Elton, Germantown,
"22d Jan., 1853."

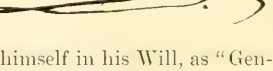
Luke and Ann (Willing) Morris had issue:—

163. Abigail Willing Morris, b. March 20, 1787; d. Aug. 18, 1858; m. March 27, 1815, Justus Johnson.
164. Ann Willing Morris, b. March 30, 1790; d. unm. at Germantown, July 9, 1820.
165. Thomas Willing Morris, b. Oct. 23, 1792; d. May 12, 1852; m. June 19, 1823, Caroline Maria Calvert.
166. Eliza Morris.
167. Elizabeth Carrington Morris, b. July 7, 1795; d. unm. at Germantown, Feb. 12, 1865. This lady was a truly scientific botanist, the intimate friend and correspondent of Dr. Gray, of Cambridge, Mass.
168. Margaret Hare Morris, b. Dec. 3, 1797; d. unm. May 29, 1867. Miss M. H. Morris was also a naturalist, pursuing her studies and writing on insects, which she kept in glass, for the purpose of describing their habits. Her papers, read before the American Philosophical Society, had a wide circulation, especially those on the Hessian fly and the locusts, whose habits she first published. She discovered locusts attached to all the fruit tree roots in her own garden, and exhibited them to wondering visitors. This lady and her sister Elizabeth, resided in the house at the south-east corner of Main and High Streets, Germantown.
169. Susan Sophia Morris, b. Aug. 11, 1800; d. July 15, 1868; m. March 13, 1832, John Stockton Littell.

59. Isaac Morris[5] (James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James and Elizabeth (Kearney) Morris, was b. in 1736; d. at Bristol 5th mo. 29th, 1821, at the reputed age of 85 years; m. 10th mo. 21st, 1801, at Middletown, Mo. Mg., Sarah Marriott, who survived him, and acted with Samuel L. Shober, as one of the Executors of his Will, which was probated, June 10, 1821.

Isaac Morris was elected a Member of the Colony in Schuylkill, 1759, and lived for a long time in Philadelphia, where he possessed "Messuages, Stores, Warehouses and Wharf on the East side of Water St. between Chestnut and Walnut."

In 1777, during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, everything being so scarce, they permitted the circulation of Colonial Currency. This was granted upon the petition of the citizens, and among them is found the signature of Isaac Morris.



He spent the latter part of his life, in the Borough of Bristol, Bucks Co., and describes himself in his Will, as "Gentleman" and "advanced in years." By his Will, he left his prop-

erties on Water St., Philadelphia, to his wife for life, and after her decease, to his grand nephew, Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober.*

The older members of the family have been heard to speak, of taking a boat to Bristol and dining with Isaac Morris' Widow, "Aunt Sally," who understood providing a dinner, which suited the taste of her great great nephews and nieces. The lima-beans served at such times, are still remembered as being a delicious treat, and the jumbles with holes in the centre, were reproduced in later generations and known as "Aunt Sally Cakes."

60. Anthony James Morris[5] (Colonel) (James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James and Elizabeth (Kearney) Morris, was b. Oct. 18, 1739; d. unm. May 20, 1831, in his 92nd year. He assisted in organizing the First Pennsylvania Battalion, of which he was commissioned Major, by Congress, Nov. 25, 1775. In connection with this appointment, we find the following in the Minutes of the Council of Safety:—

28th November, 1775, "At a meeting of the Council of Safety —Samuel Morris, Junr., present.

"Upon application of Major An'y J. Morris for the use of the large House at the Barracks, for the Field Officers of the Pennsylvania Battalion now raising, the Board gave directions to Joseph Fox, Esq'r, Barrack Master, to deliver the key of the said house to Major Morris."†

Soon afterwards Major Morris accompanied his command to Canada, where he rendered important service.

The resignation on July 24, 1776, of William Allen, Lieut. Colonel of the 2d Regiment, created the first vacancy that had occurred since the organization of the Pennsylvania Regiments, and Wood (Major of the 2nd Regiment), although the junior of Anthony James Morris, was promoted to succeed Allen. Major Morris considered himself greatly aggrieved at the promotion of Wood. "Congress having been pleased to promote a junior officer over me," he wrote to a friend in Philadelphia, from Ticonderoga, "has rendered a continuance

Vide Will Book, Vol. vii., p. 309, Register of Wills Office, Phila.

†*Vide* Colon. Records, Vol. x., p. 415.

in the service, under the present circumstances, incompatible with my honour. Nothing but a sense of duty toward the public, as well as not being able to answer it to my own feelings, prevented my resigning immediately on hearing of Major Wood's preferment." Congress shortly after admitted its error, by adopting the plan of promoting field officers by the line, and the wrong done Major Morris was partially atoned by his promotion two months later, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his own regiment.*

He was promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line, Oct. 25, 1776, and commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment March 12, 1777. He shortly thereafter retired from the service.

The following is a letter from

"Secr. Matlack to A. James Morris in 1779.

"Sir "Philada., Oct. 20, 1779.

"His Excellency, Genl Washington has called on the State of Pennsylvania for 1500 men to co-operate with him & our good allies of France, in the present important crisis.

"These troops will be commanded by his Excellency, General Reed, who, of course, stands in need of an Adjutant General for the State on this occasion. Knowing your abilities, and that the Adjutant whoever he may be, will be of the General's family, I have taken the liberty to mention your name to him as qualified for this service, and by his order now communicate it to you. The appointment will be honourable, attended with very little expense, and I am confident will be made as agreeable to you as the nature of the case will admit of, should you not be under engagements inconsistent with the acceptance of it.

"The bearer is sent express, in order to obtain your answer, you will therefore please to let me know your resolution on this subject. The General proposes to take the field about the middle of next week.

"I am with great respect, your very humble servant,

"T. M. Secr."

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* *Vide* "The Campaign for the Conquest of Canada," by Charles Henry Jones, p. 138.

This offer of the appointment as Adjutant General of the State, was declined by Colonel Anthony James Morris.

On March 4, 1775, *Isaac Morris*, of Philadelphia, Merchant, and *Blathwaite Jones* and his wife Mary, for the sum of £820.10.0, conveyed to *Anthony James Morris*, a tract of land comprising 105 acres in Cumry Township, Berks County, from Tulpehocken Creek, near corner of land of John and Joseph Morris, and near the land of Anthony Morris, and Anthony Morris the younger and Samuel Morris, also 12 acres of land in Northern Liberties of Philadelphia from corner of Deborah Morris' land and John Morris' land.

On March 26, 1789, Anthony James Morris was admitted a member of the "State in Schuylkill," the new name which had been given to the "Colony in Schuylkill" Oct. 14, 1782.

In 1793 Anthony J. Morris, with Colonel Weiss, John Nicholson, Michael Hillegas, Charles Cist, Robert Morris and others organized the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, which obtained control of about 6000 acres of coal land, and several tons of coal were soon "dug up," but a market could not be found for it in Philadelphia. It could not at that time be made to burn, and it was thrown away as useless for any purpose, excepting "to gravel footwalks."*

In the year 1795 Dr. Fothergill presented to Colonel Anthony James Morris a gold-headed Physician's Walking Cane. Colonel Anthony J. Morris left it to his relative Dr. Thomas Chalkley James in 1820, and the latter bequeathed it by will to Dr. Caspar Morris, who received it in 1835, and in 1884 Dr. Caspar Morris left it to his son Dr. J. Cheston Morris, who frequently makes use of it at any special professional function. The names of the successive possessors, with the dates of acquisition, are engraved in the precious metal which surmounts the cane.

Colonel Anthony J. Morris lived and died in his house, at the southeast corner of Pine and Fifth Streets. He attended Pine Street Meeting, and after his outgoing, and serving in the Revolution, he was urged to remain to Monthly (Business) Meeting, and to say that he was sorry he had fought, but though he resumed his seat on first and fifth day mornings, yet he said he could not express sorrow for having fought "the British," and

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* *Vide* "Hist. of the Manufacture of Iron in All Ages." By James M. Swank, p. 474.

that he would do the same thing again under the same circumstances. The Friends repeatedly urged him to come back, but he always conscientiously refused.

He was very systematic in his habits, eating sparingly, and at the commencement of a meal would lay aside a certain number, (always the same), of slices of bread, etc., eating the same amount, whether hungry or not.

He could not bear colored people, neither had he any sympathy with abolitionists. When walking along the streets of Philadelphia, he kept the upper side of the sidewalk, and motioned with his cane to those he met, to turn out for him. There seems to have been fear and respect for him, for his wish was always obeyed. He had much pride of family, and was particular as to whom the younger members of the family should associate with. He was autocratic, but loving, and respected by three generations of nieces and nephews.

A great-niece laid away a lock of his hair with the inscription:

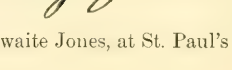
"My precious Darling Uncle's Hair taken off after his decease 20th day of the 5th month, 1831, aged 91 and nearly 5 months."

Another great-niece writes in her will dated 1840:

"Having been put in possession of a small estate, valued at ten thousand dollars, by the kindness and fatherly care of my dear deceased Uncle Anthony James Morris," etc., showing that his love for those who came after, took a very practical turn.

Within the memory of those now living, there was found laid away a large assortment of fishing tackle, showing, that as a young man, he had been fond of the sport, especially as he belonged to the Schuylkill Fishing Club, although as he never mentioned the subject of fishing, it is supposed that he disapproved of the sport in later years.

61. Mary Morris[5] (James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of James and Elizabeth (Kearney) Morris, b. ——; d. March 8, 1800; m. May 29, 1762, Lieut. Col. Blathwaite Jones, at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.



Colonel Blathwaite Jones (second son of Gibbs and Jane (Crapp) Jones) was born in Philadelphia, April 21, 1726, baptized

21st July, 1726, (Christ Church Record). He was an ardent Revolutionary patriot, and in 1777, when Congress ordered that fortifications be constructed at Billingsport, New Jersey, and placed the matter in charge of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, the latter body selected Mr. Jones to direct the work, as is shown by this minute of the Council, under date of 15th of February, 1777:

"*Resolved*, that Blathwaite Jones, Esq., be appointed Chief Engineer at Billingsport, with the Rank, Pay and Rations of a Lieut. Colonel, and all Officers and Soldiers under his command, as well as workmen employed there, are to obey him as such, until the Fortifications at that place are completed, or until it shall be ordered otherwise, by proper authority."

The selection thus made, would indicate that Colonel Jones had been educated as a civil engineer. When and where Colonel Jones died, has not been ascertained. That he died before Aug. 10, 1789, is shown by a petition presented to the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia, on that date, by Margaret Jones, widow of Captain Gibbs Jones, son of Col. Jones, in which the petitioner sets forth, that her children were entitled to a one-sixth interest in certain lands, which had descended to them from their grandfather, Blathwaite Jones, "who died after" the death of his son, the said Captain Gibbs Jones.

Colonel Jones was twice married. In the list of Pennsylvania Marriage Licenses (Penna. Archives, 2d Ser., Vol. ii., p. 134), it is noted that a license was granted to Blathwaite Jones, Nov., 1743. The name of the proposed wife does not appear, but that her Christian name was *Jane*, is evidenced by the records of Christ Church, where it is recorded that Gibbs, "son of Blathwait and Jane Jones," was baptized, 6th June, 1748, and that such son was born 5th March, 1748. His wife, Jane, doubtless died before 29th May, 1762, on which date he married Mary Morris (Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. ii.), daughter of James Morris, by his wife Elizabeth Kearney.

Besides his son Gibbs, Colonel Jones had a daughter Susanna, and probably others, such probability being based on the fact

stated in the before mentioned petition of Margaret Jones, that her children inherited one-sixth of the real estate of their grandfather.

Captain Gibbs Jones, son of Colonel Blathwaite and Jane Jones, was on 15th Sept., 1775, commissioned First Lieut. of the "armed boat" Ranger of the Penna. Navy (1 Pa. Ar., Sec. Ser., p. 333), in which capacity he served, until 16th Feb., 1776. On 16th Jan., 1776, he applied to the Council of Safety for "the command of the Company of Matrosses to be sent to Canada," which appointment he received, as shown by this minute of the Council, under date of February, 1776:—

"Agreeable to a Resolve of Congress, this Board went into the choice of a proper person, to be appointed as Captain Lieutenant to the Company of Matrosses, to be raised for the service of the United Colonies, when Gibbs Jones was made choice of, therefore,

"*Resolved*, that the said Gibbs Jones be appointed Captain-Lieutenant of the said Company, for the service in Canada." (10 Colonial Records, p. 480).

On June 11, 1778, he was promoted to a full captaincy in the Artillery service, which position he resigned, 24th March, 1780. (12 Colonial Records, p. 285).

Captain Jones married 15th June, 1775, Margaret Moore (St. Paul's Church Records), who survived him, and by whom he had: Jane Reed Jones, Blathwait Jones and Gibbs Jones, which children are named in petition of their mother, before mentioned.

Colonel Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones had issue:—

170. James Morris Jones, b. April 12, 1763; d. ——; m. June 24, 1784, Arabella Levy.

171. Susannah Budd Jones, b. 7mo. 26, 1767; d. in 12mo. 15, 1835; m. Oct. 14, 1784, Dr. Samuel Shober, at Christ Church, Philadelphia.

JONES FAMILY.

John Jones was among the early colonists in Philadelphia. His name is found in the "List of First Purchasers," and his certificate of removal from the Island of Barbados to Philadelphia, is dated 15th 5th mo., 1683:—

"John Jones's Certificate.

"*Barbadoes.*

"This is to certify that John Jones, a ffriend of our Island, and belonging to our Meeting, having desires to Remove from hence, with Intent to Settle himself and family in Penn silvania, has laid the same before us, for Counsell and Union. Our Meeting having nothing against his said pposall, do signify to all ffriends, that his conversation amongst us, hath been honest and of a good Report. Certified from our Plantation Meeting the 15th of 5th month, 1683.

"Thomas Richards, George Gray, Nathan ffloyd, ffrancis Gamble, John Glover, Edward Parsons, Thomas Richards, Junr., William Andrews, Edward Andrews, William Christopher, William Hutchins."

In 1691, he was selected, by Deputy Governor Thomas Lloyd, for a place in the Common Councils of the Philadelphia City Government, then created. The clause of the Charter embracing his appointment as Councilman, reads: "And I do nominate and appoint Samuel Carpenter, Thomas Budd, John Jones, John Otter, Charles Sanders, Zachariah Whitpaine, John Day, Philip Richards, Alexander Beardsley, James Ffox, Thomas Paschall, and Philip James, * * * to be the present and whole Common Councilmen, of the said City." (See copy of Charter in Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Jan., 1895.) For unknown reasons, the charter did not long remain in force, but while it lasted, Mr. Jones performed his part in the government of the city. He was one of the Petitioners for a Charter for the Public School, 12th mo., 1697/8, the others being Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Ffox, David Lloyd, and William Southby.

On May 17, 1699, he was appointed one of the Regulators of Streets and Water Courses in Philadelphia, and 19th 10th mo., 1700,* was commissioned a Justice of the Courts of the City and County of Philadelphia; to which office he was re-commissioned in 1701, 1704, and 1707,† serving in the same, until his death, as well as in the office of Alderman, to which he was elected Oct. 3, 1704.‡

The last time he sat in Councils, was on 7th Oct., 1707, when Thomas Masters was chosen Mayor. He was appointed by Councils 3rd Oct., 1704, on the Committee "to collect the monies due the Corporation, for the Stalls in the Market," his fellow Committeemen being William Hudson, afterwards Mayor of Philadelphia, and 1st June, 1706, he, with Alderman Joseph Wilcox, (who also served as Mayor), was chosen "Overseer of the work and repairs of Arch Street Wharf.

Mr. Jones was a merchant, and probably in his day one of the wealthiest in Philadelphia, which fact is indicated by his will. In this, he names lands in the city, a plantation of 1100 acres located in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, large tracts in New Jersey, and in addition, large personal possessions, among which are 23 slaves, all mentioned by name. His direction that of the horses upon the plantation, "fourteen thereof, shall, together with three of the best breeding Mares, be & remain in and upon the plantation," and that all the remainder of the sd. Horses, should be disposed of by his wife, suggests that he must have been extensively interested in stock raising.

Mr. Jones died between 2nd and 11th of May, 1708, the last codicil to the will bearing the former date, and the proving of the same, taking place on the latter date. He was twice married, first to Rebecca —— who died 1st March, 1694; second to Margaret Waterman, 30th 9mo., 1696. The records of Abington Monthly Meeting state, that she was the widow of John Waterman. After the death of John Jones, she again married, her third husband being Everard Bolton. Possibly Mr. Jones was three times married, and that Rebecca was not his first wife. If so,

* *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. ix., p. 701.
† *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. ix., p. 701.
‡ *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. ix., p. 734.

the first wife is thought to have been the mother of Mr. Jones' eldest son John. His children were:—

I. John, b. ——; m. 11th 1mo., 1702, Margaret Waterman.
II. Richard, b. 9th 8mo., 1691, at Philadelphia.
III. Grace, b. 12th 7mo., 1693. } By wife Rebecca.
IV. Samuel, b. 16th 11mo., 1694. }
V. Rebecca, b. 16th 7mo., 1697. }
VI. Sarah, b. 6th 12mo., 1698/9. }
VII. Jacob, b. 22nd 1mo., 1699. } By wife Margaret.
VIII. Gibbs, b. 3rd 6mo., 1701. }
XI. Abraham, b. 3rd 2mo., 1703. }
X. Hannah, b. 13th 4mo., 1708. }

The records of Abington Monthly Meeting, give the births of all the children but John, and note that Grace, and Samuel, were by wife Rebecca, and Rebecca, Sarah, Jacob, Gibbs, Abraham, and Hannah were by wife Margaret.

Gibbs Jones (son of John Jones, by his wife Margaret), was born in Philadelphia 3rd 6th mo., 1701, and died there in Aug., 1736. His will dated 2nd Jan., 1728, was proved 14th Aug., 1736, and names wife Jane, and children—Susanna, John, and Blathwait, and his mother, Margaret Bolton. Jacob Jones (his brother) and William Paschall were the trustees of his Estate. He married 2d Aug., 1721 (Christ Church Records), Jane Crapp, daughter of Dr. John Crapp, by his wife Susanna (*née* Budd), widow of William Paschall. Jane Jones m. (2dly) William Craddock. She died Aug., 1760. The children of Gibbs and Jane (Crapp) Jones were:—

I. Susanna Jones, bapt. Christ Church, 12th Dec., 1722. She m. Ephraim Bonham.
II. John Jones, b. ——.
III. Blathwaite Jones, b. April 21, 1726; m. (1st) Jane ——; m. (2dly) Mary Morris, dau. of James Morris and Elizabeth Kearney. (Descendants are given in this genealogy).

62. William Morris[5] (John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony.[1]) a son of John[4] and Mary (Sutton) Morris was b. 4th mo. 27th, 1735, at Spring Mill, in Whitemarsh Township; d. 4th mo. 14th, 1766; m. 9th mo. 21st, 1758, Margaret Hill, a dau. of Dr. Richard and Deborah (Moore) Hill.

This William Morris was known as William Morris, Jr., his great uncle, William Morris of Trenton, being still alive. William Morris, Jr., signed the Provincial Paper Money of March 10, and June 17 (date of note July 1), 1757; he was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was admitted a Member of the Colony in Schuylkill, Oct. 7, 1761.

A few letters written by William Morris, Jr., have been preserved by the late Mr. John Jay Smith in the "Hill Family." The first was written by William Morris, Jr., to his future father-in-law, soon after his engagement to Margaret Hill. Dr. Richard Hill was at that time residing in Madeira:—

WILLIAM MORRIS TO RICHARD HILL.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1757.

"RESPECTED FRIEND:

"As this is the first direct opportunity since thy leaving Virginia, and the only one from Chancellor's return, I take the liberty of congratulating thee, on thy safe arrival to thy good family, after a short and pleasant passage, the account of which was particularly acceptable to thy friends here, since they could scarce flatter themselves with receiving it so early.

"It is with a very sensible pleasure I can also give thee joy on thy dear daughter Peggy's recovery from the indisposition which, from the time of thy leaving Philadelphia, she laboured under; this much desired event, with thy generous approval, and her favourable sentiments of me, give me reason to flatter myself, that it will not now be long before she will, with her hand, confirm to me the happiness I have for some time past, fondly solicited; when I hope to be able to prove myself not altogether unworthy, nor yet unmindful, of the many favours for which I think myself much indebted to your worthy family at Dr. Moore's.

"I am at present fixed in the dry goods business, which from the great number of new adventurers in that way, is now scarce worth attending to. I therefore propose, as soon as I conveniently can extricate myself (in part at least), to enter into a more general trade; if at any time, your house may be inclined to interest themselves in a vessel to be employed between this port and you, I shall be pleased with an opportunity of being concerned with them.

MARGARET HILL

ÆT. 15

"My dear parents order me to present their respects to thee, and I am with much respect to thyself and good family,

"Thy much obliged friend,

"WILLIAM MORRIS."*

Other letters relating to the forthcoming marriage of William Morris and Margaret Hill are the following:—

RICHARD HILL TO MARGARET HILL, AFTERWARDS MORRIS.

"MY DEAR PEGGY: "MADEIRA, August 2, 1758.

"I rejoice to hear of thy recovery, for which I am very thankful, as I hope and doubt not thou art. I intended to have written a pretty long letter, but I really have not time, thou must excuse it. I have sent thy brother Moore a bill of £500 sterling to be presented to thee, or thy friend W. M., with whom I hope thou will be very happy, which will contribute to my comfort.

"I am, my dear child

"Thy most affectionate father

"RICHARD HILL."†

RICHARD HILL TO WILLIAM MORRIS.

"MADEIRA, August 3, 1758.

"ESTEEMED FRIEND, WM. MORRIS:

"I received thy favour of May 25th, and accept thy congratulations on my arrival very kindly.

"I rejoice and am very thankful for the recovery of my dear Peggy and have entire confidence in the sincerity of thy professions of regard for her, and hope she will be very sensible of the value of so disinterested an affection as thou hast for her.

"I have enabled Dr. Moore to contribute something for the present, on my behalf, towards your beginning the world; your success therein will depend much on taking prudent measures first, and having a steady reliance on Divine Providence. I wish

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Vide Letters of the Hill Family, p. 155.

†*Vide* Letters of the Hill Family, pp. 160–1.

you all happiness, and shall always desire to contribute what I can thereto.

"I shall write thee in a few days concerning the Madeira trade, which may be worth thy while to be moderately concerned in. At present, provisions bear very high prices, but I never knew a time when it was so difficult to judge, how long they may keep up, because of the uncertainty how long the Act of Parliament may continue in force, and the temptation people have, to crowd to this market. Though the scarceness and dearness of wine is discouraging, it never having been so dear, nor the merchants so poorly stocked, at a time when there is not a pipe of good wine to be sold, my house happens to be better provided than many others; yet I doubt if we shall have much left, when new wine will be fit to be shipped. I am with much respect to thy father, mother and sister, with thy grandfather and his family.

"Thy affectionate friend,

"Richard Hill."*

After the young couple had been married about five months, Dr. Hill wrote them the following letter of congratulation:—

Dr. Richard Hill to Margaret Morris.

"My dear Peggy: Madeira, Feb. 20, 1759.

"I received thy acceptable and affectionate letter of December 6, by Captain Chancellor, and congratulate thee on thy marriage, which from the opinion I have of thy husband, and the account thou gives me of the treatment of all his family, I have all the room I could desire to hope, will prove a happy one. But the marriage state is not exempt from troubles, a great deal will depend on your mutual care, and prudence, to prevent misunderstandings, to comfort and support each other, under sickness and disappointments, which must sometimes happen. The best way to fortify ourselves against them, is by a patient resignation to the dispensations of Providence, and moderating our desires. We can only be happy, in proportion as we govern our passions, whether we consider the doing it in a religious, or a moral sense.

**Vide* Letters of the Hill Family, p. 161.

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"The greatest trials we meet with, in passing through this life, are loss of near friends and sickness, and these even admit of alleviation, from the mutual compassionate tenderness between husbands and wives.

"I am glad to hear the things I sent proved agreeable to my children, and that some of them came seasonably to thee.

"It has always been my earnest desire, to have my daughters settled together in Philadelphia, the neighbourhood and good understanding between relations being, in my opinion, next to a good conscience, one of the greatest blessings of this life.

"I can come to no resolution, when to return to Philadelphia, till my son and daughter Lamar, come back from England, which they talk of doing next summer.

"I desire thee to give my love to John Morris, his wife and daughter, and to Anthony Morris and his family, and to my friends in general, who may inquire for me.

"I am, with sincere wishes for thy health and happiness,

"My dear child

"Thy most affectionate father

"Richard Hill"*

Dr. Richard Hill to Wm. Morris.

"Dear Son: Madeira, Feb. 22, 1759.

"I received thy acceptable letter by Capt. C., and congratulate thee on thy marriage with my daughter, which I hope, through the blessing of Providence, will prove to your mutual happiness. I have such confidence in thy prudence, thy good disposition, and the firmness of thy affection, that I think it scarce necessary to offer any hints relating to thy conduct in this new state, or the management of thy affairs, in which I consider myself now interested; I shall therefore conclude, with wishing thee health and success, and am, with best respects to thy father, mother and sister, with thy grandfather and his family,

"Thy affectionate father,

"Richard Hill."†

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* *Vide* Letters of Hill Family, pp. 166–67.

† *Vide* Letters of the Hill Family, p. 169.

Margaret (Hill) Morris, wife of William Morris, Jr.,[5] a dau. of Dr. Richard Hill, of West River, and his wife, Deborah Moore; was born 1737; d. Oct. 10, 1816, at Burlington, in her 79th year. Through her mother, Deborah Moore, she was of Royal descent, from Meredydd, King of Powys, Wales, and Alfred the Great of England.

Margaret Morris exhibited a marked degree of excellence, through a life of trial. In all her written matter that has been preserved, in the "Hill Family," written by her grandson, the late Mr. John Jay Smith, there is a propriety of expression, a vein of piety and resignation, and a correctness of diction that is very remarkable. It is witnessed in her sprightly journal kept during the Revolution, in her private diary, and in the account of her family afflictions, during the yellow fever in 1793, no less than in her interesting letters. A few months after her marriage, she wrote in her Private Diary thus:

"Phila., Jan. 9, 1759. This day I came with my W. M. to housekeeping," and we can believe, that during the few years she and William Morris enjoyed each other's society, they lived truly congenial and happy lives together. But she was destined, early to become a widow, and thus pathetically records the fact, upon her Marriage Certificate:

"April ye 14th, 1766. On this sorrowful day my dearly beloved companion and husband, W. Morris, departed this life, (after an illness of 12 days), & is I trust, at rest in the bosom of his, and my, glorious Redeemer. He was aged 30 years & 9 mos.

"And now, Lord! What wait I for? My hope is in thee!"

William Morris left but a slender property to his widow, and a family of two sons and a daughter. To these, was yet to be added, another born after its father's death.

In her private Diary, Margaret Morris thus refers to the early days of her widowhood:

"Philadelphia, May 21, 1766. On this melancholy day, I left the once sweet and delightful habitation, where I enjoyed an uninterrupted happiness, for seven years and seven months, and removed with my dear little orphans, to our lonely dwelling in A. B.'s house, and hope and pray, that the good hand who has led me hitherto, will not leave me now in my deep distress, but, that thro' His grace, I may be enabled so to conduct, with regard

to the dear children, now particularly committed to my care, that they may bring no dishonour to his great name, who has seen meet, in his wisdom, to deprive them and me, of our greatest earthly comfort and blessing. Oh Lord! be thou my director, and I shall not err in my management of the precious charge; if thou art pleased to counsel and advise me, I shall walk uprightly, and lead them in the right way. "M. M."

"Aug. 18, 1766. My sixth child born—distressing situation, no husband to comfort with the voice of love, my languishing state; no father to receive with open arms, the pledge of happy love. Oh God! I dare not ask why it is thus; thou knowest, and that is sufficient. "M. M."

In the following year (July 13, 1767), when taking a retrospect of the period since her husband's death, she wrote:

"'Tis true my outward dependence was once, on a person who was all the world to me—

> "But, wise and good, the object thou removed
> Which seemed o'ervalued, and an idol proved.

"And so I desire to be preserved, through thy grace, from being again wedded to any earthly enjoyment, as I was to the dear companion of my youth, for very hard was the trial when we came to part."

Four years later she writes:

"June 7, 1770. This day I left Philadelphia, with my four children, to remove to Burlington, to the house inhabited by my beloved brother and sister G., and S. D., the friends of my inmost soul."

At Burlington, there was a pleasant intercourse among the families living on Green Bank, fronting the Delaware. Among these, was that of Governor William Franklin, who in 1763, came, in his official capacity, to Burlington. Upon the outbreak of the war, he was seized as a Tory, and suffered an imprisonment, of a little over two years, afterwards being exchanged. Margaret Morris, who knew him well, as she did nearly every other personage of any importance in the place, bought his town house on the Bank, when it was to be disposed of, and here it was, that the

Episcopal clergyman, Jonathan Odell, obtained the shelter that saved his life. The clergy of England being obliged to swear allegiance to the crown, those of them who remained firm, were hunted down, as Royalists and Tories. Jonathan Odell, true to his oath, after being paroled, and confined to a radius of eight miles from Burlington Court House, was finally forced to fly; and Margaret Morris gives a lively relation of the danger both of them incurred, he, as pursued, and she, as being party to his escape. Their friendship was probably the greater, because Odell, previous to his taking orders in the church, had practiced medicine; and the low salary he received in America, as a clergyman, made him resort to this also, as a further means of support for his family. He consequently, became the family physician of Margaret Morris, when her own practiced knowledge of medicine failed her, which was seldom.

In 12th mo., 1776, she writes in her Journal, kept during the Revolution:

"Great many soldiers in town to-day; another company took possession of the next house, when the first left it. The inhabitants are much straightened for bread, to supply the soldiers, and firewood to keep them warm. This seems to be only one, of the many, calamities of war."

The incidents related in the following letter of Mrs. Margaret Morris to her sisters 1776, give fuller details than noted in her diary:

"Burlington, Decembr 12, 1776.

"* * * We are to our own amazement, still favour'd with calmness while all around is in confusion & Terror. * * * We went to bed last Night without fear, trusting in the Arm that has cover'd us; altho' the Gondolas lay just before our door & the Report of an Intention to fire the town in the Night had reach'd us about 9 oClock, & our good Uncle W. sent down & begg'd us to come with the whole family up there, & in turning it in my mind, I got a little unsettled, but when I had concluded to stay where Providence had placed me & trust in him alone, my mind received the answer of Peace, & in that peace, I went to sleep & awoke in the same * * * this morning a Galley with a great many Men (& number of empty Boats), came ashore at our Wharf, I order'd the Children to keep within Doors, & went away

myself down to the shore & ask'd what they were going to do, they said to fire the Town if the regulars enter'd. I told them I hoped they would not set fire to my House—which is your House & who are you,—I told them I was a Widow with only children in the House, & they called to others & told them to mark that House, there was a Widow & Children & no Men in it—but said they, it's a Mercy we had not fired on it last Night seeing a light there, as we several Times pointed the Guns at it, thinking there was Hessians or Tories there, but a Hair of your Head shall not be hurt by us. See how Providence looks on us, then they offer'd to move my valuable Goods over the River, but I pointed to the Children at the door, & said, see, there, all my Treasure, those Children are mine, & one who seem'd of Consequence said, good Woman make yourself easy, we will protect you—now tho' I place no Confidence in the arm of Flesh, yet I have abundant Cause of humble Gratitude, that those hardy Men did not treat me roughly. I can write no more, my Letter is called for—may God in whom we trust, preserve you & us—my Anna has been confined to her Bed all day yesterday & Willy [Gulielma Maria Morris, afterwards Smith] has a return of her Fever, when the Firing came heavy yesterday, we went into the Cellar, having heard it was safer than above stairs, & poor Anna got so terrified that she threw her Cloathes on her & crept down stairs, but seeing none in the House, thought we were fled & today, though she can't hold up her Head, she will be down. * * *

"M. M.

"This proof of dear Br Wells [Richard Wells] Love in coming to see us at this Time, can never be enough acknowledged, how kind was it to run the risk, for our Sakes, may God reward him for it, & keep his dear Family safe."

On the 14th occurs this entry in her Diary, which shows the consternation of the family, on an inquiry by the soldiers, for their concealed friend, at that very moment in her own house, but supposed, by the Americans, to be in that of Colonel Coxe, her next neighbor, whose family being absent, had placed the keys in her charge:

"The name of Tory so near my own door, seriously alarmed me; for a poor 'refugee' dignified by that name, had claimed

the shelter of my roof, and was at that very moment, concealed like a thief in an auger-hole. I rang the bell violently, the signal agreed on, if they came to search, and when I thought he had crept into the hole, I put on a very simple look, and cried out, 'Bless me, I hope you are not Hessians?' 'Do we look like Hessians?' asked one of them rudely. 'Indeed I dont know.' 'Did you ever see a Hessian?' 'No, never in my life; but they are men, and you are men, and may be Hessians for anything I know. But I'll go with you to Colonel Cox's house! I marched at the head of them, opened the door, and searched everywhere—Strange, where could he be? We returned, they greatly disappointed, I pleased to think my house not suspected."

The "auger hole" was a secret chamber, entered from a room at the end of a long entry, through a closet, whose shelves had to be removed, and the back pried open with a knife. Admission was then given, into a chamber having no light, save what crept through the chinks in roof and walls. The bell was hung in the room outside near the closet, communicating, by means of wires, through the winding hall, with a knob just inside the front door. This bell, therefore, might be rung "violently" before opening the door, without alarming outsiders, giving the "refugee" time to conceal himself, before the long entries could be traversed. Jonathan Odell finally escaped to England, where he remained a number of years, before he dared to return to his family. He had good occasion to say, "Of all people, the Quakers are most friendly to us." M. Morris says on the next page, "we have some hopes that our refugee will be presented with a pair of lawn sleeves, when dignities become cheap, and suppose, he will then think himself too big, to creep into his old auger hole; but I shall remind him of the place, if I live to see him created first B——p of B——n!"

After the Battle of Trenton, which was fought on Dec. 26, 1776, Margaret Morris wrote:

"Dec. 28. The weather clearing up this afternoon, we observed several boats with soldiers and their baggage making up to our wharf. A man who seemed to have command over the soldiers just landed, civilly asked for the keys of Colonel Cox's house, in which they stored their baggage, & took up their quarters for the night & were very quiet."

"Dec. 29. This morning the soldiers at the next house prepared to depart, and as they passed my door, they stopped, to bless and thank me for the food I had sent them."

Under the same date, we find in the journal of Sergeant William Young, who was one of the party referred to:

"I expect to set out this morning, to join our Company; the good woman next door, sent us 2 mince pies last night, which I take very kind. May God bless all our friends & benefactors." *

Margaret Morris writes under date:

"Burlington, Jan. 3, 1777. This morning we heard very distinctly a heavy firing of cannon; the sound came from about Trenton, and at noon a number of soldiers, upwards of 1000, came into the town in great confusion, with baggage and some cannon. From these soldiers, we learn there was a smart engagement yesterday, at Trenton, and that they left them engaged near Trenton Mill." Mrs. Morris on more than one occasion, greatly over-estimated the troops she saw. It is probable that those who entered Burlington at noon on Jan. 3, were the guards to the baggage of the Pennsylvania Militia, and some stragglers. On Jan. 5, Washington wrote from Pluckemin, "I fear those (the troops) from Phila, will scarcely submit to the hardships of a winter campaign much longer, especially as they very unluckily sent their blankets with their baggage to Burlington. I must do them justice, however, to add, that they have undergone more fatigue & hardship than I expected Militia, especially citizens, would have endured, and at this inclement season." †

John Jay Smith in his "Recollections" thus writes of Margaret Morris:

"My Grandmother, the First Female Physician.

"Thomas Gilpin told me, that my grandmother Morris, was long before her second removal to Burlington, recognized as a skilful doctress. On one occasion his mother was attacked, in the Friends' Meeting, with faintness. 'Mrs. Morris' was at hand, but, no lancet being found, she bled the patient with a common razor & thus relieved her. See, in the printed 'Revolutionary

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* *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. viii., p. 260.
† *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. viii., p. 264.

Journal,' my ancestress's account of relieving the poor Hessians, and their wives, from the fleet bombarding Burlington. If I have not previously recorded the fact, I will here mention, that at one time during her residence at Burlington, when physicians were scarce, so great was the demand for her services, that she visited her patients in a carriage, which was regularly brought to her door for the purpose. Whether any charge was made, is unknown to me, though my elder sister believed, that compensation, in those days of small income, was more than probable.

"The daughter of a Physician, Dr. Richard Hill, she had observed his practice, and was considered as possessing a natural family gift for healing. This is perhaps, the first recorded instance of a female physician in practice. After sixty years, a battle has been fought and fairly won, giving this proper occupation to women. My grandmother was known to have thirty small-pox patients, at one and the same time.

"The memory of my Grandmother, Margaret Morris, was very dear to all who came within the circle of her acquaintance, and especially to those grandchildren who enjoyed her house and her society. Benevolent, and extremely kind, and useful to the sick, her cheerfulness under great bodily ills, which had bent her nearly double, was beyond praise. My sister Rachel, (afterwards Stewardson), used to say, she did not recollect ever wanting young society, being always satisfied with her grandmother's. Her hearty laugh, her animated and humorous conversation, her frequent gifts to us, and our perpetual welcome, as she sat, in her latter years, with her Bible, her constant book, before her, will all remain with me, to my latest day, as most delightful recollections.

"At length, as years rolled on, this delightful personification of an aged lady, became so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be almost entirely helpless. In this dependent condition, my brother Richard and myself carried her, for some years, in a sedan-chair made for the purpose, to the Burlington meeting, only a few doors from her residence, and placed her in the second gallery. When we arrived at her abode, for the performance of this filial duty, always a little in advance of the assemblage of the meeting, she saluted us in high glee, 'Well, here come my faithful ponies!' and then upon the road to meeting, 'Dont upset the coach, boys!' For this and other services, she presented me with my first watch."

After the death of Dr. John Morris and his wife, in 1793, Margaret Morris took to her arms, her namesake Margaret, the youngest daughter, who became her constant companion and friend, in the comfortable house of the old lady in Burlington. After the marriage of Margaret Morris, junior, to Isaac Collins, the post beside the aged invalid, was most acceptably filled by another granddaughter M. M. S., who continued to be her faithful companion through the remainder of her life.

William and Margaret (Hill) Morris had issue:—

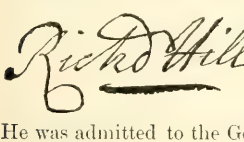
172. Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1759; d. Aug. 29, 1760.
173. John Morris, M. D., b. Sept. 28, 1759; d. Sept. 8, 1793; m. Oct. 8, 1783, Abigail Dorsey.
174. Deborah Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1760; d. 3mo. 17, 1822; m. (1st) 11mo. 11, 1789, Benjamin Smith; m. (2ndly) 11mo. 9, 1809, Isaac Collins.
175. Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1762; d. Dec. 6, 1841; m. (1st) March 17, 1786, Mary Mifflin; m. (2ndly) Oct. 25, 1798, Mary Smith.
176. Mary Morris, b. June 19, 1764; d. Feb. 14, 1765.
177. Gulielma Maria Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1766; d. Sept. 9, 1826; m. April 8, 1784, John Smith, Jr.

THE HILL FAMILY.

Of the ancestry of the Hills, beyond tracing them to Annapolis, or its neighborhood, we have little knowledge. There, we know they were eminently respectable. At the period when Slavery was not totally denounced by "Friends," they also were slave-holders.

Richard Hill was a native of Maryland, and became eventually a leading man in Pennsylvania. On Sept. 27, 1700, he married *Hannah Lloyd*, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, who was for many years at the head of affairs in Pennsylvania.

In early years Richard Hill followed the sea, and until 1704 was spoken of as "Captain Hill." He was in Philadelphia during the second visit of the Proprietary to America, and seems to have enjoyed his personal friendship. He finally settled as a merchant, in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Governor's Council, on 9th of February, at the close of 1703.



In October, 1709, Richard Hill was chosen Mayor of Philadelphia, and was re-elected many times. In 1710, he was returned as member of the Assembly, and was Speaker during that session, and the next, as also in 1716. He was an Assemblyman continuously until 1721. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1729.

Deborah Lloyd, sister of Hannah Lloyd, (who married Captain Richard Hill), was married in Maryland, Sept. 12, 1704, to Mordecai Moore, of Anne Arundel Co., Md., "practitioner in physick and chirurgery." Dr. Moore came to this country with Lord Baltimore, as family physician, and received a large grant of land, on which he fixed his residence. The eldest child of this marriage, who was named Deborah, b. June 2, 1705; d. at Madeira, Dec. 19, 1751; m. at South River, Md., Feb. 9, 1720-1, Richard Hill, son of Henry Hill, of Maryland, by his wife Mary, daughter of Levin Denwood. Richard Hill was a nephew of the Richard Hill who married Hannah Lloyd. "Dr. Richard Hill," as Deborah Moore's husband was called, was born at South River, Sept. 8, 1698, and practiced medicine, and carried on trade at his native place, until 1740, when his fortune having become reduced, from his vessels being captured by corsairs and pirates, he removed to Funchal, in the Island of Madeira.

"He succeeded in accumulating in Madeira, a sufficient fortune, and in establishing his sons, and his sons-in-law, in an extensive wine and commission business. Eventually, he returned 'and died in the arms of his American daughters.'" Thus wrote the late John Jay Smith, to whose deeply interesting work "The Hill Family" we are indebted for much information.

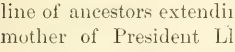
One of Richard Hill's daughters,—Margaret Hill, b. Nov. 2, 1737, m. Sept. 21, 1758, William Morris, son of John Morris, and great-grandson of Anthony Morris,[2] who emigrated to America.

This short sketch will suffice to show the descent of Margaret (Hill) Morris, from Thomas Lloyd of Dolobran:—

The Lloyd Family of Dolobran in Wales,

was a well known "county family;" and Charles Lloyd, owner of that seat, and his brother Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council of Pennsylvania and the Territories on Delaware, were, with William Penn and Robert Barclay of Ury, the chief converts to

Quakerism, among the gentry of Britain. "The surname Lloyd, was assumed in the XVIth Century by Owen, son of Ivan Teg, or Ivan the Handsome, whose family had owned Dolobran, since the year 1476; and who like most Welsh gentlemen, named a line of ancestors extending beyond the Dark Ages. The grandmother of President Lloyd, *i. e.* the wife of John Lloyd of Dolobran, gentleman, was descended from King Edward I. of England in a legitimate, and for many generations, an illustrious line."



63. MARY MORRIS[5] (John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) daughter of John and Mary (Sutton) Morris, was b. 11mo. 3, 1738; d. Dec. 19, 1765; m. Aug. 16, 1764, Joseph Potts, (as his first wife).

JOSEPH POTTS was the son of John and Ruth (Savage) Potts, b. in Popodickon, Penna., March 12, 1742; d. near Frankford, Penna., Feb. 4, 1804. He was a descendant in the 3rd generation, of Thomas Potts, Junior, who came to America. Joseph Potts married four times. His first wife—Mary Morris, he m. at Plymouth Meeting Aug. 16, 1764. She d. Dec. 19, 1765; his second wife—Sarah Powell, he m. Jan. 21, 1768; she d. Jan. 7, 1773; his third wife—Ann Mitchell, he m. Oct. 13, 1774; she d. Sept. 14, 1778; his fourth wife—Mary Kirkbride, he m. May 5, 1780.

"Joseph Potts was sometimes called in the family 'Josephus.' He established himself in Philadelphia as a Merchant, and his father a week or two before his own death, gave him a deed of the dwelling house on the East side of Water Street, between High & Mulberry, with a wharf and lot attached. Here he carried on his business, which seems to have been an extensive one. He early became an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and a public minister among them."*

Mary Morris Potts, his first wife, after giving birth on Dec. 11, 1765 to a child which was named John Morris Potts, died Dec. 19th following in the 28th year of her age.

Margaret Morris (*née* Hill) in her Diary alludes to this event as follows:—

"On December 11, 1765 my dear sister-in-law M. Potts was

Vide "Memorial of Thomas Potts, Junior, and his descendants," by Mrs. Thos. Potts James.

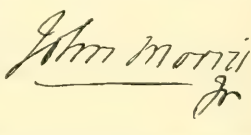
delivered of a son, and on the 19th of the same month, the Lord in His unsearchable wisdom, saw meet to remove her from this, to a better life. O, who shall say to the Lord, what doest thou? or why is it thus, that a fond husband and indulgent parents are left to mourn the loss of a beloved wife and child?"

Joseph Potts contributed largely to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1768, giving one hundred pounds. In 1769, he bought the Mount Joy Forge and saw-mill, of his brother John; and the same year John Morris, his father-in-law, conveyed to him the Spring Mills, and three tracts of land in Whitemarsh.

Joseph and Mary (Morris) Potts had issue:—

178. John Morris Potts, b. Dec. 11, 1765; d. unm. March 12, 1786.

68. John C. Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) Lawyer, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. 4th mo. 15th, 1739; d. March 5, 1785; m. Mrs. Meminger. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia, (now styled University of Pennsylvania), in 1759, having commenced his studies there, on May 25, 1755.* He studied law, and on Oct. 8, 1760, was admitted to the Bar,† and afterwards became eminent in his profession. On Sept. 3, 1876, he was commissioned a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans Court of the City and County of Philadelphia. In the same year, being warmly interested in the politics of the day, and having ardently espoused the cause of the Colonies, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Pennsylvania Troops, with the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel.‡ He was also Secretary of the Provincial Convention of 1776, which met on the 15th of July, at the State House, continuing its sessions until Sept. 28. The Convention assumed all the powers of a constitutional convention, a legislative and an executive body. It appointed a new "Council of Safety." Two days after the Battle of Princeton



Vide Penna. Magazine, Vol. xv., p. 239.
†*Vide* Martin's Bench and Bar.
‡*Vide* Col. Records, Vol. xi., p. 25.

John Morris addressed the following letter to the Council of Safety:—

"JOHN MORRIS, JR., TO COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 1777.*

"SIR: BRISTOL, Jan'y 5th, 1777.

"I rec'd your favour of the 4th Inst. last night about 11 o'clock, and in the name of your suffering Soldiery, thank you for your kind notice of them. A dozen Bushels I have ordered to be left here under the care of the Doctor, for the use of the sick and wounded,—and the Remr have ordered over to Burlington, there to be stored, till the Baggage moves forward: For at present, nobody knows where the enemy is, for a certainty, tho' by all the intelligence we can procure from stragglers, they are between Princeton & Brunswick. The Brigade of Pennsylva, I have no doubt, arrived at the latter place yesterday morning, where they were to be met by Genl Heath. I am just setting off for Burlington, must therefore conclude.

"I am yr most Obedt &

"very hble servt.

"JOHN MORRIS, JR.

"P. S.—Please to Inform my father, that my Bror S. C. Morris recd no hurt in ye Battle—but that Antho Morris recd a wound with a Bayonet in ye neck, & a Bullet in his Leg.

"Directed:

"To the Hon'ble Thomas Wharton Esquire,
"President of the Council of Safety."

On the 14th March, 1777, John Morris, Jr., was appointed Recorder of Deeds,† and on 22nd of March, 1777, he was commissioned Master of the Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania.‡

In the course of the same year (1777), an emergency arose, that compelled John Morris to discharge the duties of Attorney-General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to which office

Vide Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. v.

†*Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 719.

‡*Vide* Colon. Records, Vol. xi., p. 187, and Penn. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 688.

he was commissioned July 16, 1777.* Andrew Allen, who had held the office since 1766, became a Tory. In the early part of the Revolutionary struggle, he had taken sides with the Colonies, but terrified with the success of the British in New York, and at their approach to Philadelphia, became a Tory, and went over to the enemy. Many State cases growing out of the war, were then coming on for trial in several counties, and John Morris was prevailed upon by the Supreme Executive Council, to accept the Attorney Generalship, although he had no taste for the work of his profession in connection with criminal law. His services at this time were valuable, and added to the esteem in which he was held by the authorities. The following is some of the correspondence which passed between him and the Council at this time:—

"The Council to John Morris.†

"Sir, "Philadelphia, 2d August, 1777.

"Some conversation that passed yester-Evening between you and Mr. Evans, induces Council to hope your patriotism will induce you to attend the coming sessions of the peace at Lancaster & Reading, as public Prosecutor. Should these Courts pass without proceedings, the disreputation of such a lapse would hurt Government considerable. Council are well aware that your course of Practice does not lead that way, and that your present avocations may sufficiently employ you. But as the Enemy seem not to approach this city, with haste, perhaps you may be spared from your private concerns, with the greater convenience. Your expenses on this Journey, will be gratefully refunded, & every due acknowledgement made.

"A speedy answer will be very agreeable, as time presses.

"I am Sir &c.,

"Thos. Wharton, Jun. Pres't.

"To John Morris, Esq."

"John Morris, Jr., to President Wharton, 1777.

"Sir,

"I am extremely sensible of the Honor done by your Excellency & the Council, in supposing, that I would use every

* *Vide* Colon. Records, Vol. xi., p. 246.

† *Vide* Penna. Archives, Vol. iii., Second Series, p. 114.

exertion for the Establishment of Government. I would yester Even'g, when with Mr. Vice-President, have offered my service, had it been at that time known, that the Enemy had retired: and I now assure your Excellency, that I will do everything in my power to strengthen the hands of Government—and will to-morrow set off for Lancaster & Reading. In case of any new attempt which may threaten the city, in my absence, I must beg leave to Recommend Mrs. Morris & my Family to their Protection.

"I have the honor to be

"Yr most Obedt & very

"hble servt

"JOHN MORRIS, JR.

"Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1777.

"Directed

"To His Excelly Thomas Wharton, Esq., President."*

John Morris was appointed Attorney of the Commonwealth to attend the Court of Quarter Sessions at Lancaster & Reading, Aug. 2, 1777.

For the County of Chester, Aug. 25, 1777.
" " " " Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1777.
" " " " Bucks, Sept. 8, 1777.
" " Counties of York and Cumberland, Oct. 18, 1777.†

"JOHN MORRIS TO SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1777.

"DR SIR, "LANCASTER, Aug. 8th, 1777.

"I take the liberty of enclosing a letter for Mrs. Morris, which I must beg the favor of you to send by your Door-Keeper, who goes by my door to his own house.

"We have had a pretty large Court here, (all circumstances considered), and every thing has been conducted with great order & decorum. I presented 26 Indictments, 25 of which were found by the Grand Jury, which was as respectable a one as I remember to have seen in the country. The opening of the Channel of Justice, seems to give a pretty general satisfaction, though the

Vide Penna. Archives, Vol. v., p. 481.
†*Vide* Colon. Records, Vol. xi., pp. 258, 276, 285, 294, 357.

countenances of some, plainly showed their dissatisfaction: however they said nothing. We convicted several felons, 3 of them received their punishment this morning.

"I am Sir yr
"Very hble servt
"Directed to "JOHN MORRIS.
"Timothy Matlack Esquire,
"Secretary at Philadelphia."

For safety, the Deeds of the City and County of Philadelphia had been removed to Lancaster, and respecting them, John Morris wrote to the Council the following letter:—

"JOHN MORRIS TO PRESIDENT WHARTON, 1777.

"SIR, "LANCASTER, Nov. 6, 1777.

"The late Assembly of this State, in December last, directed Mr. Parr, the late master of the Rolls, for the State, & Recorder of Deeds for the City & County of Philadia, to remove the Records in his possession, to this Borough. Here they have remained ever since, in a lower room in the House of Geo. Ross, Esqr. But Mr. Ross has long since informed me, that it is extremely inconvenient for them to remain there any longer, & has much importuned me to remove them to some other place. I have accordingly searched diligently, and have now an opportunity of hiring two rooms on an upper Floor in the House of Mr. Lyon, Tallow Chandler, near the Market House. But considering the very great importance of these Records, with respect to the Public, as perhaps nine tenths of the good people of this State are Interested in their preservation, I must request the favor of your Excellency's & the Council's advice, with respect to the propriety of the proposed place of Removal.

"I have the Honor to be your
"Excellency's most obedt &
"most hble Servant
"Directed "JOHN MORRIS Jun.
"To his Excellency Thomas Wharton, Esqr, Lancaster."*

Vide Penn. Archives, Vol. v., p. 749.

On Nov. 20, 1777, John Morris, Junr., Esq., was chosen "Clerk," by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, then sitting at Lancaster.*

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania adjourned from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., 18th Sept., 1777, the first meeting of members there, (although not a quorum), being on Sept. 29, 1777.

John Morris was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was appointed Dedimus Potestatem to qualify officers, May 13, 1784,† and retained his office of Master of the Rolls, and Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, until his death there of dropsy, 3rd mo. 5th, 1785.

Jacob Hiltzheimer writes in his Diary:

"March 7, 1785: Went to burial of John Morris on Second Street."

In the list of Subscriptions by the Ladies of Philadelphia, as a Donation to the American Army, June 15, 1780, is found the name of "Mrs. John Morris=1 Half Johannes."‡

69. Cadwalader Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) "Merchant," a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. 2mo. 19, 1741; d. in Philadelphia, 1mo. 25, 1795; m. April 8, 1779, Ann Strettell, dau. of Amos and Hannah Strettell, and granddaughter of Robert Strettell the Councillor. Ann Strettell was b. Jan. 12, 1755; d. Jan. 15, 1792, "and was bu. on the 19th of the same month in Mallatown Churchyard, on the Reading Road, near the White Horse."

The marriage took place, on a "Thursday evening at her Father's house in Front Street," and as it is entered in the Christ Church Records, the ceremony was probably solemnized by the Rector of that Church. Ann Strettell was a very lovely and accomplished woman, having been sent to England, where she received every advantage. She was said to be the best educated woman in Philadelphia.

We find in Christopher Marshall's Diary, a memorandum made a few months after the marriage:

"1779, Sept. 6. Near noon our Poll returned; came in a

* *Vide* Journal of Assembly for 1777, p. 160.

† Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 719.

‡ *Vide* Life of President Joseph Reed, Vol. ii., p. 433.

carriage with some of Samuel Morris's family, two brothers who she said were going to Yorktown. It was that Morris who had married Amos Strettell's daughter, (and Samuel his brother). She was going with him."

Cadwalader Morris was associated with his brother Samuel C. Morris in extensive commercial interests. Before his marriage, Cadwalader Morris personally superintended the affairs of the firm in the West Indies, and appears to have made more than one voyage to the Islands. During a voyage which he made when about 23 years of age, he, with the Captain and crew of the Vessel, was wrecked upon "Desolation Island," about ten leagues from Cuba. Whilst he was upon Desolation Island, he kept a diary, in which he graphically and humorously described his Crusoe-like experiences, from day to day. The Captain and crew managed to fit up a sloop, in which, after a detention of about a week, upon the barren island, they safely reached the Havana.*

Cadwalader Morris resided for some time in Kingston, Jamaica, and at other places in the West Indies. Some of his letters of a business character, written in April and June, 1773, and Dec., 1777, are still extant.†

Cadwalader Morris was a signer of the Paper Bills of Credit, ordered by the Assembly to be issued on March 21, 1772, (date of note April 3), and April 7, 1781, (date of note April 20).

Cadwalader Morris was an ardent patriot, and took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, commanded by his cousin, Captain Samuel Morris.‡

At one time, Cadwalader Morris served as an Inspector of the "Bank of Pennsylvania," the object of which institution was

* The writer has been much interested in perusing this record, by the kindness of Judge Sam. W. Pennypacker, who now owns it. It is to be regretted, that our space will not permit of our quoting from it extensively.

† *Vide* Stewardson Papers, Penna. Hist. Society Library.

‡ *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xi., pp. 771 and 773.

CADWALADER MORRIS

declared to be, "the supplying of the Army of the United States for two months." He assisted in its establishment in 1780, by subscribing £2500 to its capital, his father, Samuel, having given £3000.

In 1781, he was a founder, and also a member, of the first Board of Directors of the Bank of North America. At the conclusion of the War, he owned, and operated, an iron-furnace for several years, at Birdsborough, Berks Co., Pa., after which he returned to mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia.

In the list of Subscriptions by the Ladies of Philadelphia, as a Donation to the Soldiers of the American Army, June 15, 1780, appears the name of "Mrs. C. Morris for 800 Dollars."*

On 8th Oct. 1782, "in the seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America," the Commonwealth conveyed to Cadwalader Morris of Philadelphia, Merchant, who (as highest bidder) had bought for the sum of £860:—Two Lots situate and contiguous to each other, on the east side of 4th Street, from River Delaware at the distance of 129 feet and six inches from the north side of Spruce Street, containing in breadth north and south 55 feet, (that is 27 feet six inches in each lot), and in depth east and west 198 feet, bounded northward by Lot No. 1688, eastward with back ends of 3rd Street; lots southward by lot No. 1691, and westward by 4th Street.†

Cadwalader Morris was a Delegate to Congress in 1783.

In the election of Delegates to Congress 1784, Cadwalader Morris was appointed to represent the State of Pennsylvania, an honor which he requested leave to decline.

"State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly.

"Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1784, A. M.

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the House proceeded to the Election of Delegates, to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, for the ensuing year, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that the Honorable Joseph Reed, Cadwalader Morris, William Montgomery, Joseph Gardner, & William Henry of Lancaster, Esquires were duly elected.‡

Vide Life of President Joseph Reed, Vol. ii., p. 434.

†*Vide* Exemp. Records, No. 10, p. 85, Phila.

‡*Vide* Penna. Archives, Vol. x., p. 354.

"WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1784, A. M.

"A letter from Cadwalader Morris, Esquire, elected a Delegate to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States, was read, praying leave to resign the said appointment, and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time.

"Ordered that his resignation be accepted.

"Extract from the minutes.

"J. SHALLUS,

"Asst. Clerk of the General Assembly."*

Under date of April 9, 1786, Jacob Hiltzheimer writes,—"Went to dine with General Mifflin in company with Cadwalader Morris."

The French Revolution of 1793, gave an opportunity for renewed democratic demonstrations in America.

"Democratic Societies, whose *raison d'être* was in the warm hostility to England, and sympathy with France, sprang into existence all over the United States, and one was organized in Philadelphia, with David Rittenhouse as president. Among its members, were A. J. Dallas, Peter S. Duponceau, Colonel Clement Biddle, Benjamin Rush, Cæsar Rodney, B. F. Bache, Stephen Girard, George Logan, Cadwalader Morris, and others of the most distinguished residents of the City. Doubtless the French example, and party zeal, somewhat heated their imaginations, and they took strong ground concerning the pending European struggle. They resolved to use no address save that of 'Citizen,' to suppress the polite formulas of ordinary correspondence, and to date their letters from the 4th of July, 1776."†

At a sheriff's sale in 1788, the Hay Creek Forge, near Birdsborough, was purchased by Cadwalader Morris, James Wilson and others of Philadelphia, and in 1796, John Louis Barde became the owner.‡

Cadwalader Morris also purchased in 1788, one-third of the Hopewell Furnace, but in 1790, he sold his interest in them both, to his brother Benjamin Morris.§

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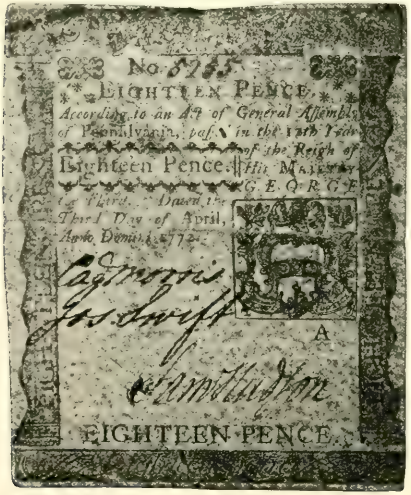
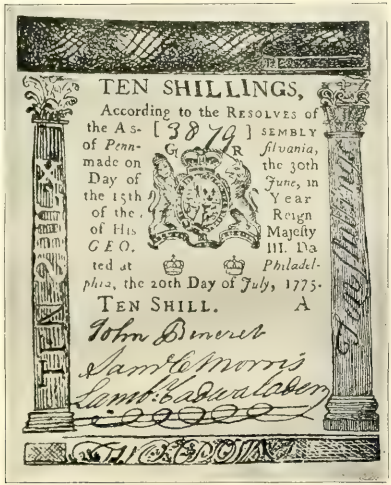
* *Vide* Penna. Archives, Vol. x., p. 354.

† *Vide* "Historical and Biographical Sketches." By Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, p. 86.

‡ *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. viii., p. 64. § *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. viii., p. 60.



PROVINCIAL CURRENCY 1772



PROVINCIAL CURRENCY 1775

Cadwalader and Ann (Strettell) Morris had issue:—

179. Strettell Morris, b. in Front Street, Philadelphia, June 15, 1780; d. young unmarried.
180. Frances Morris, b. in Front Street, Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1781; d. young unmarried.
181. Hannah Morris, b. in Front Street, Philadelphia, July 19, 1783; d. at the "Knoll" unmarried Sept., 1860.
182. John Strettell Morris, b. in Front Street, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1786; d. at the "Knoll" April, 1860, unmarried.
183. Ann Morris, b. at the house of her Uncle Benjamin Morris, opposite the new Market, Second Street, Philadelphia, March 28, 1789; d. at the "Knoll," 1831; m., 1820, Samuel Milligan.

71. Samuel Cadwalader Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. in Philadelphia, 3d mo. 29th, 1743; d. unm. at the "Knoll," Feb.——, 1820.

He was a Merchant, and in 1767, was in partnership with his brother Cadwalader Morris, their place of business "for a variety of goods" was on "Chestnut Street from Front Street, Westerly, 5 doors from the corner of 2nd Street." In the Directory of Philadelphia for 1785 the firm is described as "Cadwalader, Samuel Morris & Co., Merchants, 972 Front St."

Samuel Cadwalader Morris took a prominent part in organizing the military service of the State, and was an Officer, during the Revolution.

In the issuing of bills of credit by the State, in 1775, he was among the number of those who were directed by the Assembly, on June 30, 1775, to sign them.*

At the Provincial Conference held at Carpenter's Hall on 18th of June, 1776, he acted as Secretary. During Aug., 1776, he was serving as Lieutenant of Light Infantry, 1st Battalion, at Elizabeth town. He was chosen a Member of the Council of Safety in 1776, and of the Board of War, at its organization, on

Vide Colon. Records, Vol. x., p. 281; also Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 683.

March 13, 1777.* He assisted in fitting out the State Navy by order of the Council of Safety, Nov. 13, 1776,† and at a meeting of the Committee of Safety, Nov. 15, 1776:‡ "In conformity to a Resolution of the Honourable Congress," it was "*Resolved*, that Mr. Samuel C. Morris be appointed to have the care of the Prisoners of War, within this State, and pay them the allowance granted them by Congress."

Samuel C. Morris fought at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, as a Captain of a Company of Militia or Associators.

Council of Safety, Sept. 16, 1776:§

"John Bayard and Sam'l Cad. Morris appeared, & took & Subscribed the Qualifications directed by the Convention."

Council of Safety, Sept. 23, 1776:¶

"*Resolved*, That Capt. Blewer, Capt. Gurney, Mr. Sam'l Cad. Morris be appointed to form a regular Muster Role, for the Navy of this State, & produce the same to this Board."

Council of Safety, Sept. 24, 1776:‖

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Sam'l Cad. Morris be appointed to assist Col. Bayard in procuring Gun Carriages, instead of Col. Matlack, who is going to Camp."

The following letter is from

"Samuel C. Morris to Council of Safety, 1776.**

"Gentlemen: "Bristol, Saturday 14 Decem., 1776.

"I am directed by Capt. Cowperthwait, to return you the names of such persons, as have associated in his company, and are expert in the military exercise; they have not turned out with us in this time of imminent danger; and I think it highly proper they shou'd be called upon for their reasons for not taking share with us in our distresses. I need not point out to you the necessity of this measure; it is absolutely necessary that they

* *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 696.
† *Vide* Col. Records, Vol. xi., p. 2.
‡ *Vide* Colon. Records, Vol. xi., p. 5.
§ *Vide* Col. Records, Vol. x., p. 718.
¶ *Vide* Col. Records, Vol. x., p. 726.
‖ *Vide* Col. Records, Vol. x., p. 729.
** *Vide* Penna. Archives, Vol. v., p. 109.

shou'd either join us or be set to work on Fortifications; they are almost all young & hearty, and very capable of working; this is giving you trouble, but you are the only body we can look up to in this matter, and we trust you will make some enquiry about them. I well know you have much to do, and that many matters of high importance engage your attention, but these of apparently lesser moment must be thought of, as those who have nobly appeared on the field, in this inclement season, think it hard that others equally able, shou'd be suffered to stay at home, and shall hope that your Honourable Body will act, as you may judge most proper. I need not inform you, that the City Militia are now here,—you may have been informed of their movements last night. Our stay here will not be long—orders are every minute expected for marching back again to Head Quarters; the enemy have entirely disappeared from Burlington, and have gone to Trenton. Howe will certainly make his Push from that place to Philada; all our own force will of course be drawn there, and, with Gl Lee's assistance, we hope to equal them in numbers: the fate of our City, still depends on the Militia marching forward—for God's sake strain every nerve to urge them on; everything dear and valuable depends on the exertions of a few days. I have the Honor to be, with great respect,

"Your very h'ble Servt

"Sam. C. Morris."

"Names of the absent Light Infantry men.

[Here follow names.]

"Mr. Howell,

"You know the names of the above, & I believe know where they live; do think of them, and think of us who are on the Field.

"Your Brother is well—our Company are all in good Quarters at Ennion Williams'—we are well and hearty,

"Believe me, Dear Jacob, your obedt Servt.

"S. C. Morris.

"Saturday 9 o'clock A. M.

"Directed to the Honourable the Council of Safety, Philadelphia."

The following lines, written by this high-spirited man, on the eve of the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, are almost prophetic:—

EXTRACT OF S. C. M.'s LETTER, 1776.*

"DECR. 24th, 1776.

"Be not afraid, ye Tories shall not Triumph over us yet. We will yet have our day, and make them Tremble. Do let me know what ye Council is doing. The Militia was promised a pair of shoes & Stockings for each man that turn'd out, why are they not giving them? It would be worth more than three times as much money; they ought to have it, for upon their turning out has hitherto depended the Salvation of Philada. This is not a Random opinion, for as sure as there is a G—d in Heaven, the British Army wou'd have been in pos'sion of our City, had it not been for the City Militia. The Militia call loudly for ye Councils fulfilling the promises of Shoes & Stockings, let them place themselves in their Situation, in the depth of Winter, & they must, I trust, think Seriously of the matter."

Another:—

"20 Dec., 1776.

"I am sorry ye Congress were so precipitate in removing from Town, it has struck a damp on ye Spirits of many, & done much hurt at this time. I hope the Council of Safety will not follow the Example, it is a most Critical time, & they must do their duty. All eyes are upon them, as they are ye only body to whom ye people can look up; they should take ye most effectual steps to keep ye Militia in good humour, by Supplying them wth ye Comforts of life in this Inclement Season, and ought to consider them, as people who have in general, enjoyed the Conveniences of life, in as great a degree as themselves; too much cannot be done for them, for to them is owing that our City is not at this moment in ye Enemies pos'sion. I believe ye Council have exerted themselves; nor do I mean to throw the least blame on them, but they must continue unremitedly to consider them, as the main Object of their Attention."

Samuel C. Morris after the Battle of Princeton returned with his company, and again assumed his civil duties.

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* *Vide* Penn. Archives, Vol. v., pp. 132–3.

He, however, resumed his military duties in 1780, receiving his Commission as Lieutenant in Captain Richard Humphrey's Company of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, in the Service of the United States, commanded by Lieut.-Col. William Will.*

To the close of the struggle for independence, Samuel C. Morris was ever ready to assist the cause, by his purse or his sword, notwithstanding that he belonged to the Society of Friends. The Society however disowned him.

To distinguish him from his cousin Capt. Samuel Morris, who was called "Christian Sam," he was known as "Gentleman Sam."

In February, 1783, Samuel C. Morris clearly foresaw that the conclusion of peace was near at hand, and in his letters to his brothers, begged of them to be in readiness for largely increased business, which must certainly follow. He wrote to his brother Benjamin, who was then in France, begging him to make all haste, in returning to the house of Thomas Morris & Co., at Charleston, which was in close business relationship, with his own firm in Philadelphia.

On the 22nd May, 1784, John Penn, Esq., and Anne his wife, conveyed to Samuel C. Morris of Philadelphia, Merchant, for £3000 "All that Messuage or Tenement, two Water Corn or Grist Mills, under roof, with two pair of Stones & Saw mill, Plantation and two tracts of Land, situate on both sides of Perkioming Creek, in New Providence Township, in the sd Co. of Philadelphia, one of them whereon the sd Messuage and Mills stand, on the East side of the sd Creek."†

Samuel C. Morris was for some time engaged in business, in Jamaica, but he spent the concluding years of his life, at the "Knoll," near Phœnixville.

72. Anthony Cadwalader Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. Oct. 4, 1745; d. of yellow fever Sept. 28, 1798; m. at Philadelphia Orange Street Monthly Meeting, 4mo. 12th, 1770, Mary Jones, dau. of William Jones, of a Swedish Family, originally named Neelson or Nielson, but changed in connection with inheriting an Estate. She became a widow, and m. (2ndly) 3m. 3rd, 1803, Samuel Pancoast. She d. Feb. 24, 1832. Refer-

Vide Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xiii., p. 771.

†*Vide* Deed Book D. 16, p. 166, Phila.

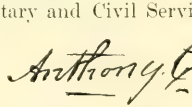
ring to a circumstance, connected with the marriage of Anthony and Mary, is the following entry in Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary.

"April 16—Went to William Jones to drink punch with his new son-in-law Anthony (Cadwalader) Morris."

When Anthony C. Morris was but 15 years old, it was evidently expected that he would study the business of Brewing, for in the Will of his grandfather, Anthony Morris,[3] we find, that in making a bequest in connection with his 2nd Street Brewery, he stipulated that "it is upon condition that he my said grandson, (*i. e.* Anthony Morris,[5]) do teach and instruct my grandson, Anthony Morris, son of my son Samuel, in the art, mistery, and trade of a Brewer and Malster, according to the best Knowledge, Skill and ability of my said grandson Anthony, son of my son Anthony, and that he treat my grandson Anthony, son of my son Samuel, tenderly and affectionately during the time in which he shall be under his direction, for the purpose aforesaid, and it is my will and request to my dear wife, that she will do the same to my grandson Anthony, son of my son Samuel, during the time which she shall carry on the brewing business."

This request of his grandfather was doubtless complied with, as in due time he entered into business, and purchased a Brewery for himself, only a few months after his marriage. This was accomplished on the 21st Sept., 1770, when he bought of George Emlen, "Gentleman," and Ann his wife, for the consideration of £1010, a messuage, brewhouse, and malthouse, situated on the north side of Chestnut, between 2nd and 3rd Streets, measuring 40 feet in width, by 222½ feet in depth.*

During the Revolutionary period, Anthony Cadwalader Morris was actively engaged in Military and Civil Service,—being one of five brothers who, as well as their aged father, were devoting their lives, to the cause of Independence.



Whilst the American troops were encamped at Valley Forge, Anthony C. Morris (who appears to have held the military rank of Colonel) was living near Darby, on the western side of the River Schuylkill.

**Vide* Deed Book I, Vol. iv., p. 122.

In the Life and Correspondence of President Reed, by Wm. B. Reed (Vol. i., p. 328), we find a letter, written from the home of Anthony C. Morris by General Reed to President Wharton. It is headed:

"Anthony Morris House,

"Eleven Miles From Philadelphia,

"Chester County, Oct. 24, 1777, eight o'clock."

This would indicate that General Reed made the house of Anthony C. Morris his head-quarters.

Well known to Anthony C. Morris, was a certain Dr. Jonathan Morris, who had an extensive practice on the western side of the Schuylkill.

Jonathan Morris, M. D., was born 1729, and died 1819. He was the grandfather of Samuel Morris Lynn, and the great-grandfather of Elizabeth S. Lynn, widow of Alexander M. Bonbright.

The following narrative is extracted from the diary of Samuel Morris Lynn (deceased 1854). The facts noted are copied from various family memoranda, and from the diary of Dr. Jonathan Morris, and from the personal statement of Ann Morris:—

"Sometime after the Battle of Brandywine, in 1777, when the British held possession of Philadelphia, and Washington was preparing his winter quarters at Valley Forge, a quaker gentleman about 45 years of age was slowly riding along the Darby Road: he was suddenly ordered by a soldier in British uniform to stop. 'Sir,' said he, 'you cannot pass here.' 'But I must pass,' he replied, 'I have particular business in the City.' 'It cannot be, the orders this morning, are absolutely to permit no one to go in or out of the lines.' While he was remonstrating with the sentinel, a squad of officers came up, and he addressed himself to them, he said he was Jonathan Morris, a Physician and Surgeon of Chester County, that he was out of medicines, and wished to replenish his bags. A consultation was held among them. 'It wont do'; 'too much risk'; 'may mar our plans,' was all the doctor could hear. However, one came to him with a pass. 'You can go in,' said he, 'but stay no longer than two hours, and attend only to your business; if you are found in the city beyond that time, you will be detained longer than will be agreeable.'

"As the doctor pondered over the singularity of his situation, and whilst riding up from Market Street Hill, a gentleman stepped out from the sidewalk, as though he would converse with him, but as suddenly stepped back again; after looking cautiously around, spoke in a half whisper, a few words. 'I cannot leave town,' said he finally. 'Very well,' replied the doctor, 'I will see it attended to.'

"The disposition of the doctor, was to speed along, but he deemed it more prudent to wait, (until he had passed the Ferry, and was beyond the eye of the last sentry), and keep his usual gait. He then spurred, with a rapidity fearfully endangering the admixture of the sundry vials, and the natural compounding of various small packages of medicines, until at last he pulled up at the mansion of his hospitable friend, Anthony Morris, (*i. e.* Anthony Cadwalader Morris.)

"The doctor had an extensive practice, embracing a circuit of some twenty miles around, and was often away from home a week at a time, yet such was his method, that in case of emergency, he could be easily found. He was a welcome visitor, and never wanted for a meal, or a bed to sleep on. The family of Anthony Morris were about sitting down to dinner, and he was kindly invited in. There was an unusual expression of care and anxiety upon his countenance. He very politely declined the invitation. 'Anthony,' said he, 'I would speak to thee a moment.' A private conversation was held between them. The doctor went his way, while Anthony walked hastily to the barn, saddled a horse, and when the doctor stopped upon a neighboring hill, he saw his friend on a full trot in a northerly direction. Twice did the doctor stop at other places, with the like result; he saw the distant horsemen speeding toward the American Camp. The fact is, the enemy had determined to surprise General Washington at his encampment in the Valley. Although this was known in the City, the interdict prevented it being made known generally. It was fortunate, therefore, that Dr. Morris was admitted, however reluctantly, as he was made the bearer of the communication. By certain movements of Washington, the enemy found that he was aware of their design, and the enterprise was abandoned.

"A few days after this occurrence, a scouting party of British Cavalry made a descent upon the farm of Anthony Morris.

They were probably seeking Dr. Morris, but he was too far up the Country, and they might be cut off. Had Anthony been at home the result of this visit would, probably, have been different. He was away, and his family could not account for his absence. They suspected him of being at Camp, and to suspect, was to condemn. In a wanton spirit, they pillaged the house of whatever of value could be carried off. The furniture was broken, or otherwise destroyed. The beds were cut, and the feathers were scattered to the wind. The tables were all left with three legs, the chairs with only one; sets of rich china lay in a sad broken mass upon the floor, until there was, indeed, a universal destruction of everything in the house. The enemy had not left the premises more than half an hour, when Anthony Morris returned; and what a home did he find. He was stupefied for a moment, gazed sadly, with folded arms, upon this mighty wanton wreck of his property. The spirit of desperation seized upon him; he mounted his horse, and rode to a neighbor's for a gun. On the edge of a cornfield, in the vicinity of Knowles Woods,* he overtook the enemy and fired upon them, and seriously wounded one. Anthony seems now to have recovered his mind, as he saw at once, the fatal consequences, and fled for life; what could one man, with an unloaded gun and a jaded horse do, against fifty cavalry, armed with sword and pistol? It was a rash, desperate, suicidal act. He soon abandoned his horse, and ran for the woods, but the enemy was upon him. He threw up his arms in supplication. No quarter was granted. He was slashed, sabred in a shocking manner, and the last blow, as he lay upon the ground, was made at his neck, intending to separate his head from his body. Fortunately the stock buckle caught the edge of the sword. It was partly cut through, but no damage was done. They supposed him dead and so left him. In this state he was brought home by his neighbors, and Dr. Morris was sent for in all haste. Jonathan Morris was an able surgeon. He had studied the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, but graduated

*Adjoining the Shallcross Farm, in Darby, was an extensive woods, well known in those days as "Knowles Woods." It was the common gossip that a dragoon in Revolutionary times, galloping through it, struck his head violently against the limb of a tree and dashed out his brains. He was often afterwards, seen at midnight, coursing furiously through the woods on horseback, with his head under his arm.

as a surgeon in New York. He had much experience in his profession, and performed many wonderful feats of surgery. Here, however, was a sad spectacle, enough to discourage the most courageous: there was not one sound finger, the head and arms terribly mangled; the cheeks lay bare with horrid gashes, and wounds in all parts. Nothing, however, could daunt the doctor; he had a firm hand, steady strong nerves, and determined spirit. Many months, devotedly, tenderly, he watched over his friend. At last, his wounds were healed and he arose, weak and emaciated, from his bed. Time, however, gave him strength; he lived many years a highly respected citizen.

"(Signed) SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN."

Copied verbatim from collections of Samuel Morris Lynn, of Philadelphia, born May 18, 1801.

Made 1819, 1820 and 1821.

Son of Ann Morris and Joseph Lynn.

Dr. of Dr. Jonathan Morris and Alice Evans.

Dr. of Cadwalader Evans ap Evans.

Son of Evan ap Robert.

Son of Robert ap Lewis of Wales.

This incident is also referred to by Woodman, in his History of Valley Forge, quoted in "History of Mansions and Buildings of Philadelphia," pp. 301 and 302. In the latter, Anthony C. Morris is mentioned as "Colonel Anthony Morris."

The Dr. Jonathan Morris referred to in the above recital, was a descendant of David Morris "the immigrant" from Wales, who was married at Philadelphia 3d mo. 4th, 1686. David Morris and his wife removed to Marple Township. Their son Jonathan Morris married Catharine Moore, daughter of Richard Moore of Radnor. They had a son (Dr.) Jonathan Morris, born in Marple Township, Del. Co., 3rd mo. 17th, 1729. He married, 12th mo. 15th, 1757, Alice, dau. of Cadwalader Evans, of Edgmont. Dr. Jonathan Morris settled in Marple Township, but towards the close of his life removed to Darby, where his wife died 1818, aged 83 years. Dr. Jonathan Morris died 7th April, 1818, aged one month less than 90 years, at his son's residence in London Grove.

If further confirmation of the foregoing narrative were needed,

we find it in the following extract of a letter from General Potter to President Wharton:—

"Chester County Head Quarters,
"Dec. 16th, 1777.

After describing a skirmish of the "Enemy" near Edge Hill, he refers to their "barbarity, cruelty, waste and destruction," and goes on to say, "In their last Rout through this Country, after men surrendered to them, and gave up their arms, they have, Savage-like, cut, stabbed in a most cruel manner; among a number of others, Mr. Anthony Morris is one of those unfortunate men. After they had taken all he had, in and about his house, and left his wife and children without meat or clothing, he, enraged at such treatment, went out with some of our Horsemen, who met with a stronger front of the enemy, that took Mr. Morris, and Two more of the party, after they had disarmed them, they cut & slashed them in a most cruel manner, and left them, as they thought, dead. Mr. Morris is in a good way of recovery.

"I am
"your Excellency's
"most obedient
"Humble servant,
"James Potter."*

This letter from Gen. Potter is remarkable as an official confirmation of the story as told by Samuel Morris Lynn.

Anthony Cadwalader and Mary (Jones) Morris had issue:—

184. Hannah Morris, b. ——; d. Jan. 26, 1832; m. (1st) March 9, 1791, Governor Nathaniel Mitchell (Christ Church Records); m. (2ndly) General Manaan Bull.
185. Ann Morris, b. ——; d. unm.
186. Deborah Morris, b. ——; d. unm.
187. Martha Morris, b. 1777; d. Aug. 6, 1862; m. April 2, 1801, Joseph Johnson.
188. Elizabeth Morris, b. 1779; d. April 19, 1820; m. Oct. 8, 1800, William Chandler Hall.
189. Maria Morris, b. ——; d. young.
190. Maria Antoinette Morris, b. about 1785; d. 1875; m. 1805, John Zane.
191. Matthew J. Morris, b. ——; d. young unm. He was the only brother in this family of sisters.
192. Frances Morris, b. 1791; d. 3mo. 15, 1864; m., 1809, Dr. Nathaniel Stout Allison.

* *Vide* Penna. Archives, Vol. vi., p. 98.

THE JONES FAMILY OF KINGSESSING.*

Jonas Neelson or Neilson (wife Yertrue), born 1621, was one of the early Swedish settlers on the Delaware, and Schuylkill, and probably emigrated with Governor Printz in the year 1642. He bought several hundred acres of land from the Proprietary Governor Lovelace, in Kingsessing, Philadelphia County, and his name occurs frequently in the history of the settlement. He willed the homestead where he lived on Jones lane, to his son Jonathan.

He had eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. He died in 1693. His name was transposed in the next generation to Jones.

Jonathan Jones, son of Jonas Neilson, married and lived on the plantation inherited from his father, and died 1748. He signed the Swede's petition to the Assembly in 1722.†

William Jones, son of Jonathan Jones, and grandson of Jonas Neilson, was born in Kingsessing in 1722. From various records, he appears to have been a man of unusual energy and capacity, his name occurring frequently in the business and social affairs of his time.

He was an active member of Old Swede's Church "Gloria Dei"—vestryman and warden in 1770, signing as such with John Stille—October, 1770, "Congratulations of the Wiccacoe congregations, on the accession of Gustavus III., King of Sweden."

He was one of the early contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751, and occupied a property belonging to Judge Kinsey, on Market Street above 5th, the said property was purchased in 1762 by Elizabeth Gray (widow) afterwards wife of Wm. Jones. He was one of the Founders of the Union Library of Philadelphia, which in 1769, merged into the Philadelphia Library, of which he was a member for thirteen years thereafter.

He was a member of the Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, organized in 1766, described as "one of the most ancient, and agreeable, and respectable clubs of our country," composed of

* For these notes upon the "Jones Family of Kingsessing," we are indebted to Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz.

† Dr. Stillé in Penna. Magazine.

many highly respected gentlemen, resident chiefly in the city of Philadelphia."

Jacob Hiltzheimer in his Diary, notes his visit to Wm. Jones' house on Feb. 27, 1768. He writes, "Went to William Jones' Greenwich Hall with Samuel Morris," &c.

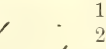
He lived at *Garlick*, afterward called *Greenwich Hall* and later, on Market Street above 5th, (No. 172 in old Directory), where he died in 1802. He was interred in the old family burial lot, on Jones' Lane, Kingsessing—a part of the original purchase of Jonas Neilson.

William Jones was married three times; (1st) to Ann Moss; (2ndly) in 1768 to Elizabeth Gray (widow); (3rdly) in 1795 to Mary Elves, widow of Sir Henry Elves, of England.

William Jones had issue by his 1st wife, Ann Moss:—

Matthew Jones, who m. March 29, 1773, Elizabeth Knowles.
Mary Jones, who m. (1st) Dec. 4, 1770, Anthony Cadwalader Morris; m. (2ndly) March 3, 1803, Samuel Pancoast.
Elizabeth Jones, who m. Dec 21, 1782, John Garrett.

74. Martha Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. Feb. 12, 1749; d. Jan. 26, 1815; m. July 25, 1787, James Milligan. Martha Morris married "out of meeting," and was consequently, after her marriage, disowned by the Society of Friends.



James Milligan, the husband of Martha Morris,[5] was born in May, 1739, in the parish of Dalry, in the Shire of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. His father was Quintin Milligan, who owned a farm there. Upon reaching his majority, James (in 1760), embarked for America, and landed in Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. He next removed to Fort Pitt, (now Pittsburg), then a British Garrison, and engaged extensively in the Indian trade. In the year 1770, he made a voyage to Europe, landed at London, and travelled to his native parish. After a short stay in Scotland, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in commerce, in which he continued, until all trade was destroyed by the Revolution. He then entered zealously into the struggle for Independence. On June 1, 1776, he was appointed by the

Assembly, Quarter-master of the 3rd Battalion of Associators, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. His commission is signed by John Morton, Speaker.

James Milligan and Samuel Cadwalader Morris, were both on the Committee for the County and City of Philadelphia, at the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776.*

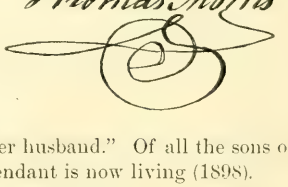
James Milligan was commissioned Ensign in the Seventh Penna. Regiment of the line, on March 19, 1777, and on the 1st of September, 1777, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant.†

Towards the conclusion of the war, he was appointed "Comptroller General of the Treasury." He paid off the armies at the end of the war, and settled up the accounts for General Washington. For seven years, and until the adoption of the new constitution, he continued in this office. He afterwards retired into private life, and so continued, until his death, which took place Sept. 24, 1818, in the 80th year of his age. His character as a man, as a citizen, as a husband, and as a father, was in the highest degree exemplary.

Samuel and Martha (Morris) Milligan had issue:—

193. Samuel Milligan, b. April 18, 1789; d. at "The Knoll," Phœnixville, April, 1854; m. (1st) May 11, 1820, Ann Morris; m. (2ndly) Sept. 10, 1839, Abigail Griswold.

75. Thomas Morris[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, b. Dec. 6, 1753; d. Feb. 18, 1829, at his residence on the corner of East Bay and Wentworth Street, Charlestown, and was buried in the west side of St. Philip's Church-yard, m. July 26, 1787, Mary Gadsden (born about 1760), only daughter of General Christopher Gadsden, "of the Revolution." She d. Aug. 8, 1829, "in the same house, and was buried in the same spot as her husband." Of all the sons of this marriage, not one male descendant is now living (1898).



Vide Penna. Archiv., 2nd Series, Vol. iii.

†*Vide* Penna. Archiv., 2nd Series, Vol. xv., p. 468.

Thomas Morris was a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse (1777-1781),* and had the credit of doing good work, in dispersing the mob, in its attack on "Fort Wilson," at the corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, but for disregarding the principles of Friends in reference to military matters, he was disowned by the Monthly Meeting of the Northern District of Philadelphia, 6th mo. 8th, 1779. Thomas Morris resided some time in Jamaica, W. I., and finally settled in Charleston, S. C., where he married Mary Gadsden.

At the time of his death, he was Notary to the Branch Bank in that city, and was held in high esteem for his great fidelity, by its Board of Directors. His son, Christopher G. Morris, in announcing the news of his death, to his Uncle Benjamin Morris, on Feb. 22, 1829, wrote as follows:—

"The afternoon of the day of his death, he had been riding about in his chair to various parts of the city, (not complaining of any indisposition), serving notices, and had returned to his office about ½ after 5 o'clock, (forgoing his dinner till night, a practice usual with him on busy days), to make out protests in time for the bank the following morning. At the hour of closing his office for the night, and staying in it longer than was customary, (being generally alone, which was then the case), my clerk (for his office was kept over my store), went to know if he wanted candles, when to his utter astonishment, he found him a lifeless corpse, sitting in his chair, at the writing table, with his head reclining on another chair at his left side, apparently taken with the paroxysm of death, while writing. A physician was called as soon as possible, within a quarter of an hour after the discovery, but it was too late—the vital spark was fled. No change of countenance, nor any violent struggle, indicated the smallest sign of severe suffering, in his last moments. He looked as if he was in one of those gentle dozes, in which I have so often seen him. As soon as the necessary preparations could be made, the body was removed, and carried home the same evening, in a friend's carriage. The funeral took place on Friday morning, the 20th instant, attended by a numerous train of relatives, friends and acquaintances to St. Philip's Church, and the corpse

Vide Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xi., pp. 770, 771, 773.

interred in the grave-yard of that Church, the ground allotted to the family of General Gadsden.

"Thus has closed the earthly scene of my dear father—who, though he had his full share of the cares and turmoils of this life, yet never did he repine, but always endeavored to support his adversities, with all that Christian and manly fortitude, with which he seemed so fully possessed. I might presume to say, from his early manhood, and I have every reason to believe most sincerely, that as he lived respected, so he died lamented, by all who knew him.

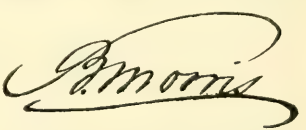
"Your afflicted nephew,

"C. G. MORRIS."

Thomas and Mary (Gadsden) Morris had issue:—

194. CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN MORRIS, b. Sept. 15, 1788; d. March 29, 1848, at Charleston, and was bu. in St. Philip's Church-Yard on the West side; m. July 12, 1827, Mary Jones Motte, who d. at Whiteville, St. John's, Berkeley, Oct. 5, 1864, aged 71 years and 4 months, and was bu. at Exeter Plantation, Cooper river, Berkeley Co., S. C.
195. THOMAS MORRIS, b. Jan., 1790; d. "in mature years" unm.
196. SAMUEL MORRIS, b. May 5, 1791.
197. JAMES MORRIS, b. Oct. 16, 1792, d. "in mature years" unm.
198. MARY GADSDEN MORRIS, b. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1795; d. Jan. 3, 1833; m. April 29, 1817, Dr. Alexander Hume, of Charleston.
199. HENRY MORRIS, b. March 30, 1797; d. Oct. 21, 1874; m. (1st) Nov. 5, 1818, Millicent Alice Jones; (2ndly) April 7, 1840, Hortensia C. Smerdon; (3rdly) Jan. 10, 1860, Elizabeth Jane Edwards.
200. EDWARD MORRIS, b. Jan. 30, 1800; d. June 23, 1848; m. Oct. 6, 1835, Margaret Anne Primerose.

76. BENJAMIN MORRIS[5] (Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the youngest child of Samuel and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, was b. Sept. 3d, 1760; d. at the "Knoll," near Phœnixville, 1841; m. June 19, 1788, at the house of Cadwalader Morris, in Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Frances Strettell (a dau. of Amos and Hannah (Hasell) Strettell, b. Oct. 14, 1758; d. about 1835.



Benjamin Morris served in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1789, he was living on 2d Street, opposite the new Market, Philadelphia. In 1792, he was residing in Birdsborough, where he was the owner of an iron mine and works.

Mr. Martin L. Montgomery, in his article upon Early Furnaces and Forges of Berks County,* gives the following account of Hopewell Furnace, situated on French Creek, in Union Township, near the County line. It is likely, that it was built by Mark Bird, about 1765. He was then 26 years old. He held it 20 years. He having borrowed money (200,000 Spanish milled dollars) of John Nixon, a merchant, and being insolvent in 1786, he transferred the "Birdsborough" iron works and 8000 acres of land, which included the Hopewell Furnace, to Nixon, in trust to sell, and satisfy debts, etc.

Nixon accordingly exposed it to public sale, and in 1788 transferred one-third to Cadwalader Morris, and two-thirds to James Old, both iron-masters. At the time, the furnace lands comprised 5163 acres. In 1790, Cadwalader Morris sold his one-third of the premises, to Benjamin Morris, and in 1791, James Old sold his two-thirds to the same person. In 1793, Benjamin Morris resold the entire furnace property to James Old. After the lapse of seven years, Old became embarrassed, and was forced to yield up his title, through the law and the sheriff, to his creditor Benjamin Morris, who bought it at the sale. This was in 1800. In August, 1800, Morris sold it to Daniel Buckley of Lancaster County, Thos. Brooke of Montgomery County, and Matthew Brooke, Jr., of Berks Co., for £10,000.

In 1794, Benjamin Morris was in Reading, and was for some time an Associate Judge of Berks County, but after a short stay in Philadelphia, he removed to the "Knoll," Phœnixville, in 1816, and devoted the remainder of his life to retirement and study.

The "Knoll Tract" has 55 acres belonging to it, and of this, 16 acres consist of "Grove"—original woodland, some of the trees measuring 6 and 8 feet in diameter. Benjamin Morris became possessed of the property, through his wife Frances Strettell, who, with her sister Anne, wife of Cadwalader Morris, inherited half of the Bulkley tract, which had been granted by patent in 1734, to Bulkley and his son-in-law, Samuel Hasell. It is an exact parallelogram, containing 490 acres, running from the Schuylkill river for about a mile and a half, back to the Pot House Road, about one-half a mile wide. The Knoll Mansion has twenty-one large rooms, and the walls in many places, are two feet

* *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. viii., pp. 60, 61.

in thickness. It was occupied, until recently, by John Morris and the sons and daughters of Samuel Milligan.

Benjamin and Frances (Strettell) Morris had issue:—

201. Harriet Morris, b. Sept. 11, 1789, in 2nd Street, opposite the New Market, Philadelphia; d. unm. March 13, 1864.
202. Richard Morris, b. 3mo., 1791; d. 10mo. 5, 1791, aged 7 months.
202. Ann Morris; b. July 2, 1792, at Birdsborough in the county of Berks, Pa.; d. unm. 1845.
204. Mariah Morris, b. July 14, 1794, at Reading, Berks Co., Pa.; d. in childhood.

Obituary.

"Died on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, at his residence in Chester County, *Benjamin Morris, Esquire*, who for many years was an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, the duties of which office, he discharged with singular promptitude and integrity.

"He was an elegant scholar of the old school; had a peculiar and happy taste for the cultivation of the Belles Lettres, and possessed a most accurate and extensive knowledge, of general and historical Literature.

"He was an agreeable, cheerful, and instructive companion—easy and elegant in his intercourse with Society, and exceedingly courteous in his general deportment.

"During his residence in Reading, he occupied an enviable station in the circle of society, and was highly esteemed by all to whom he was known.

"His highly polished and gentlemanly manners—his hospitality and beneficence, procured him the warmest affections of the circle in which he moved, and rendered him the object of respect and veneration, of the neighborhood in which he lived.

"The death of such a man, is a loss to Society, and an irreparable loss to his friends and relations."

THE STRETTELL FAMILY.

Robert Strettell, the first of the family to emigrate to this country, was a son of Amos and Experience Strettell, born in Dublin, 10th mo. 25th, 1693. He was therefore a native of Ireland, but in 1st mo. 1678/9 his father had removed thither, from Cheshire, where his grandparents had been early members

of the Society of Friends. In an old Bible, which formerly belonged to the Strettell family, reference is made to this fact:— "Mary Strettell, wife of Hugh Strettell, (parents of Amos Strettell), and her mother, as alsoe husband, were convinced of the Blessed truth with the first in Cheshire, soe that Robert Strettell's children will be of the fifth generation of friends, viz, the people called Quakers."

Amos Strettell, the father of Robert, married (1st) 1st mo. 18th, 1683/4, Anne, daughter of Roger and Mary Roberts, of Dublin, who died 11th mo. 8th, 1685/6, and (2ndly) Experience, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cuppage, at Lambstown in the county of Wexford, 1st mo. 23rd, 1692/3. They had a family of ten children, of whom Robert was the eldest. In giving birth to her last child, Experience Strettell died, 9th mo. 24th, 1707. She "was buryed in friends graveyard in Dolphinsbarne Lane, being accompanied by a great many ffrnds and sober people. Thomas Wilson, John Barcroft and Sarah Baker were concerned in bearing a public testimony for ye truth and way of God, at ye Grave."

"Ye aforesd Experience was a vertuous woman, one that feared the Lord from her youth, and loved ye way of chastity, sobriety and holiness, being one that truly adorned her profession, by a Godly conversation, and had the love and esteem, not only of dear ffrnds with whom she walked in fellowship and communion, but of all yt knew her, and her death was greatly lamented by them all, particularly the poore, to whom she was discreetly liberal. She was a very tender, loving, affectionate and dutiful wife, a loving mother, and careful to educate her children, soberly and in the fear of ye Lord, as also to instruct, and admonish her servants in the same, as well as to provide necessary things for them.

"(Signed) Amos Strettell."

Within a few months after the death of Experience Strettell, her brother Thomas Cuppage died, and Amos Strettell made the following record of the death, in his family Bible:—

"I think it not improper, to insert here part of a letter I received from William Penn, in answer to one I wrote him, giving him acct therein, of the death of my wife's dear, and only

brother Thomas Cuppage, of Lambstown, which letter, I found this day, looking amongst some old papers vizt. 20th of 3rd mo 1726.

"Amos Strettell."

"Dear and Obliging friend. "London, 8th 11mo. 1708.

"Thy afflicting yet very kind letter gave that blow to my spirit, which for some time I have not been able to recover myselfe, for I have lost a great friend, and the church a great member, his parts tho' plain, were masculine and strong, his integrity incorruptible, his friendship firm, and his zeale and love for truth, always fresh and tender. A good plaine pious and usefull man: O my dear friend, may I wish to find soe able and soe compassionate a friend, in Engd, Ireland or America, without offence,—and pray give thy dear Sister Cuppage mine and my wife's very dr love, for wee are deeply concerned in her affliction, and unspeakable loss. Dear Amos, let me hear from thee, and that freely and largely, and as soone as may bee, soe with dear love to all brethren and friends, I close, and end thy affectionate and faithful friend.

"(Signed) William Penn."

"I may also say, I lost a great and good friend, in the death of my dear brother Thomas Cuppage, and also many more besides me, but in an especial manner, friends of the Monthly Meeting, of the County of Wexford, but I hope our loss is his eternal gaine.

"Amos Strettell."

Such was the stock, from which Robert Strettell the "immigrant" sprang. He had already married "Philotesia ye daughter of Nathaniel and Frances Owen, at Rygate, in a meeting of the people called Quakers, ye 18th of ye 5th mo 1716," and a prosperous career awaited him, when he reached the "City of Brotherly Love." He soon took a prominent part in public affairs, being elected a Provincial Councillor, and subsequently he became Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

He had brought over with him, his young son, Amos. William Black says in his journal "He (Robert Strettell) had only one son, who lived with him, about 19, and in partnership with him in trade. He appeared to be a very promising, sober, and

well inclined young man, and much attached to business, even uncommon for his years."

On the day of his father's election as Mayor, he was chosen one of the City Corporation, and he followed his father, in the esteem of the Proprietary Party. The Governor and Council urged the Assembly, to appoint him one of the Provincial Commissioners, to spend the money raised for defense, but without success. In 1764, Amos Strettell was on the ticket, which carried the election for Assemblyman from Philadelphia County, ousting Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Galloway, from their seats in the House. The other counties, to be sure, returned the former representatives, so that the majority continued to be against the Proprietaries. On the important decisions during the session, Strettell voted with the churchmen, &c., opposed to the Government. The City Corporation, however, after they "packed" it against Isaac Norris in 1741, became the stronghold of the Proprietary party; and such Quakers as were admitted by the very exclusive members, who had the sole power of adding to their number, were deemed by them very moderate and liberal. Yet to be Alderman, estimating the value of that title, by considering on whom it was conferred during those times, was an enviable honor. In 1776, none having been chosen the preceding year, it was carried to add two to the list, and Amos Strettell and Samuel Shoemaker were elected. Amos Strettell died in his own house in Front Street, Philadelphia, January 13, 1780, as appears by the following obituary in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of Wednesday, January 19, 1780:

"On Thursday, after a short illness, Amos Strettell, Esq., departed this life, in the 60th year of his age. In the public stations which he formerly filled as Representative in General Assembly for this County; an Alderman of the City; a Trustee of the General Loan Office and of the College, he obtained the approbation of his fellow citizens; as a merchant, he was eminent and intelligent; in the more silent path of private life, deservedly beloved by his family and the poor, for affection and beneficience. His remains were deposited, on Sunday evening, in the family vault,* in Christ Church Burial Ground,

* The family vault was built by Amos Strettell and Samuel Hasell as Executors to Jane Hasell.

respectfully attended by a large number of the principal inhabitants."

He married at Christ Church, Nov. 2nd, 1752, Hannah, dau. of Samuel Hasell, the councillor. She inherited land in Chester County, from the Bulkleys, upon which Benjamin Morris afterwards built the residence known as "the Knoll." It is near Phœnixville. Two of Amos Strettell's daughters were married to sons of Samuel Morris and Hannah Cadwalader. In the Strettell Bible, is found the following reference to his character—probably written by his son-in-law Cadwalader Morris:—

"The writer of this, from a thorough knowledge of his virtues, begs to add, that a man of more real worthiness was not to be found. Without the pomp and parade of Religion, no person had a higher reverence for it, and in a greater degree regulated every action of his life, by its pure dictates. His discharge of every trust in public life, (many of which he was honoured with by his country), and his scrupulous attachment to justice, in his private transactions, sufficiently confirm what is here asserted. His sorrowful children, while they lament their loss, console themselves with the reflection, of his happy translation from a most painful disorder of a long duration, to a happy immortality."

77. Abigail Powel[5] (Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel, b. 5mo. 21st, 1735; d. Nov. 16, 1797; m. April 16, 1752, William Griffitts. Israel and Rachel Pemberton, wrote to their son John Pemberton in London, on 3rd mo. 20th, 1752:—*

"William Griffitts passed our last Monthly Meeting with Abbie Powel in order for marriage, by which thou mayest see the great effects of money."

Abigail Powel Griffitts was a great favorite with her Aunt, Deborah Morris, who by her will, dated 3rd mo. 16th, 1793, devised to Abigail Griffitts, and her son Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, for the term of the natural life of said Abigail, and after her decease, to her son Samuel P. Griffitts, and his issue, for the term of ninety-nine years, the mansion house at the corner of Front Street and Morris Alley, which had been erected by Anthony Morris,[2] the grandfather of Deborah Morris. Deborah

* *Vide* Pemberton Papers, Vol. x.

Morris died March 31, 1793, and Abigail Powel afterwards came into possession of the mansion.

William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts had issue:—

205. Mary Griffitts, b. June 6, 1753; d. Aug. 4, 1753.
206. Hester Griffitts, b. Dec. 6, 1754; d. ——; m. Sept. 5, 1777, Captain James Montgomery.
207. James Griffitts, b. Sept. 9, 1756, d. March 22, 1836; m. Sept. 12, 1793, Sarah Havens.
208. Samuel Powel Griffitts, M. D., b. July 21, 1759; d. May 12, 1826; m. Jan. 3, 1787, Mary Fishbourne.

THE GRIFFITTS FAMILY.

William Griffitts, the husband of Abigail Powel, was of Welsh descent, and Thomas Griffitts (who is believed to have been William's uncle), was the son of George and Frances Griffitts of Cork, Ireland. Thomas Griffitts emigrated to Jamaica, West Indies, thence to Philadelphia, and engaged in the lumber trade, in partnership with Isaac Norris, whose daughter he married, in 1717. He was keeper of the Great Seal from 1732 to 1734, elected Mayor of Philadelphia Oct. 7, 1729, Oct. 1730, Oct. 2, 1733, Oct. 4, 1737, and served as a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1739 to 1743. He died in Philadelphia 1746; his will was probated Jan. 16, 1746. The following children are recorded: Mary d. young; Mary, second, b. 1721; Hannah b. 1727; Thomas d. young; Elizabeth, b. 1748; Isaac, b. 1755. Hannah d. unm. and divided her property between Joseph Parker Norris, and her cousin Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts.

The following memoranda are copied from the Bible of Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles Merrifield, Philadelphia:—

"Mary Badcoke dyde 5th day November at 12 o'clock at night 1730.

"Henry Badcoke dyde the 10th day of September at fore in ye afternoon, 1735.

"Frances Griffitts was born 2nd day of 9 mo. 1719.

"Ann Griffitts was born 1st day of 10 mo. 1722.

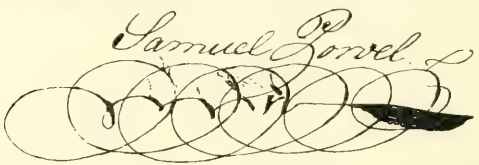
"Nathl Griffitts, Jr., was born 17th of 6 mo. 1724.

"Eliza Griffitts, Jr., was born 27th of 3 mo. 1731."

78. Samuel Powel[5] (Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel, b. 8mo. 28th, 1738; d. of yellow fever Sept. 29, 1793; m. Aug. 7, 1769, Elizabeth Willing, a dau. of Charles Willing and Anne Shippen.

Samuel Powel was admitted into the first class at the College of Philadelphia, (now the University of Pennsylvania), May 25, 1756, and graduated in 1759. In the following year (1760), he became a member of the Philosophical Society. Soon afterwards, he visited Europe, and travelled considerably in Great Britain and on the Continent.

During Samuel Powel's stay in Europe he kept up a correspondence with his friends in Philadelphia. Several letters which passed between him and his friend George Roberts of Philadelphia, between 1761 and 1765, have been published in the Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. xviii., and others between him and his



uncle Samuel Morris have been preserved in the family. We gather from this correspondence, that he was entertained in the best society of England and Scotland. When an address from the College of Philadelphia was delivered in London, he speaks of "having had the honor of being presented to his Majesty." On the Continent, he travelled in company with his friend Dr. Morgan,* who had recently graduated in Edinburgh, and in a letter from London, on 24th Nov., 1764, he writes: "Your two friends have been lolling in the lap of ease. Italia, nurse of the softer arts, has detained them from mixing with the turbulent throng. The pleasures and entertainments she affords, have rendered our time most pleasing. At Rome, we had the honor of being presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and of being often at conversations and assemblies with him. His

* Dr. Morgan afterwards took a leading position in the medical profession in America, having had the honor of holding the first medical professorship in this country, being elected May 3rd, 1765, by the Trustees of the College of Philadelphia, to the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic.

Holiness likewise received us most graciously, at our presentation, and condescended to converse familiarly with us. At Turin, we had the honor of being presented to the King of Sardinia and the Royal family, and obtained an order, under the King's hand, to see the fortifications of Turin and La Brunette, at the foot of the Alps—a favor granted to Englishmen only. To sum up the whole of our tour in a word, it far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and even the fatigues necessarily attendant on travelling, were rendered less sensible, by the intercourse of friendship, and mutual endeavors to make every toil less irksome."

Under date of 5th Sept., 1761, Samuel Powel[5] wrote from London to his uncle Samuel Morris[4]:—

"* * * The Franklins are now on the Continent, on a Tour thro' the Netherlands. My letters from Holland, to my Relations are, I hope, arrived before now.

"News we have none material. Our Expectations are much disappointed at the long stay of our Intended Queen.

"The People are Coronation Mad; & not the People of this Nation only, Foreigners of Distinction are daily crowding to London to see the Show, which will be extremely magnificent. The Papers will inform you what Sums have been offered for Houses conveniently situated for the Sight. One Person has refused £550 for his House for the Day. My Paper is near full, must therefore, hasten to conclude, first desiring to be remembered by you all as if named, dear Uncle

"Thy most affectionate Nephew,

"Samuel Powel."

Samuel Morris to his Nephew Samuel Powel.

"My Dear Nephew: "April 17, 1762.

"* * * I can't express ye pleasure wch. the Receipt of thine, as well at this, as all other times, gives me, & Bless ye man, be he Cadmus or whoever else, yt help'd mankind to ye Use of Letters; but pray my dear, Since I've this opportunity, let me take ye freedom to ask, whether it is not time to have some thoughts of home, the affairs of Europe being so Circumstanced, that it will be long difficult to compleat the Tour, according to thy first Intention, & tho' ye pleasures of London are almost Infinite, & capable of furnishing a continual, & new Succession of diver-

sions, yet these I'm persuaded, are not sufficient to Satisfy thy mind, & fix thy ne plus ultra. The pleasures of Sense, I make no doubt, are regarded by thee in great moderation, & only now & then, as a douceur, or small Relaxation from some more laborious & Intense intention, of Improving thy Mind in what may make thee an honourable & useful member of thy Country, and give thee that self Satisfaction, wch. Knowledge & Virtue ever afford, this I cannot doubt, is thy principal aim, and was greatly pleased at thy mentioning in one of Johny's recd. last Winter, some intention of taking Chambers in ye Temple. If this is enter'd upon, I could wish a continuance there, till thou hast gain'd as much law, at least, as is convenient in a Gentleman's Education, for in Truth, I don't think there is any kind of Knowledge, that gives a man a greater degree of Superiority, than that. Behold ye heads of State, and of ye Church, even Tyrants, Divinity & Physick, all bow down before it, and I don't believe that Tyranny can fully exalt its head, in any Country, but by a Suppression, or Exclusion of ye Judges from ye share of Government, or by a Corruption of them, which last is impossible, as to ye whole, which ye worst times in England's History will prove—in short, it is the basis of Liberty, & ye Parliament that Excluded Lawyers might well be called Indoctum. I shou'd think, that to Stay in England, after ye Common Curiosity is Satisfy'd, without having some particular, useful point in View, will only tend, in some degree, to lessen ye Character for sense & prudence, which at present thou both has, & merits, & which I wish thee sincerely, ever to preserve & encrease. I shall conclude with desiring to excuse my freedom, wch. certainly proceeds from affection, & wishes for thy wellfare, with telling thee we have had a Severe Winter, that my self am finely recovered from ye Disorder mentioned in my last, that we are very well generally, & with remembrance from my self, wife & family, are most Affectionately thy very loving Uncle "S. M."

Samuel Morris to his Nephew Samuel Powel.

"My Dear Nephew: "Philada., 31st October, 1762.

"This acknowledges the great pleasure I had on rect of thine of 29th May, 22d June, and of July, with the agreeable Contents thro' the whole, except as relates to thy Sickness. Thy Cure and

thorough recovery, I hope will be completed by thy Journey to the North. (North Brittain I understand it.) Sickness among Strangers, where the kind hand of a Relation, and unintermitted care of Affection, is wanting, is a Melancholy situation, but the happiness is, that the kind hand of Providence rules throughout the Universe, and can raise the desponding heart, as well as the emaciated Body at his pleasure, I make no doubt, this has often been thy Comfort, as well in this affliction, as at any other times. * * *

"I gave thee in a former, an acct of Coz. Wm. Griffitts' death, who was scarce sensible, at any time after he was taken ill, and so died. I was there at the time, having been several times before, and took on me the care of his funeral, which in generall was decent and genteely attended. Coz. Abby and the family remain at the plantation. I understand She is now willing to come to Town. Bro. Jos. to whom She spoke, proposed getting one of the houses ready in Walnut Street row, but She Chuses rather to be in or near Pine Street, with a Stable and Yard Room. I should be glad if we could procure a place to Suit her, but can't yet find any. I have let the plantation, reserving the house and one Garden, to one, that I hope, will make a good tenant—for £55 per annum, Reserving also Stabling for Coz. Abby's Cows and Horses.

"We have had a sickly time for about 2 mos. past, in which many people have died, tho' few of considerable note, but Saml. McCall, Jno. Philipps, Jos. Lownes, David Caldwell, the widow Jekyll, and some few others, mostly of an imported yellow fever, and raged chiefly abot. Lombd. Street, and the lower end of the Town. Wally is returned from Bdoes, very healthy. I have great pleasure in hoping, that while thee continues in England, thy knowledge, in the law, will be much improved. Are there none of your Elderly Gentmn., that are out of business, that may be Called to the assistance of a young templar, for some moderate Gratuity? there are many men of Merit and knowledge in the Law, that have not the proper Essentials to make a figure, that I think might be very useful to a Student. I dont wonder at the murmuring of the people about the Change you hint, for certainly with less Sagacity, fewer Connexions, and less Influence to govern the Supplys, no man can be so fit to conduct the war, or make a glorious peace, but will be in danger of carrying it on

weakly, or making a peace, far Short of what the nation have a just right to expect, from their glorious Success, such as indeed no period of British history has ever recorded. And now let me Congratulate thee on the Recovery of Newfoundland, which I lamented the Loss of, in my last, and on the invaluable Conquest of the Savannah. But alas! there it's likely we shall stop, and leave the French in possession of the Mississippi. Capt. Trent who returned the other day from Pittsburgh, informed me that the Indians had proposed to the Comdr. of a French fort, back of Detroit, to assist them against the English, but he wisely let them know, that he inclined to be quiet while he Cou'd, lest he shou'd draw our forces on himself, but if they are to Continue there, unquestionably the English here, in a few years, will see the barbarous scene acted over again. Wou'd Pitt admit of this? I will say no more of it, but as was said of the Golden Apple formerly, Detur digniori. The Revolution in Russia Surprised us greatly, and made us tremble for the fate of Prussia's great Monarch, but undoubtedly the Good Lady will find it convenient for herself, to be quiet, till She thinks herself well fixed. This Concludes with my hearty Wishes, for every blessing to attend my dearest Nephew, and with Love, beyond all Compliment, from my Wife and fireside, and the warmest affection from thy Uncle,

"SAML MORRIS.

"Johny is now at the Courts—Johny Dickinson just recod. from a dangerous Illness, desires me to remember him to thee."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

SAMUEL MORRIS TO HIS NEPHEW SAMUEL POWEL.

"4th July 1763.

"MY DEAR NEPHEW.—Alass! wth what a reluctant mind do I now sit down to communicate to thee the Distresses of our poor Country, again involved in ye Calamitys of a horrid Indian War; no doubt before this reaches thy hand, ye English papers will be full of it, as mischiefs will daily increase; it is yet but of abt 4 or 5 weeks standing, but our Accounts are too certain. Collonel Clapham & all his family wr ye first sacrifice, the Traders in ye Woods to westwd of Fort Pitt are generally kill'd, to ye number of 100 & upwds, and all their packs and goods taken: they have Invested Detroit & will cut off its Supplys, their lately fell a

great number of boats or Battoes into their hands wth all ye goods, among the rest 1500 wt of powder, the people all killed to a man, amongst 'em a young Gentleman from England on his Travels, Sr Robert Davers. They were on ye Lake Erie & put ashore for lodging at night, had been observed by ye Indians in ye Day & were watch'd till they encamp'd, no doubt in a careless manner, having no Information at all of any trouble wth ye Indians, a number of Traders and Inhabitants are likewise destroyed. About ye German flatts towd Oswego & Sr. W. Johnson its said obliged to retire to Albany: We have frequent accounts that ye Woods about Fort Pitt are full of them, & some skirmishes have pass'd between ye people of ye Fort and them, but mostly to our Disadvantage, no doubt they will use all their Industry & patience to way lay and cut off our Convoys; about 500 Highlanders are sent forward to reinforce the Garrisons but their safe Arrival there may be much doubted, unless a good body of Woodsmen can be procur'd to attend them: In the mean time the Back Inhabitants from ye Coves, from Juniata, & even from Connigocheague a little beyond Shippens-Town are flying & leaving all their fine Crops behind them, & vast numbers coming down Juniata & Susquehanna in Cannoes, where they settle in hutts on ye side of ye River about Harris's, indeed ye Consternation is general, ye horrid villains its said, declare they will kill all they take, that ye Governor shant again ask his own flesh & blood of them, & so is their practice hitherto, & it is said have massacred all ye Old prisoners that were among them, taken in ye former war. Our Assembly meets to-day on Special Summons. People are apt still to impute this to French Influence, but I think we need look no farther than to our own conduct for ye Cause, proper measures have not been used since ye French have been drove off, to lay their Jealousies & fears of our taking from them ye whole country, but instead of that Gen. A——t its said, has been selling large quantities of land in what they call their Country, some other stupid officers have been publishing advertisements for settling 4 or 5000 people to ye Westwd of Fort Pitt, and George Croghan had actually settled abt 40 family's on ye Ohio; this & no notice being taken of them, since ye peace or in ye Peace making, what wonder that these people should endeavour to secure to themselves, that part of ye Country which is left to them, to which Indeed they seem

to have a natural right; had ye power of Treating been as formerly, in ye hands of ye several Governments, I doubt not but this mischief might have been remedied, but it now seems to be in ye hands of men, who for reasons best known to themselves, affect to despise an Indian Enemy, to whom I'm afraid they will find to all our cost, they are no ways equal: so that the intended settlmt of Several Governments mentioned in them, will probably be no very easy Task to be perform'd.

"But enough of this Disastrous Subject. I wish there may never be occasion to mention it again. I now take notice of thy favours of the 10th & 23 of April. Am very glad thou are likely to settle ye Rent with the Proprietor. I received Rousseau's Treatise, he's a fine writer, I wish he was as much a Christian. Staggs lot is in a good situation, but his Ideas of its value are to high, till tryal is made by Sale. Our opinions of value are a kind of guess work; Chas Jones House Next door above ye Crooked billet, a little above Staggs in ye same row, 30 ft. front, one half built to the water street ye other ¼ open yard, was sold lately at Publick Vendue for £1325—poor Jones was Unfortunate as an Underwriter, so that his whole estate won't be Sufficient for his debts. Sam Oldman is in ye same Condition & his Estate now on Sale, which its thought will fall greatly Short. Hoy'd & Poussett lately call'd their Credrs together. We had here a pretty early information of John Penns appointment as will perceive by some of mine to thee. I gave an Account to thee in mine by Budden of the successful complot of the Down Town men to reduce ye fine Rising before ye Governors door to their level, & this they have done with a witness, I told of two feet & half but it is 3 ft. I have got I. Palmer to Underpin ye wall wch he has done Successfully w'out hurting ye upper part, wch we fear'd wou'd have fallen, I have engaged bricks for paving a new & shall get ye Steps &c. in Order again ye New Governor's Arrives, or for some other Tenant. I gave thee an acct in a former letter of ye managemt of certain people on this Occasion therefore omit it now. As times are, perhaps an army of ten thousand men are absolutely necessary, but am sorry they are to be fix'd by so heavy an impost upon us, whatever our Mother Country may think, unless they exercise ye part of a tender parent towards us, ye Collonies will at last be but Dwarfish Children, and not of that advantage to her, which She has ye

greatest reason to expect under a kind Education. We have had an acct here of a Bishop or Bishops in ye Publick papers. I'm quite Ignorant of their Importance, wether useful or otherwise, burdensome or profitable, how they may affect ye community in general, or Dissentors in particular, wether their fees & profitts are to derive from ye Collonies or from England, or what are their powers; however Festina lente I believe will be a good motto on his Lordship's coach, ergo I think it won't suite a certain Gent —— who I believe wou'd be apt to drive too hard. Am very glad to hear that Gent. succeeds so well in his endeavours for ye College, but hope ye benefactions are not restrained to an alteration of the masters on a Thorough Episcopalian Establishmt as has been reported here. I Observe thy Direction respecting Coz. A. & think I take thy Intention rightly, & shall be careful to Observe it as nearly as possible. Marriage wth most young fellows is a leap in ye Dark Owing generally to too partial a fondness for some lovd object, a heated imagination and Blighted Judgment, to too much Attention or too little regard of ye goods fortune, without ye proper reflection of ye union and concert of minds, so necessary in ye Indissoluble tie for life, too much beauty in ye object, or too much fortune (as its call'd) naturally lead to this, to be violently in love wth one or t'other perverts ye Judgemt. Quid igitur Agendum est—must we marry w'out love? No, but let consideration & Judgemt preceed it, & a successful event will be best secured. I have no doubt of thy prudence in this respect, & beg thee only to look on my hints as memorials, not as presumptious Dictates; as the greatest prudence and care can't ensure happiness, so it is necessary Providence should have its share in this grand event wch fixes our happiness or Misery for life, of this I make no doubt thou art so sensible, that thy application is & will be finally there as well in this as all other dangerous and difficult Scenes of Human life, which protection I hope thee will all thy life experience. Our Family, ffriends & Relations are generally well, Whatever Land or Sea this letter shall find thee in, be assur'd it conveys ye most cordial most affectionate Sentiments & I think more warm affections as ye distance is greater from thy truly Loving Uncle "Sam Morris.

"P. S.—Wally is returned from ye Havanna he wrote thee from thence."

SAMUEL POWEL TO HIS UNCLE SAMUEL MORRIS.

"DEAR UNCLE: "PARIS, Oct. 12, 1763.

"* * * At Dover, I embarked on board the Packett for Ostend in Flanders, being willing to see that Part of the Low Countries, which the War, before prevented my visiting. After making above half our Passage, a violent Wind, & tempestuous Sea, obliged us to put back to Dover, & seek for Shelter from the hospitable Shores of Britain, as it was to the last Degree dangerous, to attempt landing on the Continent. Here we stayed two Days, & again put to Sea, in a Cutter, for Calais, where we arrived in four Hours. Our Passengers, consisting of four Dancing Bears, Eight Monkies, two lap Dogs, & twelve Savoyards, afforded much Diversion. Nothing less than the Pencil of Hogarth, can describe the Scene. It would have afforded an ample Scope to his Fancy. The Gates of the Town being shut, we were obliged to pass the Night, in a most uncomfortable Situation in an Alehouse, without the Walls. Next Morning, after having our Baggage visited, we hired a Carriage to Dunkirk, where we arrived in the Evening. This is a most regular and beautiful Place; the Houses are, almost all, erected since the Year 1752. The Works around are very fine. The Demolitions stipulated by the late Treaty, are going on under the Inspection of English Engineers.

"From Dunkirk, we proceeded on thro' Nieuport, Bruges & Ghent to Brussells. From hence, we proceeded to Paris, passing thro' a fine Country, & thro' the following Towns, viz. Halle, Brain le Compte, Mons, Valenciennes, Cambray, Peronne, Roye, & Senlis.—This Journey cost us three Days, tho' the Road is paved all the Way, & the Distance 186 Miles. Twenty four Hours, in England, would have been sufficient for the Distance; but here, neither Intreaties or Threats, will prevail on them to drive their Carriages with Six Horses, above 4 Miles & an half ℔ Hour. To describe the Fortifications of these Towns, or the numerous excellent Works in Painting & Sculpture of the immortal Rubens, Angelo & other great Artists, would far exceed the Limits of a Letter.—Indeed the two last cannot be adequately described by any Pen.

"As for Paris, I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with it, to attempt any Description. The first Things that attracted my Notice, were the Lamps, which are hung in the middle of the

Streets, by a cord between the Houses on each Side, & the Poverty & Pride of its Inhabitants. A Head Curiously dressed, & with a Sword & every genteel appearance on the Outside, are Requisites which nobody stirs abroad without. Should you strip them, you would find a Shirt, perhaps of not a Shilling Value, & the Pocketts worth still less. The British here are computed at five Thousand, & numbers daily coming over.—What an enormous sum is spent, supposing only 1 Guinea ℔ Day, which is a low Computation.

"My Paper is near full; I must there conclude with my best Wishes for my dear Uncle, Aunt and family

"Your most affect. Nephew

"S. Morris, Esqr." "Samuel Powel.

Samuel Powel to his Uncle Samuel Morris.

"London 2 Sept: 1763.

"* * * Your Papers have doubtless informed you of an Address from our College. Who, in the Name of ill Luck, drew up the verbose Performance? Dr. Smith, Mr. Inglis & myself had the Honor of Presenting it, & of kissing his Majesty's Hand on the Occasion. Changes in the Ministry are daily expected. Mr. Pitt, 'tis said, will resume his Office. As the Changes are uncertain, I forbear to say more on this Subject.

"Mr. West is just arrived from Italy. His Reputation, as a Painter, is beyond what you can expect. Dr. Morgan has graduated at Edinburgh with such Reputation as few, if any, have ever obtained. The Professors speak of him, as a Man high in the List of Physicians. I am to have the Pleasure of his Company whilst abroad.

"* * * Assuring my dear Uncle, that in whatever Land or Sea, my fortune may place me, every Wish for his Felicity, constantly attends him, from

"His most affect: Nephew

"S. Powel."

Samuel Powel to his Uncle Samuel Morris.

"My dear Uncle:

Just upon the point of quitting Rome, an agreeable, tho' unexpected, Opportunity of sending my Letters directly to

Philadelphia, gives me the Pleasure of writing to you at present, which is by so much the greater, as it is now a long Time since I wrote, and no other Conveyance will probably offer itself soon. You will perhaps be surprised, when I tell you, it comes by a Philadelphian—Indeed I was surprised to see Mr. Zane at Rome.

"In my last, I gave an Account of our Rambles as far as Naples, & believe, mentioned our Return to Rome, where we have been, ever since, most busily employed in visiting the venerable remains of Antiquity, which are grand and magnificent, beyond what can be conceived, by Persons who have never seen them. To give you an idea of the Size of one of them, (of which perhaps I may have the Pleasure to show you a Plan I have taken), I shall just mention the Front, which is 1170 English feet, & the Depth 1075 feet—the whole, formerly encrusted with Marble, & adorned with the finest marble Columns, of an immense Magnitude, & the finest basso Relievos. Not to enlarge upon Things, the Remains of Grandeur and Magnificence still extant, prove that they could only have been raised to the Splendor they once enjoyed, by the united Treasures of a World.

"Soon after my arrival here, I had the Honor of being presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, & about a Month since, to the Pope. His Holiness receiving me with great Courteousness and Affability, asking many Questions concerning America. These Circumstances I mention, as I flatter myself, that you will participate, of whatever affords me Pleasure, & not impute it to an ostentatious Disposition.

"We have lately had the Honor, of being admitted, as Members of the Arcadian Society,—A Society formed for the Advancement of Literature, & of which, many of the Nobility, both Italian & foreigners, are Members—Amongst others, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lords Spencer, Palmerston &c. & a Day or two past, at a Meeting held at Cardinal Albani's Villa, it was resolved to request the King of the Romans, to honor the Society, by condescending to become a Member, which there is little doubt of his Compliance with—You see how far our good Fortune, surpasses our Merit, in this Instance.

"Tomorrow Ev'ning, we quit Rome for Bolognia. At present the Weather is so sultry, that travelling in the Heat of the Day, might produce fatal Consequences. I think it Equal to any Weather I ever felt in America. This Day, we have had some

sharp Thunder, & many sudden heavy Rains, which are the first that have fallen here, for above Six Weeks. Rome will soon be deserted by the English, & by most of its own Nobility, as the malaria, or bad Air, is just setting in, when few, that can avoid it, chuse to stay in Rome. Since our Arrival, we have been able to number near fifty English at one Time, at present we are reduced to about a Dozen, & in a Week more, there will not be three remaining.

"Our time has passed on most agreeably here, & Italy has exceeded our Expectations. Had Fortune made me her Minion, America should have been enriched, with some few Things worthy of Attention. At present, I must be content with indulging my own Fancy, since 'tis impossible to afford the same Entertainment to you, on the other Side of the Atlantic.

"Mr. Zane is just now waiting for this, which hastens me to present my best Respects to my good Aunt & Family, & to assure you how sincerely I am

"Your most affect. Nephew

"Rome, 5 July, 1764. "Samuel Powel.

"S. Morris, Esqr."

Samuel Powel to his Uncle Samuel Morris.

"My Dear Uncle:

"* * * Give me leave to introduce the Bearer of this, my greatly valued Friend, Dr. John Morgan, to your acquaintance, & to recommend him to your warmest Notice. He comes over to practice Physic, in the regular way, in which I wish him all the Success he merits. To say anything of his Abilities as a Physician, would be needless, as the public Testimonies, & Honors he has received in Europe, sufficiently declare his Worth.

"Dr. Morgan will deliver you a small Packett, containing the Notes of the Commons, in regard to the Stamp Duties to be imposed upon the Colonies. Excuse Brevity, as I am much pressed for time.* * * When a leisure Hour offers pray devote it to

"My dear Uncle

"Your most affect: Nephew

"London, 16 Feb., 1765. "Samuel Powel.

"Saml. Morris, Esq."

SAMUEL MORRIS TO HIS NEPHEW SAMUEL POWEL.

"March 9th, 1765.

"Thy letter informing of thy health, & safe return to England, have given me more pleasure, than thee can imagine: I have received several, & thank thee for them; those by the Paquets I have Answered already, this by Egdon, is just come to hand, after a long passage, he arriv'd the 5th Instant.

"When I see so many of our Petit Maitres returning home, doubly ridiculous by their Travels, I cannot but be proud of the improvements, I have the highest reason to think, my Nephew has made by his. Your Visit & conversation with that great man, & Universal genius M. Voltaire, & ye polite reception he gave you, must have been vastly delightful: I wish his age had been mentioned, I believe he is near 80. So much life and Spirit! his fondness for everything that is English, delights me, especially his candid acknowledemt of the Superior genius of some of our English Authors. I wonder, but why should I wonder, perhaps it would have been more wonderful if they had, that A. & S. cou'd be content to stare at his Castle at a distance, without attempting the favour of his conversation, *entre nous*, I think that one of these Gent. wou'd have been full as useful to his Country, and done it as much Credit, if he had never gone from home, at least he might have confin'd himself to N. Market, the centre & ne plus ultra of all his improvements. Voltaire's Observations of Ld. Bollingbrok's works are very just, especially his Theological, enveloped in a Cloud of words indeed: But yet my dear, I'm afraid, that all these Accomplishments, so proper for polite conversation, will be lost in Pennsylvania, or what is worse perhaps, Attract ill will & malicious reflections, amgst many of the narrow Spirits of Philada.; however let this be thy comfort, that the possession of virtuous sentiments, & self consciousness of worth, with prudence of conduct, will set a man above, if he can't avoid, their spiteful observations; virtue is truly its own reward, good sense will support it against all opposition, & polite accomplishments, are the paraphernalia which add beauty to this beauty, and make brilliant the Diamond, which might, otherwise, have lain obscure & unnoticed. It is not my intention to discourage thee by this hint, nor is it from anything I have heard, but only

from my general observation & knowledge of mankind & in particular of our own country: I only wou'd not have thee disappointed, a Total Stranger with the same Accomplishments, would have a better Chance, a Prophet has least honour in his own Country, but a little time, will settle all in its usual Channel. Allow me a hint, I shou'd be extremely pleas'd to see thee here, in some Character that wou'd give rank & Distinction, but I can't say what or how. I wish the P–tr himself wou'd do it, without Solicitation; I wonder the present C. will continue in a place, that, between our selves, gives him much trouble, & so little Credit. If there should be Change of Government, perhaps something might be carv'd out; something that might be positively done in England, without being obliged to the little fellowes here, for their favours. Well its down & so let it pass. And now for other matters of importance, I have seen thee in miniature, and was at first disappointed. Time and dress have made some alteration, but contemplating it further, with the aid of recollection, it is I believe a good likeness, what further proves it, is my Mothers judgement. When being shewn it, as something put into her hand only to Amuse her, without an information of the design, why the mouth & lip is like Sammy Powels, & on further view, its certainly his picture, tell me, only for this fine dress, surely he don't dress so; O mother, says Aunt Deb; its the way of the Painters to make the Pictures look fine, but it is indeed drawn for S. Powel, which seem'd for a moment, to give her great pleasure, which she seldom has. I've no particulars about your visit to his Holiness, not even of the length or shape of his great toe, or whether he deign'd to grant to such Hereticks a safe passport to St. Peter; however in thy next to him, make my Compliments of Thanks, for the honor he has done my Nephew, and be assur'd I honour him, ye Arcadian Society (by ye way I want to know something further of that Society) the King of Sardinia, the Duke of York, and all other Gent. & things, that have paid any marks of Distinction, or in any other manner, have contributed to render the Tour of Europe so Agreeable. I honor too the Canaille of London, for their detestation of French Customs, but defer my Compliments to those Gentry, because I don't approve of their Choice of a Subject, to shew their Zeal upon; but tell the Custom house officers, I wou'd not have the Cloaths burnt, because I would Chuse first to see what

there is in French fashions, that can so far Corrupt the mind of a true English man; I am indeed an Anti gallican, so please to excuse me, but am glad you left your Cloaths in France, for fear of worse consequences. * * *

"Our Scrubb Townsman Swan, is not arrived here, when he does, shall apply to him as directd. Hetty brought her dress'd Doll to my house, to shew to her Aunt and Cousins, it has made her as happy as a Queen: I don't know but this Stranger Lady, may Supersede the Miss Allens in the lead of Fashions, it may be depended on for fact, that she had Several Visitors the first day of her Arrival here. Thy mention of the young Adonis or the Scribes Scribe, accounts for a paragraph in the London Chronicle, of the Migration of Liberty 3000 miles, it is no doubt the production of such a genius. Pray how will this young Q——s Barrister, for to be sure a Barrister he must be, do with the Barrister's Oath. I have just seen the reviewers Character of Dickinson's Speech, they have done him no more than Justice in their Eulogium. I hope when the reply, with Galloway's pretended Speech, comes under their Observation, they will be larger.

"I say nothing of our Politicks, I hate Politicks, I gave a pretty full account of them in my last, besides, the most Interesting part, is now acting among you, and we wait with Impatience to know the event. It is understood here, and they say by ye P——rs own letters, that he inclines to accept the offers of the Ministry; if so, what will become of our Charter Privileges, surely he will at least endeavour to save these to us; for tho' about 3000 Petitioners seem'd to encourage the measure against, yet 1500 have sign'd Petitions against it, such a general disposition in his favor shou'd entitle us to some regard, he cannot punish his Enemies, without making his friends suffer, besides the Province has flourished in consequence of those Privileges, if they are lost, what a Cheque will it be to our further growth. The lands & Rents will still remain in ye family, and great Quantities of land are yet to be disposed of in ye Province, and many valuable Lotts in & about ye City. New Provinces lately acquired to the Crown in many Parts of America, are to be settled, and lands to be had on much Cheaper terms than here, what then but the freedom of our Government, can induce Strangers to settle among us; don't thee see in all this, how

much the Proprietor will still be Interested in the Wellfare of the Province, no doubt he sees it himself, and I have hopes he will still consider us as sailing together, in one bottom, & liable to be ship wreck'd together.

"This piece of Ancient Coin of the Masathusets Colony, (not Massacusets), so early as 1652, is a curiosity here, & must be much more so in England, and may, perhaps, be worthy the Cabinet of some curious antiquarian, among thy friends, if a Common Wealth farthing is so much esteemed, as we have lately heard of its Scarcity, I think this old stamp, of a Remnant of those old Republicans, must be as much so. Johny has one or two of the same, which I think he will oblige thee with, they were found as Curiosities laid by, by my Father. * * * *

"From Samuel Morris, Philadelphia."

Samuel Powel to his Uncle Samuel Morris.

"London, 8 Feby., 1766.

"I think the smallness of the Sheet will not be complained of this time, nor will the Margin. Mr. Penn has just sent me a Message & his Clerk informs me that the Packett is stopt 'till next Saturday, so that 'tis most likely I shall fill the other Page. May it be with the wished for Repeal. Wagers are laid, the infallible Argument here, that the present Frost, will outlive the present Ministry.

"The Frost is over, but the Ministry is not changed. America has much to expect from them, as they are willing to receive information, & most heartily disposed, to do every thing to promote her Trade. Since beginning this Letter I have the Pleasure of yours of Decbr 18th together with those Pamphlets, one of which was immediately presented, with your Compts to Mr. De Berdt, for which, he desires to return his thanks. It is indeed an excellent Performance, & its Author merits the thanks of his Country,—mine he has most unfeignedly. Its arrival, before the final Decision of the Cause, will, I flatter myself, have a happy effect. It was almost immediately sent to the Press, & published in less than three Days. The Sale has been very rapid, above Seventy Copies having been sold in a few hours. It is much esteemed. When you expressed your wishes of

having it reprinted, Mr. D. was named as the Author, but as he has not put his Name to the Performance, nor you given me Liberty of publishing it to the World, I was cautious to conceal the Author. My precautions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the Villainy, shall I call it, of the Bookseller, who tho' he did not prefix it to the Pamphlet, yet took care to advertise it in every Paper, that it was wrote by J. D. Lest this Gent. should think that I have been over officious, & have erred in a Point of Delicacy, should he ever mention such a thing to you, be pleased to lay before him the following true State of the Case:

"The Pamphlet was sent in a Letter to Mr. Almon, (I being confined from my late Illness), offering it to him to be printed at his own Expence, or if he did not chuse to undertake it on his own Acct, I offered to be at half the Charge, or to be reimbursed from the sale of the Book. In a few Hours he returned an Answer, that he feared it was too late to be of service, as the Town was surfeited with the Subject, but that he had sent it to the Press, & would agree to either of my Proposals. To this I replied, that my View was to serve the Cause, & not to make a Profit of the Publication, & would therefore adhere to the first Proposal, informing him, in confidence, who the Author was. On the Day of Publication, I was surprised to see it advertised, with Mr. D.'s Name at length, as the Author. Upon this, I went to him, and reproached him with this base Action, (such it surely is). He replied that indeed I had not given him Liberty to do this, but that there were Several Copies in Town, & he had heard who was the Author from other Hands, (a lie), since I had told him; that Mr. D.'s Name procured it a favorable reception; that as the great Day drew nigh, the Sale of the Book & the serving of the Cause, were inseparably connected. (This last argument has Weight), & that he was sorry for having offended me. I insisted upon his leaving out the Advertisement; he replied he feared it was not in his Power, as he should be solicited on all Sides to continue it. I left him, after laying the strongest Injunctions upon him, in respect to my Demand, but have the Mortification to see the Advertisement still continued, in every Paper. As Mr. D. did not think fit to put his Name to this Pamphlet, nor had I Liberty to publish the Author to the World, the Affair has vex'd me a good deal, & has induced me to give this long Detail, to convince you, & him, that every Caution, Prudence could suggest,

was taken by me in this Business. If he never mentions it, let this be as if never wrote. The Piece has gained him much Reputation, & most surely does him great Honor.

"Many of the Papers mentioned to be sent from America, are filled with the most gross & outrageous insults on the Colonists. It is amazing that Men of Sense, in other Respects, should chuckle and be pleased, at Language hardly decent enough to be in Repute at Billingsgate, Yet so it was, when the N. Y. Drumers Letters were read in the H of L. He seems inveterate in his Hate, & quite forgetful of the Hand which gave him Bread. The other principal Incendiaries are, Gen. G. & I In–rs–ll. The last has, perhaps, received a Reward due to his Merits ere this. Gov. B–d has wrote largely, but more like a Gent than any of the others. As the packet is still delayed I will hope in the next Sheet to add the wishes for Tidings of a Repeal.

"19th Feby."

"My Dear Uncle. "London, February 24, 1766.

"* * * By way of Bristol, I sent you under the care of Mr. Wilson, I think, some of the best Productions, that have been published here, relative to the present State of Affairs in America.

"A few Days after the meeting of the Parliament, Petitions were presented from the Merchts of London, Bristol, Liverpool, & the Manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, & Halifax, setting forth the great Decay of their Trade to North America, & praying for Relief. The presentg these, brought on long Debates, in which the Stamp Act was insisted upon, as the Cause, by one Party, & as strenuously denied by G. G. & his Adherents.

"By his Majesty's Orders, all Papers relative to the Disturbances in America, were laid before the House of Commons, & by a Note ordered to be printed for the Use of the Members; but Secretary C–nw–y declaring his Apprehensions that Mischief was to be dreaded to the Authors of those Papers, should they be printed indiscriminately, the Speaker was desired, with the assistance of some of the Members, to select such Papers, as he might think would be attended with bad Consequences to their Authors, & to order the Remainder to be printed for the use of

the Members. After inspecting them, he declares he could not obey the Orders of the House, as it was impossible, in his Opinion, to print any of them & conceal their Authors. Upon this, Debates arose whether the whole should be printed, or Whether they should only be subject to the Inspection of the Members. After an Altercation of several Hours, the latter Opinion prevailed, & we have lost all Hopes of ever seeing those Papers, whose Authors are most probably, such as want drove from Europe, to the more hospitable Wilds of America, where Affluence has made them forget the Means, by which they were raised from Misery. Oh! Gratitude.

"The Memorial from the Congress has been presented. Whether it should be received, was long contested. The whole Management on this occasion, seems jumbled & confused, without even a Plan laid down to go by. But read what follows. It does not appear to have been sent Home by the Colonies as their United Memorial, but as a Memorial from the Government of New Hampshire, (I think), being sent to the special Agent of that Government's, appointed on this Occasion. As we understand Matters here, the Resolutions of the Congress were, upon their Return to their respective Provinces, to *endeavour* to get new Agents appointed, & send them from each Province respectively, a Copy of the Memorial. This has only been done by the Govt of N. H., which has, in fact, sent the original Memorial signed at the Congress. Whether they were appointed, in the Name of the whole, to do this, we are ignorant. Would it not have been more eligible, to have given Order and Dignity to their Proceedings, for the Congress to have appointed an Agent to conduct this Business? Faction has, doubtless, been at Work; for to my Knowledge, at least I have it from infallible Authority, the original Memorial was sent, by one Party, to their Agent in Ordinary, & only Copies to the Special Agent, to whom, at last, the Agent in Ordinary, delivered the original Memorial, which was presented to the House.

"The great, the important, Question is, at length, discussed, & it is determined that *America is liable to be taxed by a British P–L.* The Debates were long upon the Occasion, & the Commons sat 'till four in the Morning. The House was fuller than has been known for a long Time, every Member being summoned to attend. None but Members were admitted at that Time,

nor for several Days before, nor are any others yet admitted. Mr. Ps. Speech was commented upon, and it was even said by some, that he deserved to visit the Tower for it. To this he replied, he was ready to go, & would ever defend what he had said. In the House of Lords, the Debate was over by Seven in the Evening; Lord M.— nof–d contending for the Power of the P–l, & Lord C— pd–n pleading the Cause of the Colonies. Upon a Division, the first had the whole House, except Ld C. & four others, on his Side. Thus is poor America doomed to be taxed, not only by her own Representatives, but by another Power. Time, & perhaps the Period is not very distant, will show the Ills in Store for her.

"The Right of Taxation being established, the Expediency of the late Act will next be considered. We flatter ourselves, (I will not say with what Reason), with a Repeal. Heaven grant it may be so! Many are for enforcing the late Act, & teaching the rebellious Americans, that is the Term, their Duty by military Force. But will France be an idle Spectator, should Great Britain send a force, sufficient to destroy some Thousands of the Americans? surely no; She has been too much troubled, not to lay hold of an occasion to depress or perhaps ruin G. B., should such Measures be pursued. Let us quit the Subject with a word or two more. I know of no Power on Earth, that can force America, against her Consent, to purchase the Manufactures of Britain, especially while Raiment of any Sort, even the Skins of Beasts, is to be procured, to defend her Sons from the Inclemencies of the Seasons. The Trade with the Colonies once lost, can never be retrieved, & military Force employed, one may, without the Gift of Prophecy, fortell the consequences to the Mother Country. The Fate of her Children, may, perhaps be more checquered.

"Our Winter has been very cold, & the Frost still continues intense. Curiosity & Anxiety to know the Fate of my Country, has led me often to the House. The Day on which the Petitions were presented, it was uncommonly crowded and very Warm within, tho' a severe Frost was without Doors. After sitting from one to nine, the Galleries were ordered to be cleared, & the Crowd was so great, that it was impossible to get out of the Cold as soon as one could wish, the Carriage being at a Distance. A severe Pain in the Side & Fever, attacked me the next Day. An

Abcess was at first apprehended; but proper Care & Advice, have nearly restored to his usual good State of Health, after above a Fortnight's Confinement,

"Your ever affect

"Saml Powel."

Although Samuel Powel was of Quaker Stock, he was in London, baptized by the Rev. Richard Peters. On his return to Philadelphia, he was made lay deputy from St. Peter's Church, to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held May 24, 1785. Whilst in London, with Franklin, he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in itself a sufficient indication of his scientific and philosophical attainments. Upon his return to America, Samuel Powel allied himself to the powerful house of Willing, by his marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of Charles Willing, and he soon became actively engaged, in the public affairs of his native city.

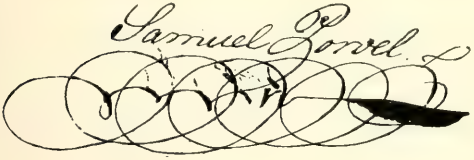
On the 2nd of October, 1770, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, of which his brother-in-law, Thomas Willing, (partner of Robert Morris, the "financier"), was already an Alderman, and his uncle Samuel Morris was also a member of that body. On 27th April, 1772, Samuel Powel was commissioned a justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Courts.

In the next year (1773), he became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and held that office for twenty years, until his death in 1793.

On 4th October, 1774, he was chosen an Alderman of the City, and in the following year, (Oct. 3, 1775), was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, being re-elected to the office in 1789. It is an interesting fact, that Samuel Powel was styled in Revolutionary times, the "Patriot Mayor," being the last mayor of Philadelphia under the old charter of 1701, and the first mayor under the new charter of 1789.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the Earl of Carlisle, one of the English Commissioners, had his quarters in the House of Mr. Samuel Powel, in Third Street above Spruce, on the western side of the way.

The following is a copy of a letter, written by the Earl of



No. 78

Carlisle from the Powel Mansion in 1778; which shows the state of affairs in Philadelphia at that time:—

"The Earl of Carlisle to George Selwyn.

"Philadelphia, Wednesday, 10th June.

"We arrived at this place, after a voyage of six weeks, on Saturday last, and found everything here in great confusion; the army upon the point of leaving the town, and about three thousand of the miserable inhabitants embarked on board our ships, to convey them from a place, where they conceive they would receive no mercy, from those who would take possession after us, to follow the army and starve, when we can no longer continue to feed them. But, I will dwell no longer upon calamities which nothing but an acceptance of the terms we offer, can prevent.

"Our letters are sent to Congress this morning. I will endeavour to procure you a copy, if the vessel, does not sail too soon. For many reasons, which I do not dare to commit to paper, we have thought fit, to bring forward at once, all the powers delegated to us. I hope, by the next mail, to be able to talk more freely on the subject, but dare not to, at this moment.

"I am lodged in one of the best houses in the town, and indeed it is a very excellent one, perfectly well furnished. I am not, I own, quite at my ease; for coming into a gentleman's house, without asking his leave, taking possession of all the best apartments, and placing a couple of sentrys at his door, using his plate, etc., etc., are very repugnant to my disposition. I make him and his wife a visit every day, talking politics with them, and we are the best friends in the world. They are very agreeable, sensible people, and you never would be out of their company.

"I have this morning, at 5 o'clock, been taking a ride into the country about ten miles, grieved am I to say, eight miles beyond our possessions. Our lines extend only two, and the provincial army is posted very strongly, about six and twenty miles distant. This is a market day, and to protect the people bringing in provisions, which otherwise they would not dare to do, large detachments, to the amount of about two thousand men, are sent forward into the country. We also profited by this safeguard,

and I attended the General, Sir Henry Clinton, as far as Germantown, a place as remarkable, and as much an object of curiosity to those who have any respect for the present times, as Edge Hill or Naseby Field is, to those whose veneration is only excited, by their great grandfathers. We have had no answer from the Congress. They may send us one to New York, for which place we must instantly embark. The weather is much more hot here, than in any part of Italy, but, as well as I remember, you do not mind heat. I flatter myself, everything is to your satisfaction where you are, and that the difficulties of the journey, were much increased in the description. I am very well, but a good deal worn by business and anxiety. Things go ill, and will not go better. We have done our duty, so we ought not to be involved with those, who have *lost* this country.

"I am, my dear George,

"Yours, most affectionately and sincerely,

"CARLISLE."*

Samuel Powel manifested his practical sympathy with the struggle for Independence, by subscribing in 1780 the sum of £5,000 for the provisioning of the army. He was one of the founders, and in 1785, the first President of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, and he was a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital (elected 1778, resigned 1780), and a contributor of $288 to its funds.

When in Philadelphia, General Washington was a frequent visitor at the Powel house, which is still standing on the West side of Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, No. 244, (old number 112). He entertained a very high opinion of the judgment and good sense of Mayor Powel, and frequently sought the counsel and advice of the distinguished Philadelphian.

General Washington has several times recorded in his diaries, that he had "dined at Mr. Morris's" or "dined at Mr. Powel's," or "drank tea and spent the evening at Mr. Powel's," and we find under date of Aug. 19, 1787, that he, "in company with Mr. Powel, rode up to the Whitemarsh."†

Vide "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by John Heneage Jesse. London, 1844, Vol. iii., p. 280.

†*Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. xix., p. 188.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel also visited General Washington at Mount Vernon, as the General has recorded in his diary for 1787:—

"At Mount Vernon: October 6.—Towards evening, Mr. and Mrs. (Samuel) Powel of Philadelphia, came in."

"October 8.—Rid with Mr. Powel to my Plantation at Muddy hole, Dogue run, Frenchs & the Ferry. October 9.—Rid with Mr. and Mrs. Powel to view the ruins of Belvoir. October 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Powel going away; after an early breakfast I rid to all the Plantations."*

General Washington writes that they were again at Mount Vernon, in the following month:—

"November 4—After the Candles were lighted Mr. and Mrs. Powel came in."

"November 5—Mr. & Mrs. Powel remaining here I continued at home all day."

"November 6.—Mr. & Mrs. Powel crossing the River to Mr. Digges a little after sun rise, I accompanied them that far & having my horse carried into the Neck, I rid round that and all the other plantations."

In a letter from Mrs. Bache to Dr. Franklin, dated Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1779, she writes:—

"I have lately been several times invited abroad with the General and Mrs. Washington. He always inquires after you in the most affectionate manner, and speaks of you highly. We danced at Mrs. Powel's your birth-day (Jan. 6, 1706 O. S.) or night I should say, in company together, and he told me it was the anniversary of his marriage (Jan. 6, 1759 N. S.) it was just twenty years that night."

Samuel Powel presided at the funeral of Benjamin Franklin April 21, 1790. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, of which he was the Speaker in 1792. He died of Yellow fever, at Powelton, his place on the west side of the Schuylkill, Sept. 29, 1793, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was buried

Vide Penna. Mag., Vol. xix., p. 193.

in Christ Church burying ground. Mr. Powel was a man of wealth, culture and influence; although he was married, he died childless, and was the last male of his line.

Samuel Powel inherited a large Estate, which he bequeathed to his wife, who gave the larger part of it, including "Powelton" to her nephew, and adopted son, John Powel Hare, and his descendants. It was surrounded by ample grounds. James Crowell once lived in it; it has since been demolished, but the name Powelton Avenue keeps up the memory of its former owner.

John Powel Hare was born in Phila., April 22, 1786, and died in Newport, R. I., June 14, 1856. He was originally John Powel Hare, and he was own brother to Dr. Robert Hare, but he was adopted by his Aunt Mrs. Powel, and he caused his name to be transposed by Act of Legislature to John Hare Powel. He was educated at the Philadelphia College, became a successful merchant, and going abroad for pleasure, he became Secretary to the U. S. Legation in London, under William Pinckney. While there, according to Greville—he was considered to be "the handsomest man ever seen." He returned in Dec., 1811, served as Brigade Major of Volunteers under Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, and from Dec., 1814, till June, 1815, was Inspector General with the rank of Colonel in the regular army.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Willing) Powel had issue:—

209. Samuel Powel, b. June 30, 1770; d. July 14, 1771.
210. Samuel Powel, b. June 26, 1775; d. July 12, 1775.

THE OLD POWEL HOUSE, So. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

As far back as 1760, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries and Governors in chief of the Province of Penna., granted to Charles Steadman, a lot of ground on the west side of Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, containing in front 60 feet, and extending of that width, in length or depth westward, 180 feet. This property was bounded northward by grounds formerly owned by Benjamin Chew, south by grounds formerly owned by John Hemphill, and west by a court leading

"POWEL MANSION," SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

into Spruce Street, called "Bingham's Court." Charles Steadman and his wife deeded, in 1769, this property to Samuel Powel.

Samuel Powel was an exceedingly popular man, and elected with very little opposition Mayor of Philadelphia in 1775, thus secured the distinction of being the last Colonial Mayor under the charter of 1701.

When Mayor Powel occupied the South Third Street house, the surrounding neighborhood was considered the most fashionable in the City. Griswold, in his "Republican Court," says that the whole square from Willing's Alley to Spruce Street was occupied only by the houses of Mr. Thomas Willing, Mrs. Wm. Byrd, of Westover, Mr. Powel and Mrs. Wm. Bingham. They were all wealthy people, and their homes were furnished and kept up, in the most costly style. The Powel house was surrounded by extensive grounds, beautifully laid out and diversified with walks, statuary, shade and pastures. In the garden was a profusion of lemon, orange and citron trees, many aloes and other exotics.

In 1798, Mrs. Powel sold to her nephew Wm. Bingham, two lots of ground, on one of which stood the Powel house. The next year Mr. Bingham deeded the property to Ann Bingham Baring, his daughter, who married on Aug. 23, 1798, the Hon. Alexander Baring. In 1799 a child was born unto them in this house, William Bingham Baring, who at his father's death in 1848, succeeded to his title and estate.

After a comparatively short residence in this old house, the Barings went to England to live. In 1805 they sold the Powel house to William Rawle, Esq., whose reputation as a lawyer, and as a United States District Attorney, under President Washington, has survived until our day. Mr. Rawle lived in the Powel house for some years; in 1828, he disposed of the property to Charles Wilkes, who sold it in 1829 to Isaiah Hacker, whose executors conveyed it in 1886 to Mr. Salaignac.

Apart from its somewhat dilapidated condition, caused by its occupation by so many people, the Powel house is to-day, exactly the same in appearance, as when occupied by Mayor Powel. It abounds in quaint turns, windows, closets, and stairways. All the doors are of solid mahogany, and a beautiful mahogany wainscoting runs all the way up the quaint old stairway.

The second story front room is the largest apartment in the house, and in days gone bye, was no doubt the ball room. When Mr. Salaignac took possession of the house, a very beautiful tapestry hung all along the south wall of this room, but several years ago, became so old and shabby in appearance, that he had it covered with modern tapestry—wall paper. The high, old-fashioned mantel piece, in this state room, is a magnificent piece of old-fashioned wood carving. It represents a hunting scene, over which is a coat of arms.

At the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, can be seen an interesting relic of the "Powel House." It is called Washington's writing desk; it was purchased by Mr. Powel, when Washington gave up house-keeping in the city, at the termination of the second Presidential term. This desk stood in the Powel house, as long as the family remained there.

THE WILLING FAMILY.

Elizabeth Willing, the wife of Samuel Powel, and a lady of great accomplishment, was born Feb. 10, 1742–3, and died Jan. 17, 1830. She was a daughter of Charles Willing and his wife Anne Shippen, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Shippen and granddaughter of Edward Shippen, a person of commanding influence in the early history of the Province. Charles Willing (b. May 18, 1710; d. Nov. 30, 1754; m. Jan. 21, 1730–1) was the son of Thomas Willing of Bristol, England, merchant, and his wife Anne Harrison, granddaughter on her paternal side, of Major General Thomas Harrison, an officer of the Protector's Army and a member of the Long Parliament, and on her maternal side, of Simon Mayne, a prominent figure in Cromwell's line. They were both members of the Court which condemned Charles I. to death. The father of Thomas Willing was Joseph Willing of Gloucestershire. He married Ava Lowle of that county, and heiress of a goodly estate, which had descended to her, through several generations of Saxon ancestors.

Thomas Willing visited America in 1720, and after spending five years here, he returned to England. At his next visit in 1728, he brought with him his son Charles, and after establishing him in business, again returned to England. Charles Willing

being the first to remain in the country, is therefore considered the founder of the family in America.

"Few men in a private station have anywhere enjoyed greater influence, or attained to a more dignified respectability. His house, which was standing until recently, at the Southwest Corner of Third St. and Willing's Alley, though deprived of its noble grounds, running back to Fourth Street, and far onward down to Spruce Street, and shaded with oaks, which might be regarded as of the primeval forests, was noted for its spacious comfort, and its old-fashioned repose. He pursued for a quarter of a century, with great success, the profession of a merchant, in which he obtained the highest consideration, by the scope, vigor and forecast of his understanding, his great executive power, his unspotted integrity, and the amenity of his disposition and manners.

"In 1748 and 1754, he was elected to the important office of the chief magistracy of the city, in which he died, respected by the whole community, in Nov., 1754, at the early age of forty-four."

The children of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing were Thomas, Anne, Dorothy, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, Richard, Abigail, Joseph, James and Margaret. The daughter, Elizabeth, as before stated, married Samuel Powel. Her brother, Charles Willing, (b. May 30, 1738), who married Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, had two daughters—Elizabeth and Ann. The former married John Forster Alleyne, and the latter—Ann, married Luke Morris—referred to in an earlier part of this work.

79. Sarah Powel[5] (Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel, b. 7th mo. 22nd, 1747; d. 1st mo. 7th, 1773; m. by a magistrate to Joseph Potts, Jan. 20, 1768.

This is the Joseph Potts, whose marriage to his first wife, Mary Morris, has been already referred to. Of this, his second marriage to Sarah Powel, a little more than two years after the death of Mary, Mrs. Franklin, Jan. 21, 1768, says: "Yesterday *our* Mr. Potts' son Joseph was married to Sammy Powel's sister. His first wife was John Morris's daughter. She died in childbed. He and the lady were own cousins. They could not 'pass meeting,' so they signified their intentions at the State House

door, and were married by a magistrate." In reference to this, Mrs. Potts in her "Memorial" writes:—

"The Quakers did not allow the marriage of first cousins, but at this period their rules must have been very stringent to refuse to sanction a marriage with a deceased wife's cousin. Mrs. Franklin's statement is an error, for though Joseph Potts and Mary Morris were distantly related, she and his second wife were own cousins.

"A public friend, marrying without the approval of the meeting, created quite a stir at that time, as it would now, but I do not find that this breach of discipline altered Joseph's position; his irregular union with a youthful heiress seems to have been quickly forgiven." Sarah died Jan. 7, 1773, leaving like her predecessor, one young child. The following obituary is copied from a Philadelphia paper of Jan. 16, 1773.

"On the 7th inst. departed this life, much regretted, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Potts, wife of Mr. Joseph Potts, of this city; a lady in whom the virtues of an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend were characteristically distinguished. Her foibles were unknown, her benevolence unconfined, her charity universal; in fine her character was such, from which even malevolence could not detract.

> "Why should sad mortals drop the tear, and sigh
> When angels joy to welcome her on high?
> Shall virtue leave in grief the earth below,
> When yon bright heaven rejoices at the blow?"

"On Sunday last, her remains were interred in Friends' burying grounds, attended by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this place."

Joseph Potts and his 2nd wife Sarah Powel had issue:—

211. Mary Powel Potts, b. Jan. 1, 1769; d. March 17, 1787; m. Jonathan Potts Jones.
212. Joseph Potts, b. Oct. 10, 1770; d. Jan. 12, 1774.

Notwithstanding that Joseph Potts was married so many times, his branch is perpetuated in the descendants of only one son.

80. George Anthony Morris[5] (Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Martha (Fitzwater) Morris, was b. ——; d. in North Carolina, Oct. 5, 1773.

In 1767 George A. Morris was living with his father, Joseph Morris, in Front Street, a little below the London Coffee House.

In 1771 George Anthony Morris, with others, established porcelain works in Southwark. It was an ambitious enterprise and the projectors declared that American clays could produce porcelain not excelled by that of Bow factories near London. A year later, however, the enterprise failed, and the imported workmen found themselves without resources and in distress.*

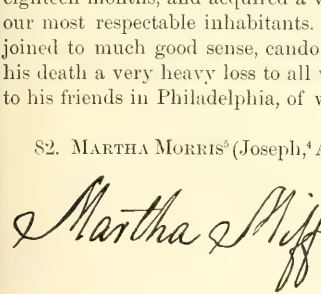
In the same year George Anthony Morris travelled in North Carolina, where he remained for eighteen months, and died there of bilious fever, in 1773.

In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" for Nov. 17, 1773, appeared the following note from a correspondent:—

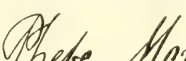
"North Carolina, Oct. 12, 1773.

"A bilious fever prevails very much here; of which disorder died on the 5th instant, after five days illness, Mr. George Anthony Morris, in the prime of life. This Gentleman resided among us eighteen months, and acquired a very general acquaintance with our most respectable inhabitants. An easy, affable deportment, joined to much good sense, candor and integrity, have rendered his death a very heavy loss to all who know him here, as well as to his friends in Philadelphia, of which he was a native."

82. Martha Morris[5] (Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph Morris[4] and his first wife, Martha Fitzwater; b. 1751; d. 1st mo. 9th, 1792; m. Oct. 15, 1772, George Mifflin, a son of John Mifflin, the "Councillor."



Martha Mifflin and her sister Phœbe Morris, qualified as Executrices, (with their brother James



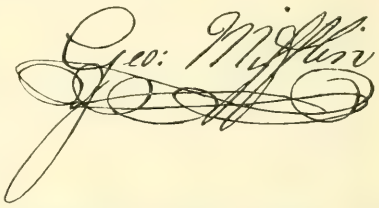
Phebe Morris

* "Mem. Hist. of Philadelphia," by John R. Young, Vol. i., pp. 318 and 319.

Morris as Executor), of the will of their father Joseph Morris, 19th July, 1785.

The will of Martha (Morris) Mifflin is dated 5th mo. 15th, 1791, was probated 8th April, 1793.

George Mifflin, husband of Martha Morris, was a son of John Mifflin, the "Councillor." He was a Merchant of Philadelphia, and was for a time, in partnership with Thomas Mifflin, his elder brother. George Mifflin took great interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which he was elected a Manager in 1780, and continued in office until his sudden death, on July 14, 1785. "He breakfasted, and was apparently well, but a few minutes before his death."*



George and Martha (Morris) Mifflin had issue:—

213. Joseph Mifflin, b. —— 1773; d. 8mo. 19, 1775.
214. Elizabeth Mifflin, b. 11mo. 28, 1775; d. 9mo. 7, 1844; m. Nov. 28, 1798, Caspar Wistar, M. D., as his second wife.
215. Thomas Mifflin, b. —— 1777; d. April 1, 1820; m. June 20, 1799, Sarah Large.

THE MIFFLIN FAMILY.

The ancestors of the Mifflin Family were amongst the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania.

John Mifflin, senior, and John Mifflin, junior, father and son came to America from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, at some time prior to 1679, and were certainly in Burlington, N. J., June 23, 1679, as shown by a document of that date. On the 13th of 8th mo., 1680, each of them was granted by Governor Andros,

Vide Penna. Gazette, July 20, 1785.

representative of the Duke of York, 150 acres of land on the Delaware.* Their joint property of 300 acres, consisted of a tract of land on the east bank of the Schuylkill, now included in Fairmount Park, and known as "Fountain Green" and "Rockland." The original grant was confirmed by William Penn, 5th mo. 18th, 1684. What is now known as Mifflin's Lane, formed the south-eastern line of this property. At the end of Mifflin's Lane, and in a semi-circle of fine old trees, whose branches must have swept its roof, stood the Mifflin home, while a few feet from its door was a large spring of clear, pure water. This house remained in the possession of a branch of the family, until 1806, having for years prior to that time been the country residence of Colonel Jonathan Mifflin of the fifth generation.

John Mifflin, Junior, (Immigrant), on Feb. 6, 1683–4, married at the house of Henry Lewis near Philadelphia, Elizabeth Hardy from Derbyshire, in Old England, and had nine children—Edward, George, John, Elizabeth, Patience, Jane, Samuel, Jonathan and Jonathan, all of whom were born at "Fountain Green." Of these, George Mifflin, (born 1688, died 4th mo. 13th, 1758), was married 11th mo. 29th, 1713–14, to Esther Cordery, daughter of Hugh and Deborah Cordery, and had six children, of whom the eldest was John Mifflin, afterwards known as the "Councillor."

John Mifflin, the "Councillor," was b. in Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1714/15. John Mifflin was bu. in Philadelphia, 2nd mo. 4th, 1759; m. (1st) Elizabeth Bagnell, who was the mother of General Thomas Mifflin and George Mifflin, who m. Martha Morris; John Mifflin m. (2ndly) Sarah Fishbourne (b. Oct. 20, 1733; d. May 16, 1816), dau. of William Fishbourne by his second wife, Jane, widow of John Galloway and dau. of Edward Roberts, Mayor of Philadelphia.

John Mifflin became a Merchant of prominence and wealth. As the representative of the Quaker portion of the community, he was elected a Common Councilman of the City in 1747, and an Alderman in 1751. In the same year he was a signer with Anthony Morris, Luke Morris and others, of a petition to the

*Records of Upland Court, 1676–1781, Vol. vii., Penna. Hist. Society, p. 182.

State Legislature, for the formation of a Hospital. He was made a member of the Provincial Council, at the meeting called on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1755, upon receipt of news that the Indians had attacked the settlement at Auchwick, and Juniata, and the people were coming to Philadelphia for protection.

Thomas Mifflin, a son of the "Councillor," was b. in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1744, and at one time, held the highest office in the United States, being President of the Continental Congress, after George Washington resigned the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

He graduated at the College of Philadelphia, and was distinguished for ability and classical scholarship. After making a voyage to Europe in 1764, he entered into business with his brother George. At thirty, he was appointed a delegate from the State of Pennsylvania, to the Continental Congress. He was also appointed Major of one of the Continental Regiments. He afterwards became General Mifflin, and on Feb. 19, 1778, Congress bestowed upon him, the rank of Major General. In 1782, he was elected by the Legislature, a Member of the Continental Congress, and on Nov. 3, 1783, was made President of that honorable body.

From 1790–99 he was Governor of Pennsylvania, and died Jan. 20, 1800, at Lancaster, which at that time was the seat of the State Government.

Thomas Mifflin married at Fairhill Meeting, March 4, 1767, Sarah, daughter of Morris Morris. They had no issue.

For further particulars of the Mifflin Family, see "Keith's Provincial Councillors" and "Memoranda relating to the Mifflin Family," by John Houston Merrill.

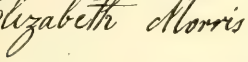
83. James Morris[5] (Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph Morris and his first wife Martha Fitzwater, b. 1753; d. 7th mo. 10th, 1795; m. at Gwynedd Monthly Meeting 10th mo. 1st, 1772, Elizabeth Dawes, dau. of Abraham and Mary (Hurry) Dawes, b. 1746; d. 4th mo. 5th, 1826. In 1771, Joseph Morris, the father, bought a house and grist mill, and ninety-four acres of land, on

JAMES MORRIS

No. 83

the South-west corner of the Morris Road and Butler Pike, in Upper Dublin Township, Montgomery County, and there he located his son.

One day, whilst riding along the Morris Road, James Morris was met by a lady, coming from the opposite direction, on horseback, who tried in vain to prevent her horse turning round, to go in the same direction James Morris was going. Blushingly she apologized for the conduct of her horse, and after explaining that it was its habit to go the same way as any other horse it might meet, she asked James Morris to oblige her, by escorting her as far as her father's house. The young man gladly, and gallantly, complied with her request, and the acquaintance with



Miss Dawes, thus accidently commenced, ripened into a friendship which speedily resulted in their marriage in 1772. The young couple lived in the house referred to above, for about five years, after which they removed to "Dawesfield," with their daughter, who was then a little over two years old; so it is possible, that Hannah Morris was born in the original house, which was afterwards purchased by Detweiler, and is now known as the "Detweiler House."

James Morris was commissioned 3rd Lieut. of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, April 1, 1777.* In 1777, Dawesfield was occupied by Gen. Washington. James Morris was Captain of the Montgomery Troop of Light Horse; and he was elected to the General Assembly from Philadelphia County in 1782, and again in 1783, in which year he was appointed to serve on the "Committee of Accounts."†

When the County of Montgomery was formed, he was commissioned, in 1784, one of its first justices of the peace, and President Judge of Courts, in 1785. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention, to ratify the Federal Constitution, in 1787, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1789–90. Governor Mifflin appointed him Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Montgomery County in 1791. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1792, and in 1793, commissioned

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* *Vide* Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xv., p. 534.

† *Vide* Minutes of General Assembly of Penna.

a Brigadier-General of the Militia, having served in the military, during, and subsequent to, the Revolution. He was on the Western Expedition of 1794. General Morris died, the following year (1795), at the age of forty-two years, and is buried in the Friends' Ground at Plymouth. His daughter *Hannah* married Dr. Thomas C. James, whose daughter, *Phœbe M.*, is the widow of Mr. Saunders Lewis. To Mrs. Saunders Lewis the writer is indebted, for her kindness in allowing miniatures of her grandfather, James Morris, and her great-grandfather, Joseph Morris to be copied for use in this work.

In the "Return of Officers, prisoners at New Lots, 11 August 1778," we find this entry:

"*James Morris*, 1st Lieut. in Col. Bradley's regiment, Commissioned 1 January 1777—Taken (at Germantown), 4 October 1777."*

James and Elizabeth (Dawes) Morris had issue:—

216. Hannah Morris, b. 9mo. 12, 1773; d. 7mo. 27, 1842; m. 6mo. 10, 1802, Dr. Thomas C. James.

217. Joseph Morris, b. —— 1775; bu. 7mo. 1, 1796, at Plymouth Meeting.

Thomas Morris[5] recorded in his diary, the fact that he attended the funeral of Joseph Morris in the following words:—

"I rode with Sally Waln, (in my chaise), to my late cousin James Morris's in Montgomery County, attended the Burial of his only son Joseph, the last of uncle Joseph's male line. This youth, was among those who went to the westward in 1794, to quell the insurrection there existing, in four counties of Pennsylvania, when they encountered many hardships unusual to them, and soon after their return, he got very wet at the fire, which happened at, and destroyed the Dutch Church, after which he was taken violently ill, and tho' he recovered, so as to be about, was never well from that time, but constantly declined."

Two years before, on 12mo. 10, 1794, Thomas Morris had made this note in his diary:—

"Many enrolled about three months ago, (among others by requisition from the President Washington), for the purpose of quelling an Insurrection in the four Western counties of Pennsylvania, and which purpose, is thought to be fully answered, returned this day at noon to the city. Wm. McPherson was the person who commanded two companies consisting of about 60 each, many of them men of large property, and generally respectable families, some, (perhaps 15 I am sorry to add), were members of our Society.

Vide Penna. Mag., Vol. xi., pp. 253–4.

"DAWESFIELD."

"Dawesfield" is situated in Whitpain Township, Montgomery Co., seventeen miles from Philadelphia, between the Skippack and Morris roads. The following account of this interesting structure, is taken from a paper by Dr. Morris J. Lewis, read before the Fort Washington Reunion, Sept. 23, 1897:—

"After the battle of Germantown, which was fought on the 4th of October, 1777, the American army retired as far north as Trappe, some fifteen miles north of Whitemarsh, and subsequently moved to Skippackville, Towamencin, Whitpain and Whitemarsh, from which last place, in December, the army moved across the Schuylkill to winter quarters at Valley Forge.

"In the 'Life of Timothy Pickering,' edited by his son Octavius Pickering in 1867, Vol. i., page 177, is a letter written by Colonel Pickering to his wife, dated 'Camp at Whitpain, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, October 20th, 1777,' and in the 'Itinerary of General Washington,' by W. S. Baker, 1892, under the heading 'Tuesday, October 21st, 1777,' the following entry, taken from Pickering's journal, appears: 'At Whitpain, October 21st. The army moved lower down to Whitpain township, within fifteen miles of Philadelphia, headquarters at Mr. Morris's.'

"These two quotations prove without doubt that this was the time that the army was encamped in Whitpain township, having moved there from the camp in Towamencin. Some 10,000 men are said to have been encamped in the vicinity of the General's headquarters, which was, as above stated, at James Morris's.

"The house is still standing and in good preservation, although somewhat altered by succeeding generations. It is now in possession of Mrs. Saunders Lewis, the granddaughter of the above-mentioned James Morris. The place is now called 'Dawesfield,' from Abraham Dawes, the younger, whose daughter Elizabeth married James Morris. The house was built in 1736, which date probably designates the completion of the house, as the property came into Abraham Dawes's possession from his father in 1731.

"Abraham Dawes, the father, bought the property from Anthony Morris 3d, who was the grandfather of James Morris. Anthony Morris 3d bought the land in 1713 in connection with

Reese Thomas, so that the possessionary interest of the property, now called 'Dawesfield,' can with propriety be traced back to this date, covering five generations of uninterrupted ownership.

"At the time of the occupancy of the place by the army, the house faced to the south, instead of to the west, as at present; the south wing had not yet been built, and the small room to the north, subsequently to be spoken of as General Washington's office, had not been enlarged into the present northern wing.

"The latter alteration was made in 1785–86, and the former in 1821. A broad pent house extended originally around the southern side of the house, just below the second story, expanding over the front door into an old-fashioned 'Germantown Stoop.'

"In Baker's 'Intinerary of General Washington' under the heading 'Oct. 30'—is the following entry: 'At Whitpain—A general court-martial, of which General Sullivan was president, was held at the Whitpain headquarters, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th of October, for the trial of Brigadier-General Wayne.' This inquiry was called at Wayne's request—see 'Stille's Wayne,' pages 84–85, to investigate his conduct at the so-called massacre of Paoli.

"Brigadier-General Wayne was acquitted with the highest honors.

"In the article on Towamencin township, by Wm. J. Buck, in Bean's 'History of Montgomery County,' p. 1087, this event is erroneously stated to have occurred at the 'Wampole Headquarters,' Towamencin, while the same author in his 'History of Montgomery County,' Norristown, 1859, again erroneously states that it occurred at 'George Emlen's,' the Whitemarsh Headquarters.

"On the 29th of October, a council of war was held at 'James Morris's,' at which it was decided not to be advisable to make an attack upon Philadelphia. The call for this council of war, is printed in W. C. Ford's 'Writings of George Washington,' Vol. vi., p. 143. According to the Pennsylvania Magazine for July, 1896, pp. 223–227, in an article on the 'Defences of Philadelphia,' by W. C. Ford, it is stated that the following officers were present 'at a Council of War held at Headquarters at Whitpain, Oct. 29, 1777,' viz.:

"'His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major-Generals Jno. Sullivan, Nathl. Greene, Adam Stephen, Le Marquis de

"DAWESFIELD"— WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS, "JAMES MORRIS'S," 1777

HOUSE OF JAMES MORRIS,[2] SON OF JOSEPH MORRIS

NOW KNOWN AS THE "DETWEILER HOUSE"

Lafayette, Alexr. McDougall; Brigadier-Generals Wm. Maxwell, H. Knox, J. Varnum, Anthony Wayne, P. Muhlenberg, G. Weedon, Jed. Huntingdon, T. Conway, Pulaski.'

"In comparing the above dates, it will be seen that the Court-martial was apparently suspended on the 29th, in order to hold the Council of War at which Brigadier-General Wayne himself was present. It is believed, that both of these meetings were held in the northern wing of the old house, as this is believed to have been the General's office.

"In the 'Itinerary' previously quoted, under the heading 'Sunday, Nov. 2nd,' is this entry, taken from Pickering's Journal, 'At Whitemarsh, Nov. 2d. The Army marched to Whitemarsh, about thirteen miles from Philadelphia.' This was therefore the date that the army left 'Camp Whitpain,' or 'James Morris's' for 'George Emlen's,' the Whitemarsh Headquarters, having been at Camp Whitpain for thirteen days, Oct. 20 to Nov. 2.

"The headings of General Washington's letters when his headquarters were at James Morris's are rather confusing—see 'Writings of General Washington,' Vol. vi., by W. C. Ford, viz.:

"'Skippack Road, 15th Mile Stone, 25 October, 1777.'

"'Skippack Road, 27 October, 1777.'

"'Philadelphia County, 27 October, 1777.'

"'Headquarters, near Whitemarsh, 15 miles from Philadelphia, October 30, 1777.'

"'Headquarters, near Whitemarsh, 1 November, 1777.'

"After he moved his headquarters to 'George Emlen's,' he heads several of his letters 'Camp at Whitemarsh,' one 'Camp near Whitemarsh, 5 November, 1777,' and another 'Camp near Whitemarsh, 12 miles from Philadelphia, November 14, 1777,' so that a careless reader might easily conclude the two 'Camps' to be one and the same.

"While at James Morris', General Washington slept in the second story of the then western wing, the bed and bedstead upon which he rested, being still in the house and in good preservation.

"General Lafayette was with Washington at this time, and occupied the room on the ground floor immediately beneath; this arrangement being made, as Lafayette was suffering from a wound of the knee, which was received at the Battle of Brandywine, and could not mount the stairs.

"During the encampment, rain fell almost every day, and

the soldiers were compelled during the night to seek shelter in the neighboring barns, and several died from exposure and sickness.

"The encampment of so many men in the neighborhood, must have caused some distress to the inhabitants, as the following extract from a letter from Mr. Reed to President Wharton, dated 'Headquarters, James Morris's, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack Road, October 30th,' shows: 'The long residence of the army in this quarter, has proved very distressing to the inhabitants, whose forage must be drawn for their subsistance.' See 'The Life and Correspondence of President Reed,' Vol. i., p. 332, by Wm. B. Reed, Philadelphia, 1847.

"The most of the trees upon the place were cut down by the army for their use, although those immediately surrounding the house escaped. The mill near the Morris road, known as Wertsner's mill, which was torn down in the fall of 1887, was built by James Morris, in part out of wood felled by the army."

THE JAMES MORRIS MILL (No. 1), MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Morris J. Lewis has kindly furnished the following particulars respecting this Mill, which, (for many years known as the "Detweiler's Mill"), was situated on the Southwest corner of the Morris Road and the Butler Pike. In 1771, Joseph Morris bought, for his son James, 94 acres of land adjoining the property of Abraham Dawes (the son) upon which was situated a dwelling house and *this Mill.** On the 1st of October, 1772, James Morris married Elizabeth Dawes, (daughter of the above Abraham Dawes), at Gwynedd Meeting, and from this date, until the latter part of 1775, or the early part of 1776, they lived in the house above mentioned, they then moved to "Dawesfield" with their daughter Hannah, who was about two years old, so that the latter was, in all probability, born in the "Detweiler House." Joseph Morris, the only son, was born about this time, but in which house is not known. The Mill was run by water, which

**Vide* Deed Book 95, p. 548, Norristown.

was brought by a mill-race from the neighboring Wissahickon Creek. The property was conveyed by Joseph Morris and his wife Hannah (2nd wife, Hannah Mickle) in 1775 to Joseph Detweiler.* The house is in good preservation, and is still owned by the Detweiler family, but the mill was torn down in 1887. Prior to this time, it was known as Edward Plumley's Mill.

THE JAMES MORRIS MILL (No. 2), MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

This Mill was built in the latter part of 1777, by James Morris, part of the timber it is said, being obtained from the wood felled by the Revolutionary Army when encamped in the neighborhood. It was operated by an overshot wheel 24 feet in diameter, the water being collected in a mill-race from a stream arising to the west of the Skippack Road. The Mill was situated on Wertsner's Lane, near the Morris Road, Whitpain Township, Montgomery Co.

It was torn down in the fall of 1887.

86. Anthony Shoemaker[5] (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Benjamin Shoemaker by his second wife Elizabeth Morris, was b. ——; d. ——; m. —— Penelope Rodman (b. 2nd mo., 5th, 1737), dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Rodman of Flushing, L. I.

Anthony Shoemaker probably resided before the Revolution, at Flushing, L. I.—the births of the children given below, being recorded by the Friends' of that neighborhood. Among the Americans committed to the old Mill Prison at Plymouth, was an Anthony Shoemaker taken on the Sloop "Charming Polly," May 16, 1777, who appears from Cutler's diary to have been a Captain. He made his escape. In 1781 Anthony Shoemaker, son of the Councillor, was "of Nockamixon Township, Bucks Co., yeoman." He died before March 8, 1832, the date of his niece Elizabeth Lightfoot's will.

Vide Deed Book 1, Vol. xiv., p. 537.

Anthony and Penelope (Rodman) Shoemaker had issue:—

218. Elizabeth Shoemaker, b. in New York, 6mo. 28, 1765, appears to have been unmarried, March 8, 1832.
219. Benjamin Shoemaker, b. 11mo. 9, 1766.
220. Thomas Rodman Shoemaker, b. 1mo. 19, 1768; d. 8mo. 18, 1770.
221. John Rodman Shoemaker, b. 2mo. 20, 1770.

88. Joseph Shoemaker[5] (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Benjamin Shoemaker by his second wife Elizabeth Morris, was b. ——. He was a Merchant in Philadelphia, assigning his estate for his creditors Oct. 13, 1772. Sabine's Loyalists says that he held a commission under the Whigs until the Declaration of Independence, but afterwards became "disaffected," and making trips to Virginia, was carried by the British to New York, where he accepted the command of a British Privateer, but in 1780, his boat was taken by the Americans. Nothing further is known to us, of himself or his family.

90. Charles Shoemaker[5] (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]), a son of Benjamin Shoemaker and his second wife Elizabeth Morris, b. ——; m. —— Margaret Minnick, dau. of Christian Minnick of Bristol Township, Gent. (she was living in Philadelphia 1810–1824). Charles Shoemaker d. between 1797 and 1810. He was a Merchant in Philadelphia, and prior to June, 1792, was consignee of John Heathcote & Co., of London, afterwards removed to Bristol Township, Bucks Co., where he became a Miller.

Charles and Margaret (Minnick) Shoemaker had issue:—

222. Charles M. Shoemaker (of Philadelphia), b. ——; a legatee in Elizabeth Lightfoot's will of 1835.
223. Ann Elizabeth Shoemaker, b. ——; a legatee in Elizabeth Lightfoot's will.
224. Margaret Shoemaker, b. ——; a legatee in Elizabeth Lightfoot's will.
225. Mary Shoemaker, b. ——; a minor over 14 on May 1, 1816; a legatee in Elizabeth Lightfoot's will, 1835.
226. Joseph N. Shoemaker, b. ——; a minor over 14 on May 1, 1816.

91. James Shoemaker,[5] Reading, Gent. (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]), a son of Benjamin Shoemaker and his second wife Elizabeth Morris.

In 1793 was a clerk in U. S. Comptroller's Office at Philadelphia; d. s. p. Will dated April 24, 1829, probated Dec. 28, 1831, leaving all to niece Elizabeth Lightfoot.

92. Mary Shoemaker,[5] (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Benjamin Shoemaker and his second wife Elizabeth Morris, b. ——; d. s. p.; m. (1st) J. Scull; m. (2ndly) Daniel Levan. Will dated Dec. 4, 1815, probated April 30, 1816, leaving property to brother James Shoemaker, and sister Elizabeth Lightfoot, and sons and daughters of late brother Charles.

94. Elizabeth Shoemaker[5] (Elizabeth,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Benjamin Shoemaker and his second wife Elizabeth Morris, b. ——; d. ——; m. 12th mo. 30th, 1772, at Bank Meeting House, Philadelphia, Benjamin Lightfoot, Merchant, "son of Samuel of Chesterborough, and Mary deceased."

Benjamin and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Lightfoot had issue:—

227. Elizabeth Lightfoot, of Reading, b. ——; d. unm. 1835. Will dated March 8th; probated Dec. 30, 1835.

96. Margaret Empson[5] (Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Mary Morris[4] and her first husband, Cornelius Empson, b. Aug. 22, 1734; d. ——; m. David Wilson.

David and Margaret (Empson) Wilson had issue:—

228. Empson Wilson, b. ——; d. ——; m. ——.

97. Mary Jones[5] (Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Mary Morris and her 2nd husband, Benjamin Jones, was b. ——; d. ——; m. Thomas Shane.

Thomas and Mary (Jones) Shane had issue:

229. Edward Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary Cutler.
230. Cornelius Shane, b. ——.
231. James Shane, b. ——.
232. Thomas Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary Welden.
233. Phœbe Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. John Hill.
234. Benjamin Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. (1st) Elizabeth Miller; (2ndly) Zella Jobson.

101. Susannah Holliday[5] (Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Robert and Phœbe (Morris) Holliday, was b. at Duck Creek, Del., 2nd mo. 29th, 1756; d. 3rd mo. 15th, 1815; m. Feb. 29, 1775, George Wilson, son of George and Margaret (Hall) Wilson. He was not a "Friend," and died March 8, 1798.

Susannah (Holliday) Wilson was popularly spoken of, as "The Quaker heiress of Delaware State."

George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson had issue:—

235. George Holliday Wilson, b. March 5, 1776; d. Sept. 19, 1783.
236. Phœbe Wilson, b. Feb. 4, 1779; d. March 11, 1854; m. Dec. 8, 1801, Philip F. Rasin.
237. Robert Wilson, b. Jan. 13, 1781; d. May 8, 1822; m. (1st) Aug. 8, 1811, Elizabeth Peterson; m. (2ndly) Mary Davis.
238. George William Wilson, b. Feb. 27, 1784; d. Dec. 30, 1841; m. Jan. 7, 1806, Williamann Ringgold.
239. Milicent Wilson, b. May 13, 1786; d. July 27, 1838; m. (1st) Feb. 20, 1806, Jervis Spencer; m. (2ndly) William Reading; m. (3dly) Dr. Dunbar.
240. Susan Holliday Wilson, b. June 29, 1788; d. Oct. 17, 1842; m. June 17, 1806, John Cummins.
241. Rachel Wilson, b. March 12, 1791; d. Nov. 13, 1837; m. Sept. 8, 1812, Edward Price Wilmer.
242. Margaret Wilson, b. June 11, 1793; d. Jan. 13, 1857; m. Feb. 5, 1812, John Lowber.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

The *Wilsons* came from England to the Province of Maryland about the year 1700, and settled in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent.

James Wilson of Old Field Point, died at a very advanced age in 1732, leaving his wife, Catharine Wilson, and children, viz.: James Wilson,—John Wilson,—George Wilson,—and Mary Wilson, who married Thomas Woodland.

George Wilson of Broad Oak, son of James and Catharine Wilson, married Mary Kennard. He was a delegate from Kent County in the Legislature of Maryland in the sessions of 1728, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1746, and 1747. He died in 1748 and had, among other children, a son George Wilson.

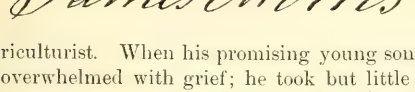
George Wilson of Castle Carey, son of George and Mary (Kennard) Wilson married Margaret Hall and, among other children, had a son George Wilson.

George Wilson eldest son of George and Margaret (Hall) Wilson, married Susan Holliday, who was the daughter of Robert and Phœbe (Morris) Holliday.

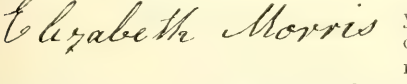
105. James Morris[5] (James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James and Ann (Tilton) Morris, b. Feb. 24, 1752; d. at

Smyrna, Del., 2nd mo. 16th, 1825; m. May 16, 1774, Elizabeth Berry, b. 2nd mo. 7th, 1754; d. 9th mo. 2nd, 1830, at Wilmington, Del., only child of John Pitt Berry and Rebecca Dickenson of Talbot Co., Md.

This James Morris was a member of the Delaware Legislature. He inherited a considerable estate from his father, and after his marriage, he occupied the paternal house; he was a merchant and agriculturist. When his promising young son James died, he was overwhelmed with grief; he took but little interest in business, and was for many years very infirm.



Elizabeth Berry was the daughter of John Pitt Berry, the son of John Berry, who came from England, and settled in Talbot Co., Md. He married Sarah Skilington, whose mother was a Pitt. Rebecca (Dickenson) Berry, wife of John Pitt Berry, died when her babe was but six months old. John Pitt Berry lived a widower six years and died. The child, Elizabeth, was raised by Garret Scipple, and at twenty years of age she married James Morris. She was a very lovely character, her children and grandchildren have arisen to call her blessed, and many a poor family has been made comfortable, by her unostentatious benevolence.



The Morris homes, both in Smyrna, and at Lebanon farm, (three miles from the town), were proverbial for their lavish hospitality to all, but particularly to Friends, who were in attendance upon the neighboring meetings; while "travelling Friends" were sure of a refreshing welcome. The life and death of Elizabeth Morris were alike a blessing. After a visit to her sick-room, a dear cousin writes:—

"Often, to the remainder of my life, shall I remember those sweet moments spent in my beloved cousin's chamber, even during her extreme suffering, she manifested a patience no language can express, that reached the heart more than the most eloquent sermon, and seemed to say, "Follow me as I have followed Christ." She died at Wilmington, Del.

James and Elizabeth (Berry) Morris had issue:—

243. Ann Morris, b. 2mo. 23, 1775; d. 4mo. 16, 1804; m. Oct. 27, 1796, Thomas Rothwell.

244. James Morris, b. Dec. 3, 1776; d. unm. Oct. 1, 1798.

Dr. William H. Corse referred in the following words, to the early death of this young man of great promise:—

"James Morris fell a victim to the yellow fever in 1798, just as he was beginning the career of manhood, with all the pleasing prospects that could render life desirable, opening to his view, with every characteristic, that could render a young man the hope and comfort of his parents, the delight of his near connections, the virtuous patron of his young acquaintances, and a useful member of the commonwealth of his country.

"Nor can my pen stop here, who knew him to be a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, an undissembling friend, and universal philanthropist, and a votary at the shrine of truth and honesty.

"He had acquired much useful knowledge, without the least pedantry, he was industrious to accumulate wealth, and equally generous in the distribution of it, and had he lived to have distinguished his serviceable talents to the world, he would have been as publicly, as he is privately, lamented."

At the death of this young man, the name of "Morris," terminated in the male line of the descendants of James Morris.[3]

245. Rebecca Morris, b. May 21, 1780; d. 6mo. 3, 1864; m. 11mo. 23, 1803, James Rigby Corse.

246. Deborah Morris, b. Oct. 6, 1782; d. 1mo. 21, 1821; m. (1st) 6mo. 4, 1799, William White Darrah; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 1, 1812, Samuel Groome.

247. Elizabeth Berry Morris, b. March 20, 1785; d. unm. 12mo. 25, 1860.

Elizabeth Berry Morris spent much of the earlier part of her life at Duck Creek, but, with her mother, removed in 1826 to Wilmington, in which city she resided for the remainder of her life.

In her girlhood, she was vivacious and fond of society, in early womanhood, she grew dissatisfied with what seemed to her but vanity, adopted the Friends' garb, which she continued to wear to the close of her life, gave much of her time to devotional reading, and to the work of the Colonization Society, of which she was a most helpful member. She was a devout woman, though her religion often seemed austere to the young people, of whom she was very fond, and in whose education and improvement she was always deeply interested. She was by nature an aristocrat.

Elizabeth Berry Morris was the last of the descendants of James Morris[3] to bear the name of "Morris." She was also the last of the name to own the "Morris Rambles," the ancestral property at Duck Creek, and she was the possessor of one of the spoons marked "E. S." and "Elizabeth Senior," which was brought over to America by the "Emigrant" Anthony Morris in 1682. A few years before her death, Miss E. B. Morris brought the spoon from Wilmington to Germantown, and presented it to her cousin, Samuel B. Morris, with the request that it might pass from him to his son Elliston P. Morris, who now has it in his possession.

106. Mary Morris[5] (James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]), a dau. of James[4] and Ann (Tilton) Morris, b. July 28, 1756; d. 5th mo. 23rd, 1835; m. March 10, 1774, Isaac Griffin, b. Feb. 27, 1751, in Kent County, Delaware; d. Oct. 12, 1827.

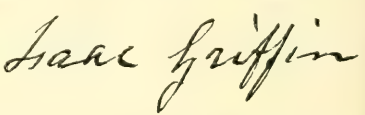
Isaac Griffin was one of the pioneers of the southern part of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, as well as one of the most prominent men, in public and social life, for many years, in what is now known as Nicholson Township, owning a large amount of land, which was divided among his children. Some of this land is now in the possession of the Franks, Morrises and others. As Isaac Griffin was a "Baptist," and the Morrises were "Friends," his marriage "Out of Meeting," could not have their approval. The result was an elopement, which reminds us that James Morris, the father of Mary, had married Ann Tilton, "not a Friend," March 6, 1750, and was disciplined and restored "after making acknowledgment." His daughter, Mary, refused to "express sorrow," and being excluded, she shortly afterwards joined the Baptist Church. In less than two years after his marriage Isaac Griffin enlisted in the Continental Army, Jan. 1776, under Colonel Hazlitt, for one year. The Regiment went into active service in August, and was first under fire at the Battle of Long Island. At White Plains Colonel Hazlitt's Regiment distinguished itself and was publicly thanked by Lord Stirling, who was in command. Mr. Griffin was at Trenton and Princeton with Washington, when his Colonel was killed. His time having expired in February, he returned home and re-enlisted "*for the War*," in the Delaware Line Regiment, commanded by Colonel David Hall. It is said of this Regiment,—"They had a record second to none in the army." After this Delaware Line Regiment was so nearly annihilated at Camden, the remnant was attached to the Maryland Line, and distinguished as the "Kirkwood Company or Battalion," which won many laurels, was praised by De Kalb, and thanked by Congress.

Very soon after the close of the war, Mr. Griffin went to Fayette County, Pa., buying land of John Hardin, in what is now Springhill Township. But the new Country, and the fear of Indians, made his wife unwilling to pioneer, and he exchanged his purchase with his cousin Charles Griffin for a year, for a farm at Clayton, Del., where he lived for several years, returning in 1788, to what is now Nicholson Township, bringing

his family with him. The only method of travelling at that period was on horseback, following the trail of the Pack horses, by which everything, which could not be manufactured or produced in this western wilderness, was conveyed. A journey of this kind with young children, when only the barest necessities could be carried, with a home to be reared from the foundations at their journey's end, was accomplished in 1788. They had journeyed three hundred miles across the mountains, and into Western Pennsylvania, then called the "Backwoods," carrying with them "saddle bags" containing necessities for the journey, sending their goods and clothes, (including some handsome furniture), in a large canvas-covered wagon.

In 1796 they had established themselves with some degree of comfort, the daughters being educated in Delaware, (most of them in the school of Miss Susan Hanson), the journey, over the mountains, still being made on horseback.

In 1809, Isaac Griffin was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which met at Lancaster, and he was re-elected to three consecutive sessions. In 1812, he was elected to Congress, where he served for three terms. After his retirement from public life, he remained at his home, until his death, which occurred Oct. 12, 1827. His character was of the highest order of integrity and purity. The neighbors and friends among whom he lived, held him in the highest esteem and confidence. By his industry and management, he became one of the most successful raisers of stock, on the Monongahela River. Although he could not be prevailed upon to make a public speech, he possessed conversational powers, which made him popular with the best minds of his day.



His wife, Mary (Morris) Griffin, soon after her arrival in this Western home, became a member of Father Woodbridge Baptist Church (Seventh Day), 1789, and continued in its fellowship until her death, on May 23, 1835. Mr. Griffin would never assume church relations, but attended and helped in the supporting of the regular Baptist Church, which caused them to have a "*Sabbath*" and a "*Sunday*" every week in their home, for nearly forty years, but everything moved on harmoniously, and without a jar.

Albert Gallatin who came to Fayette, about the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, purchased land adjoining the properties of

Mr. Griffin. In 1794, he founded the first glass works in the West, bringing with him, for this enterprise, several young men. Among them was his brother-in-law, James Witter Nicholson, (Mr. Gallatin having, in 1793, married Hannah Nicholson, daughter of Commodore Nicholson of Revolutionary fame). Several of these young men were *Emigrès* who left France during the stormy times of the French Revolution. They were men of good birth, and of the highest degree of culture of the period. In the wilds of the newly settled country, they were thrown on their own resources, and being introduced by Mr. Gallatin, they found a congenial atmosphere in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, and their handsome, and eastern bred daughters. James W. Nicholson married the eldest, Ann Griffin; Charles —— an accomplished young Frenchman, who seemed to be a choice spirit among them, became engaged to the second daughter, Martha, who mourned his death and was faithful to his memory through her whole life. Harriet, the third daughter, married Edward Hall, and reared a large family. "In 1835, the Halls removed to Iowa, and became men and women of character, which caused their mother to feel, that the care and devotion of so many years, had not been fruitless. She was a woman of fine mind, and with much of the spirit of seventy-six, which must have rejoiced her, when during the Civil War, she sent fifteen stalwart Grandsons to the Army."*

Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin had issue:—

248. Ann Griffin, b. 5mo. 22, 1776; d. 2mo. 22, 1834; m. 1mo. 1, 1797, James Witter Nicholson.
249. Martha Griffin, b. May 1, 1779; d. May 20, 1826 (unm.).
250. Harriet Griffin, b. March 5, 1782; d. March 18, 1835; m. 1799 1800, Edward Hall.
251. Samuel Griffin, b. Aug. 16, 1785; d. March 9, 1838; m. Oct. 15, 1809, Esther Smyth.
252. Mary Morris Griffin, b. Jan. 1, 1787; d. July 9, 1842; m. June 24, 1804, Andrew Oliphant.
253. Ebenezer Griffin, b. Aug. 12, 1788; d. ——; m. Leah Clawson.
254. James Griffin, b. Dec. 27, 1789; killed at the Battle of Missassinawa, Dec. 8, 1812.
255. Elizabeth Griffin, b. Nov. 26, 1791; d. Nov. 14, 1835; m. Daniel Haymond.
256. Isaac Griffin, b. Dec. 27, 1793; d. Feb. 20, 1826; m. Ann Griffin.
257. Margaret Griffin, b. July 13, 1795; d. unm. Oct. 5, 1870.

* For many of the particulars of Isaac Griffin's life and descendants, we are indebted to the researches and kindness of Mrs. Elizabeth Haymond Oliphant Linn, and her daughter Miss Anna M. Linn.

107. Margaret Morris[5] (James,[4] James[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James and Ann (Tilton) Morris, b. May 18, 1759; d. 10th mo. 8th, 1828; m. in Delaware, 3rd mo. 5th, 1783, Henry Peterson, tenth child of Henry Peterson and Hannah Rothwell, who were married Jan. 6, 1740.

Henry and Margaret (Morris) Peterson had issue:—

258. Henry Peterson, b. at Duck Creek Cross Roads, 9mo. 20, 1784; d. ——; m. ——, Mary Ann Marson.
259. Derick Peterson, b. 6mo. 11, 1786, at Philadelphia; d. 8mo. 3, 1787.
260. Peter Peterson, b. 2mo. 9, 1788; d. at Alexandria, 9mo. 9, 1789.
261. Lydia Peterson, b. 6mo. 21, 1789; d. June 4, 1857; m. 5mo. 12, 1831, Colonel James Hite.
262. Lewis Peterson, b. 9mo. 6, 1791; d. —— 1884; m. 1mo. 23, 1812, Maria Shriner.
263. Mary (Mariah) Peterson, b. 10mo. 30, 1793, in Loudon Co., Virginia.
264. Louisa Peterson, b. 8mo. 5, 1795, in Loudon Co., Virginia; d. unm. 9mo. 29, 1822.
265. Derick Peterson, b. 3mo. 6, 1798, at Lower Dublin, Phila. Co.; d. unm.
266. Peter Peterson, b. 1mo. 17, 1800, at Lower Dublin, Phila. Co.; d. unm. March 17, 1874, at Alleghany City.
267. Ann Peterson, b. 1mo. 17, 1800, at Lower Dublin; d. Nov. 20, 1895, (unm.) East End, Pittsburg, Penna.
268. Morris Peterson, b. 10mo. 23, 1806, at Lower Dublin; d. unm.

THE PETERSON FAMILY AND THE OLD BAKE HOUSE.

(As referred to by Ann Peterson (1891) daughter of Henry Peterson.)

"*The Old Bake House* situated on the Delaware River, below the mouth of Pagressing Creek, in Lower Dublin township, 23rd Ward. Many historical reminiscences cluster around it. It is stated in the early history of Philadelphia, that William Penn instructed his commissioners to examine the shores of the Delaware, and fix upon a site for the building of a 'Great City.' After examining, they selected three places, one of which was the 'Bold Shores,' a short distance above the '*Bake House.*' Here they resolved to build the 'City of Brotherly Love,' the country being suitable for the purpose. After spending much time in sounding along the shore, they discovered a number of Rocks, most of which, are beneath the surface of the River, and finally, concluded to abandon the site, for the one upon which Philadelphia now stands. The Rocks are called 'The

Hen and Chickens,' on account of one being larger than the others. At the time of William Penn's arrival, several Welsh families settled along the shores of the Delaware, not far from the mouth of the Pennypack Creek, and one of the number named Thomas, purchased a large tract, extending up the stream to the site of 'Old Philadelphia,' or as it was then called, 'South Wales.' Thomas started a 'Bakery' on his tract, for the purpose of supplying his friends in the settlement with bread. From this it was called the 'Bake House,' a name it has ever since retained.

"In 1777 and '78, when Washington and his Army were encamped at Whitemarsh in Montgomery Co., the old Bake House was used in supplying Bread and Biscuit to the band of Patriots. In later times, large quantities were made there, and old Jacob Walton who died 1836, remembered 'the Bake House,' and the things around it. He said the Oven was large enough to hold three or four hundred weight of Bread at one time, and the facilities for loading and unloading vessels were so good, that many ships had all their Baking done at the place. The last of the Welsh there was Evan Thomas, for many years Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner for the City of Philadelphia. After his death, the property was purchased by Peter Peterson, and he died, and willed the property to his two brothers *Derick* and *Henry Peterson*, (my Father) and Mrs. J. McCormick's Grandfather), and in this house, 1800, I was born, on the Banks of the Delaware, 12 miles above Philadelphia. Now

"Ann Peterson, 1891."

This lady died at the age of 95 years in Pittsburg, 1895.

108. Sarah Richardson[5] (Sarah,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the only child of Joseph and Sarah (Morris) Richardson, b. in Philadelphia, 8th mo. 22nd, 1746; d. 4th mo. 13th, 1825, in Philadelphia, aged 78 years, 7 months and 22 days; m. at Friends Meeting House, Pine Street, Philadelphia, 5th mo. 22nd, 1771, Nicholas Waln.

Sarah Richardson was an exceedingly small woman, with an inequality in the level of her shoulders, but she was possessed of a kindly disposition. There is a tradition in the family, that her father balanced her in a pair of scales, with a bag of gold coin,

which was to be the amount of her wedding dower,—a literal illustration of being "worth her weight in gold." Her aunt Hannah Wood, used to relate, that when the difference in level of Sarah Richardson's shoulders was referred to, in the presence of her father, he would laughingly say he could "make that all right with a bag of gold."

Her aunt Mary's husband, Peter Reeve, who had been a Sea-Captain, by his will left many legacies, among which was one to his "Niece Sarah Waln (only child of Joseph Richardson)" desiring her "to accept £10 to purchase a piece of plate, in remembrance of her many kindnesses."

Before her marriage, Sarah Richardson moved in the most fashionable Society, and was supplied with all the luxuries that her wealthy parent could supply, but after her marriage, she was obliged to conform to the more simple tastes of her husband, Nicholas Waln. The change was not agreeable to her, and she complained to him of not being able to ride in the same style as formerly, with a footman to open and close her carriage door. The next time she rode in her carriage, her husband played the part of a footman, by taking his place outside, and descending when necessary, to open the door of the carriage, for his wife to alight.

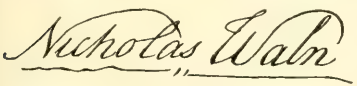
In her advanced life, Sarah Waln was described as a "small thin old lady, with rather masculine features and great vivacity of manner."

Nicholas Waln, the son of Nicholas and Mary Waln, was born 9th mo. 19th, 1742, at Fair Hill, at that time a country place near Philadelphia. At about eight years of age he lost his father, but was tenderly and affectionately cared for, by his mother, who brought him up, aided by the guardianship of her brother Jacob Shoemaker. He received his early education at the School founded by Charter from William Penn, and immediately after leaving it, and while yet a mere lad, he commenced the study of the Law, under Joseph Galloway. He was naturally vivacious, witty and sarcastic. He delighted in gaiety and merriment, but suffered nothing to interfere with his studies; and while yet a minor, was admitted to practice in the Courts, and it is said, "he met with great encouragement." In order further to prosecute his studies, he embarked at Chester for

Bristol in Great Britain, the 10th mo., 1763. Upon his arrival in England, he proceeded to London, where he immurred himself in "The Temple," and entered upon his studies anew. After an absence of a little more than a year, he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of the Law.

The fluency with which he spoke the German language, his cheerful, pleasing, and amiable manners, together with their confidence in his integrity, soon made him a favorite with the Germans, and opened, in addition to his Philadelphia business, an extensive and profitable practice in the County courts, especially at Lancaster and Easton, and during a period of seven years, he appears to have devoted every faculty of his mind, to his profession, with the result that his practice continually increased, notwithstanding the crowded state of the Bar, or the great ability of his competitors.

In writing of his career, Mr. George Ross says: "And to crown his brilliant career at the Bar, he married Sarah Richardson, an only child of Joseph Richardson, of Philadelphia, of large fortune, and what was of infinitely more value, possessed of every endowment that could render the married state agreeable and happy."



His friend, Thomas Austin, who resided at Pennypack, on the Middle road from Philadelphia to Newtown, informed a friend that Nicholas Waln called at his house on his way to Newtown, where the courts for Bucks County were then held, and in the course of conversation, told Thomas, "that he was engaged in an important case that was to come before the court, relative to property." Austin requested him to stop at his house on his return. Nicholas did so; when Austin asked him how the case he had spoken of, had ended. Nicholas replied: "I did the best I could for my client, gained the cause for him, and thereby defrauded an honest man out of his just due." So deep was the impression made upon his mind, by this circumstance, that Nicholas Waln relinquished the practice of law at that time, and would never plead a case afterwards. He, however, became a truly pious member, and a prominent minister of the Society of Friends.

We find the following entry in Joseph Oxley's journal,* which refers to Nicholas Waln's first appearance in the ministry in 1772.

"The 6th of second month (1772), I was at the Youth's Meeting in Philadelphia, which was attended by some Friends from the country. At this meeting was Nicholas Waln, who had his education amongst the Society, but was brought up to the law, and became great in his profession as a counsellor, and who had pleaded at court but a very few days before. He sat under an awful weighty exercise of mind, from the early sitting down of the meeting, and removed his seat into the ministering Friends' gallery; he appeared to be agitated, and trembled very much; after sitting about half an hour, he kneeled down and prayed; but his behaviour and dress being contrary to such an appearance, occasioned Friends to be much divided, and made some disorder in the meeting, but afterwards it settled, and ended to the satisfaction of many.

"The said Nicholas Waln declined his practice as a Counsellor, which it was said, brought him in from one thousand five hundred to two thousand pounds per annum. I went, at his request to visit him, in which visit I had much satisfaction; I found him solid and weighty, and since that time, have heard well concerning him."

In the Diary of Ann Warder we find the following entries:—†

"9th mo. 22nd, 1786—First called on Hessy Fisher * * * then to my much valued friend Sally Waln who was sitting very comfortably with Nicholas, who was not long returned from New England.

"9th mo. 29th—At Meeting friend Nicholas Waln stood up, and reprobated with much solemnity, the practice of young people being suffered to intermix with improper company, which, indeed, is carried to an abominable extent in some parts of the country."‡

In 1783 and 1795 Nicholas Waln went on religious visits from America to Europe.

Nicholas Waln owned much property about Nicetown Lane.

Vide Friends' Library, Vol. ii., p 474.
†*Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. xviii., p. 51.
‡*Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. xviii., p. 53.

He lived at Fair Hill near 11th Street Station, on the connecting Railway and the Fair Hill Meeting House and burying ground. His house was close to the Fox Chase Hotel, on the right of the Railway on leaving Philadelphia. The Hotel was lately demolished. Nicholas and his cousin Richard, of Walnford, bought a part of the Fair Hill Estate.* Waln Run arose where his city residence had been on the space between Walnut and Chestnut and Seventh and Eighth Streets.

In the summer time, Nicholas Waln lived three doors below Waln Grove, Frankford (in the rear of Frankford depôt), in a house standing back from the street, with a garden in front. His son William occupied it afterwards, and later Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, was its occupant.

Watson gives a picture (Vol. i.), of Nicholas Waln, and says he always appeared in meeting with a smile of sunshine on his countenance. He generally attended Pine Street Meeting.

Nicholas Waln was humorous; when two aged females had certificates of removal passed in meeting, he artfully said in the Women's Meeting, that they did not state, according to custom, whether they were clear of all marriage engagements, causing a general smile in the assembly. Although he was humorous, as a minister he was dignified, earnest and impressive.

He died 9th mo. 29, 1813, aged 71 years, 10 days, at the house, 256 and 258 South Second Street, Philadelphia (which had been the residence of his wife's parents). His burial, was an occasion that brought a very large concourse of people together.

Nicholas and Sarah (Richardson) Waln had issue:—

269. Mary Waln, b. and d. 5mo. 11, 1772.
270. Joseph Richardson Waln, b. 5mo. 8, 1773; d. 12mo. 13, 1783.
271. William Waln, b. 3mo. 16, 1775; d., 1825; m. March 14, 1805, Mary Wilcocks.
272. Nicholas Waln, b. 10mo. 4, 1778; d. unm. 7mo. 4, 1849.
273. Jacob Shoemaker Waln, b. 8mo. 19, 1783; d. unm. 6mo. 30, 1847.
274. Sarah Waln, b. 1mo. 6, 1788; d. 7 mo. 1, 1788.
275. A Male Child (not named), b. 10mo. 28, 1790; d. "at birth."

Vide "The Bristol Pike," by Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, M. A., p. 15.

THE WALN FAMILY.

This is both an ancient and highly respectable family. Nicholas Waln of Chapelcroft (near Settle in the West Riding of Yorkshire), the founder of the family in America, was an Englishman of substance and standing, who with his relatives, Richard Waln of Burholme, and the Walns of Heyheade, had espoused the cause and doctrines of the "Friends." The records of the Society of Friends, show, that members of this family were among its adherents, as early as the year 1654, and suffered certain of the penalties then inflicted by the Church of England upon Non-conformists.

Nicholas Waln was the friend of William Penn, before he sailed to take charge of his new province. By deeds of lease and release, bearing date 22nd April, 1682, Penn conveyed to him one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, with the right to locate the same on arrival. For this land he is said to have paid £1,000, the "privilege of locating" being deemed an equivalent for the high price. He sailed in "The Welcome" with Penn on his first voyage, and landed with him at Chester, in Oct., 1682. Penn having marked off the manor, near Bristol, as his own, Nicholas Waln located his land as near as possible to it, believing it would be the site of the future city. In this he was mistaken, but having made several other purchases after his arrival, he became possessed of a tract of land running in an oblique direction from the Schuylkill to the Delaware upon part of which the City was finally built. Portions of this property, are still in the possession of his descendants.

Nicholas Waln took a leading part in the affairs of the early settlers. He at first resided in Newtown, Bucks County, which place is said to have been named, after the village of that name, near his residence in England. In 1683, he represented this county in the first Legislature of Pennsylvania and was appointed a member of the first grand jury which acted as a court of justice. In 1687 and in 1695, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and upon his removing to Philadelphia, he represented the city in 1701, 1702, 1703 and 1704. Robert Proud, in commenting upon the Legislature of that day, says: "It was composed of men of the most note for wisdom, ability and integrity." In

1711 Nicholas Waln was appointed, together with Logan, Norris, Shippen, Morris and some others, a Director of the first public school. He died in 1721, at an advanced age, having won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by a life of probity and usefulness.

109. Stephen Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 20th, 1747; d. 10th mo. 1st, 1818, at Burlington; m. 10th mo. or 11th mo., 1770, Bathsheba Jess, dau. of David Jess; she d. 5th mo. 4th, 1834, at Burlington.

Stephen Morris lived at various times in Burlington and Evesham, N. J. He was remembered by his grandson, John Morris, "as a stately, kindly old gentleman."

Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris had issue:—

276. Jesse Morris, b. ——; d. (young).
277. Ruth Morris, b. about 1774; d. (unm.); bu. at Burlington 3mo. 17, 1851; aged 77 years.
278. Sarah Morris, b. ——; d. ——; m. Thomas Pancoast.
279. David Morris, b. ——; d. ——; m. Elizabeth Knight, *née* Burden.
280. Mary Morris, b. 12mo. 1, 1780; d. 6mo. 16, 1845; m. 12mo. 19, 1811, Samuel Butcher.
281. John Morris, b. 12mo. 3, 1782; d. 1822; m. 12mo. 24, 1812, Prudence Butcher.
282. Stephen Morris, Jr., b. Aug. 30, 1788; d. Dec. 25, 1831; m. Aug. 15, 1812, Elizabeth Coles.

110. Mary Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 10th mo. 24th, 1748; d. 9th mo. 4th, 1819; m. Abraham Rakestraw, b. 11th mo. 5th, 1744; d. 8th mo. 27th, 1816.

Abraham and Mary (Morris) Rakestraw had issue:—

283. Sarah Rakestraw, b. 12mo. 23, 1770; d. ——; m. Thomas Martin.
284. Anthony Rakestraw, b. 2mo., 1772; d. unm. 11mo. 9, 1839.
285. Thomas Rakestraw, b. 7mo. 13, 1773; d. 6mo. 6, 1842; m. 3mo. 13, 1798, Mary Lippincott.
286. Hannah Rakestraw, b. 1mo. 14, 1780; d. 8mo. 29, 1839; m. Samuel Gatchell.
287. Mary Rakestraw, b. 7mo. 17, 1785; d. 1mo., 1841; m. Thomas Reeves.
288. Esther Rakestraw, b. 1mo. 25, 1790; d. 2mo. 18, 1851; m. Joshua Linton.

113. John Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 5th, 1753; d. ——; m. ——.

John Morris had issue:—

289. Elizabeth Morris, b. ——.

114. Hannah Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 9th, 1755; d. ——; m. July 25, 1774, Samuel Rockhill of Burlington.

Samuel and Hannah (Morris) Rockhill had issue:—

290. Amos Rockhil, b. ——.
291. Samuel Rockhill, b. ——.
292. Edward Rockhill, b. ——.

117. George Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 8th mo. 20th, 1760; d. ——; m. ——.

George Morris had issue:—

293. Mary Morris, b. 1784; d., 1862, aged 78 years; m. Joseph Fort.
294. Thomas Morris, b. ——.
295. Sarah Morris, b. ——; m. William Sharp (she being his first wife; had one child, Charles, who married and had two children).
296. Elizabeth Morris, b. ——; m. William Sharp (she being his 2nd wife).
297. Joseph Morris, b. ——; m. ——.

120. Joseph Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 5th, 1767; d. 3rd mo. 17th, 1825; m., 1792, Rachel Zelley.

On the 3rd of 9th mo., 1821, the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Burlington, furnished certificates to the Friends of the Monthly Meeting at Plainfield, Ohio, for the following persons:—

"*Joseph Morris* and his wife, *Rachel*, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821, with six minor children, viz.: Joseph, Rachel, Esther, Caleb, Elizabeth

and Beulah W. to monthly meeting Plainfield, Ohio." The signatures to certificate are:

Sarah Folwell,	Bathsheba Morris,	Caleb Atkinson,
Beulah West,	Ruth Morris,	Samuel Atkinson,
Abigail Barker,	Samuel Emlen,	Granville Woolman.

Also to—

Abraham Morris, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821, to *Plainfield*, Ohio.
John Morris, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821, to *Plainfield*, Ohio.
Sarah Morris, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821, to *Plainfield*, Ohio.
Rebecca Morris, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821, to *Plainfield*, Ohio.

These four were the grown up children of Joseph and Rachel Morris, so that the parents had ten of their children with them, when they went westward to Ohio in 1821. Two of that party, Joseph Morris and Beulah W. Neiler, are still living (1898). Mr. Joseph Morris is 94 years of age, and was able a short time ago to write, with his own hand, as follows:—

"After leaving Plainfield, Ohio, where my Father's Sister, Elizabeth Pitman, lived, we found the Country too hilly and rough. Indeed we all were disappointed,—Father concluded that he would leave us,—that is the family, there, and that he would go north, about 80 miles to his brother Anthony Morris in Columbiana Co. where the country was level and more like New Jersey. He returned and gave us an account of the country and other matters, and we concluded to go there. Father hired my cousin Uriah Pitman to take his team with four horses, and with our own team, we took all our things and went there, and all well satisfied. Father entered 80 acres of the Government land, upon which we made our Farm."

In another letter:—

"My parents settled in Columbiana Co., then comparatively new, building their cabin in the Woods amidst Bears, Deer and Wolves."

The sister of the above writer, Mrs. Beulah W. Neiler, wrote on 12th mo. 28th, 1895, from Alliance, Ohio:—

"My Father settled with his large family in Goshen Township, Columbiana Co., now Mahoning—all members then of Goshen Preparative Meeting and Springfield Monthly Meeting. My Mother and brother Caleb lived and died on the same place. Father's family all settled within a few miles for a while, then Abraham and Joseph moved to Morrow and Marion Counties, seven miles apart—125 miles from here (*i. e.* Alliance) all in Ohio."

Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris had issue:—

298. Abraham Zelley Morris, b. 12mo. 21, 1793; d. 1mo. 29, 1884; m. Mary Hisler.
299. Sarah Morris, b. 11mo. 7, 1795; d. 3mo. 26, 1865; m., 1824, Charles Smith.
300. John Morris, b. 5mo. 5, 1798; d. 8mo. 1, 1831; m., 1828, Elizabeth Goldy.
301. Rebecca Morris, b. 4mo. 12, 1800; d. 2mo., 1832; m., 1824, Isaac Street.
302. Thamason Morris, b. 5mo. 24, 1802; d. 1mo. 9, 1877; m. 9mo. 2, 1825, Jonathan Maris.
303. Joseph Morris, b. 6mo. 23, 1804; m. 11mo. 27, 1828, Jane Warrington.
304. Rachel Morris, b. 9mo. 6, 1806; d. 3mo. 31, 1895; m. 5mo. 31, 1826, Basil Brooke.
305. Esther Morris, b. 3mo. 10, 1809; d. 4mo. 26, 1847; m. 4mo. 28, 1841, Philip Evans.
306. Anthony Morris, b. 8mo. 22, 1811; d. 10mo. 6, 1815.
307. Caleb S. Morris, b. 12mo. 27, 1813; d. unm. 1mo. 19, 1864.
308. Elizabeth Morris, b. 5mo. 26, 1817; d. unm. 7mo. 1, 1874.
309. Beulah West Morris, b. 11mo. 7, 1819; m. 3mo. 11, 1858, John Neiler.

121. Elizabeth Morris[5] (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 11th mo. 23rd, 1770; d. ——; m. Levi Pitman.

Levi and Elizabeth (Morris) Pitman had issue:—

310. Uriah Pitman, b. April 17, 1795; d. Jan. 28, 1846; m. April 30, 1822 Euphemia Spencer.
311. Beulah Pitman, b. ——; m. Joseph Mosier.
312. Ann Pitman, b. ——.
313. John Pitman, b. ——.
314. Levi Pitman, b. ——.
315. Aaron Pitman, b. ——.

122. Anthony Morris,[5] Jr., (Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Sarah (Cranmer) Morris, b. 4th mo. 18th, 1773; d. 5th mo. 19th, 1826; m. 5th mo., 1797, Hannah French.

Anthony Morris[5] with his infant son, Barzillai, received certificate from Burlington to Mount Holly 7th mo. 2nd, 1798. He and his wife Hannah with their three minor children, Barzillai, Esther and Sarah, received certificate 10th mo. 4th, 1802, from the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, N. J., to the Monthly Meeting at Redstone. Their descendants are living at the present time principally in Ohio.

Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris had issue:—

316. Barzillai Morris, b. 5mo. 4, 1798; d. 12mo. 26, 1861; m. 1mo. 2, 1823, Sarah Crew.
317. Esther Morris, b. 8mo. 12, 1799; d. Sept. 16, 1888; m. Daniel Boulton.
318. Sarah Morris, b. 5mo. 31, 1801; d. Jan. 27, 1890; m. 3mo. 1, 1821, James B. Bruff.
319. Thomas Morris, b. 12mo. 29, 1802; d. 1mo. 16, 1809.
320. Hannah Morris, b. 10mo. 17, 1804; d. 12mo. 4, 1870; m. 8mo. 1828, Joseph Jones.
321. Joseph Morris, b. 12mo. 1, 1806; m. Julia A. Palmer.
322. Elizabeth Morris, b. 6mo. 13, 1809; d. 8mo. 29, 1843; m. William Carson.
323. Anthony Morris, b. 6mo. 13, 1809; d. ——; m. Elizabeth Stuckey.
324. Mary Morris, b. 8mo. 12, 1811; d. Feb. 5, 1884; m. 11mo. 1, 1832, William Boulton.
325. John Morris, b. 9mo. 2, 1813; d. 9mo. 2, 1815.
326. Martha Morris, b. 6mo. 8, 1815; d. 7mo. 12, 1815.
327. Stephen Morris, b. 4mo. 14, 1818; d. unm.

127. Phœbe Morris[5] (Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Israel and Phœbe (Brown) Morris, b. 8th mo. 2nd, 1771; d. 9th mo. 21st, 1800; m. 3rd mo. 7th, 1797, William Wilson, son of John Wilson, son of William and Rachel (Childs) Wilson. William Wilson was a surveyor and silversmith, and after the death of his wife Phœbe he married (2ndly) Susan Webster.

William and Phœbe (Morris) Wilson had issue:—

328. Susanna Wilson, b. 5mo. 6, 1798.
329. Asahel Wilson, b. 1mo. 8, 1800.

128. William Bond Morris[5] (Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Israel Morris and his second wife, Sarah Bond, b. 2nd mo. 8th, 1781; d. April 4, 1854; m. 1807, Susanna Norris, dau. of John and Sarah Norris, and niece of Captain Jacob Norris. Susanna (Norris) Morris d. Nov. 7, 1857, aged 73 years, "after a lingering illness." William B. Morris owned a tract of land in Emmorton and also a grist mill. He was a precise man, and it is related of him, that "he would never owe a dollar—for which reason he was particular to pay all his men their wages, every night."

William B. and Susanna (Norris) Morris had issue:—

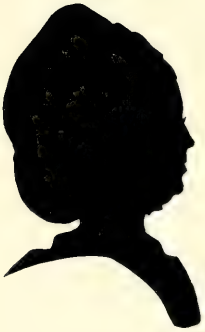
330. Susan Elizabeth Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1808; d. March 17, 1791; m. Nov. 9, 1836, Mansel Edward Morrison.

331. William Ulysses Morris, M. D., b. Aug. 31, 1810; d. July 2, 1888; m. Delia Coon.

332. Joshua B. Morris, b. Aug. 31, 1811; d. Jan. 20, 1863; m. Jane Alderson, of Harford Co., Md.

SUSANNA (NORRIS) MORRIS

No. 128



SARAH MORRIS WISTAR

SIXTH GENERATION.

130. Sarah Morris,[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was b. Jan. 19, 1758; d. after a painful illness of ten days, 1mo. 7, 1831; m. March 14, 1782, to Richard Wistar, by the Rev. Kuntze, German Lutheran Minister.

Richard Wistar, born in Philadelphia July 29, 1756; d. in Philadelphia, June 6, 1821. He was a son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar, and grandson of Caspar Wistar, who emigrated from Germany to America, in 1717, and established near Salem, N. J., the first large and successful glass manufactory in North America, in the management of which he was assisted by his son.

In early life, Richard Wistar devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. In 1790, he carried on the wholesale and retail iron and hardware business, and invested in horses and real estate in and near Philadelphia. The ground he purchased became exceedingly valuable.

He advocated, during the Revolutionary War, the defense of his property by arms, and he also "married out of meeting," which resulted in his being disowned by the Society of Friends. Richard Wistar became a Freemason, Aug. 27, 1779, and was held in high esteem by the fraternity. The "Silk Stocking" Lodge of Philadelphia, was created for him, and he became its master or presiding officer. Whenever he traveled, whether by land or sea, he carried his certificate of membership with him. It was printed on parchment, and kept securely tied in a silken bag, which he cherished, as one of his most valuable possessions. He was an active Inspector of the Prisons; and he led the way in alleviating the miseries of prisoners in Philadelphia. When the jail was located at the south west corner of Third and Market Streets, he was in the habit of causing wholesome soup, prepared at his own dwelling, to be conveyed to the prisoners and distributed among them. He was one of the early supporters of the Philadelphia Library Company. He also took an active

interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital, being one of the Managers from 1803 to 1806.

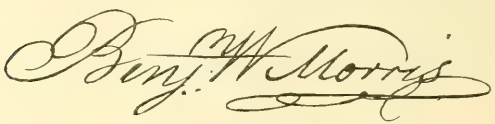
His country-seat, called "Hilspach," was located in Philadelphia, and extended from Fifteenth Street, to Broad Street, and Spring Garden Street, to Wallace Street.

Richard and Sarah (Morris) Wistar had issue:—

333. Catharine Wistar, b. —— 1783; died unm. —— 1822.
334. Rebecca Wistar, b. 1784; d. unm. —— , 1812.
335. Sarah Wistar, b. ——, 1786; d. unm. at Frankford, 1866.
336. Richard Wistar, b. Oct. 3, 1790; d. in Phila. Nov. 3, 1863; m. June 23, 1824, Hannah Owen Lewis.

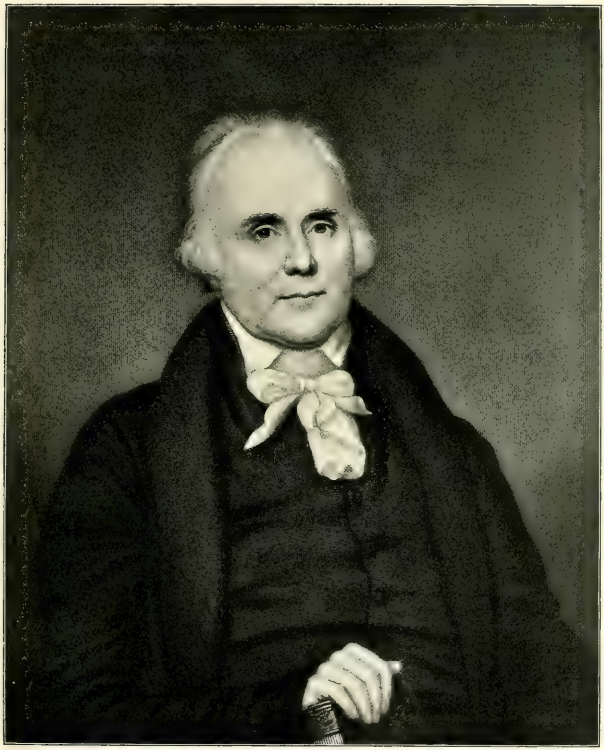
131. Benjamin Wistar Morris,[6] Merchant, (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, b. in Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1762; d. at Wellsborough, Tioga Co., April 24, 1825; m. at Market St. Meeting, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1785, Mary Wells, b. at Burlington, Sept. 4, 1764; d. Nov. 6, 1819, dau. of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Wells of Philadelphia. Rachel Hill (b. April 2, 1735; d. May 17, 1796), was of Royal descent through her great-grandfather, Thomas Lloyd, who was President of the Provincial Council, Sept. 18, 1684 to Feb. 9, 1688, and William Penn's first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania from March 30, 1691, to April 1693.

At the beginning of the present century, Benjamin Wistar Morris and family, removed from Philadelphia to Tioga County,



where they settled, and several of the descendants are still residing there.

Wellsborough the county seat, is one of the most pleasant and entertaining towns in Northern Pennsylvania. It is located within three miles of the geographical centre of the county. It



RICHARD WISTAR

No. 130

received its name in honor of Mrs. Mary Wells Morris, the wife of Benjamin W. Morris, and sister of William and Gideon Wells, who were among the first settlers at or near Wellsborough. These settlements were made in 1801–2. In 1802 William Wells migrated from the State of Delaware, and settled two and a half miles southwest from the present site of the town.*

Benjamin W. and Mary (Wells) Morris had issue:—

337. Samuel Wells Morris (Judge), b. Sept. 1, 1786; d. May 25, 1847; m. Dec. 5, 1810 Anna Ellis.
338. Sarah Morris, b. Sept. 2, 1788; d. May 18, 1862; m. Aug. 5, 1804, Jacob Shoemaker Waln.
339. Rebecca Morris, b. Dec. 23, 1789; d. Dec. 8, 1871; m. July 11, 1810, William Cox Ellis.
340. Richard Wells Morris, b. Feb. 18, 1791; d. Oct. 4, 1791.

THE WELLS FAMILY.

This is an ancient and distinguished family, which can be traced back to John, Lord Wells of Alford, 1380, whose son, Lord Wells, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1433; a lineal descendant, Anthony Wells, was Captain of York Castle 1635; his son, Anthony Wells, was "of Cottness on the River Ouse, near Howden"—buried 1706.

This Anthony Wells had a son Nathaniel Wells, who died at York, about 1734, having married Abiah Burden 6th mo. 13th, 1693. After his death, his widow was prosecuted for not paying the "Parson's mortuary" fees. She died in 1735.

Nathaniel and Abiah (Burden) Wells had three sons and one daughter, viz.:—

I. Anthony Wells, b. —— 1694; d. Oct. 2, 1746; m. 5mo. 5, 1723, Abiah Dickinson, of Whitby, b. 4th June, 1703; d. 2nd July, 1743, (no issue).
II. Elizabeth Wells, b. 12mo. 22, 1695; d. at York 17— "and left one daughter Eliza;" m. Nathl. Stone of Yorkshire.

Vide History of Pennsylvania, by William N. Egle, M. D., 1876, p. 1106.

Issue:

1. Nathaniel Stone, b. ——; d. unm., 1753.
2. Elizabeth Stone, b. ——; m. —— Driffield, of York.

III. Gideon Wells, M. D., b. 1mo. 3, 1700; d. —— 1759; m. at London Oct. 2, 1730, Mary Partridge (b. 26th 12mo. 1707/8; d. 1789), dau. of Richard Partridge of London.*

Issue:

1. Anthony Wells, b. 12 Oct., 1731; d. at Chesterfield, Oct. 1731.
2. Hannah Wells, b. 12 Oct., 1731; d. at Chesterfield, Oct. 1731.
3. Anthony Wells, b. 4mo. 20, 1733 at Cutthorp; d. unm. in London 1754 after his return from America.
4. Richard Wells, b. 5mo. 22, 1734 at Cutthorp; d. ——, m. 17th of April, 1759, Rachel Hill,† b. April 2, 1735; d. at Philadelphia May 17, 1796, daughter of Dr. Richard Hill and Deborah Moore, of Royal Descent from Alfred the Great, King of England. Richard Wells came to America in 1750 and afterwards settled in Philadelphia.

Issue:

(1) Richard Wells, b. 10 June, 1760; d. 29 June, 1760.
(2) Samuel Preston Wells, b. 7th July, 1763; d. 29th Aug., 1763.
(3) Mary Wells, b. in Burlington, N. J., 4th Sept., 1764; d. 6th Nov., 1819 at Wellsborough, Tioga Co., Penna.; m. Nov. 24, 1785, Benjamin Wistar Morris. Their descendants are given in this Genealogy.
(4) Gideon Hill Wells, b. in Burlington, 20th Sept,. 1765; d. ——; m. May 11, 1790, Hannah Waln, daughter of Robert W. and Rebecca Waln.

Issue:

Richard Wells, b. Sept., 1792.
Robert Wells, b. ——.

(5) Henry Wells, b. at Burlington, Nov. ——, 1766; d. June ——, 1767 at Bloomsburg.
(6) Hannah Hill Wells, b. at Burlington, 10th Nov., 1767; d. June 29, 1796, at Philadelphia.
(7) William Hill Wells, b. at Burlington, 7th Jan., 1769; m. 9th Oct., 1790, Elizabeth Dagworthy, dau. of Gen. John Dagworthy of Sussex Co., State of Delaware.

*Richard Partridge was Agent at the Court of Great Britain, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. He settled in London, m. Hannah Marshall of Yorkshire, and d. 1759. He was son of William Partridge, appointed Lt. Gov. of New Hampshire, by King William III. William Partridge was b. in Buckinghamshire, and m. Ann Spicer, a Minister's dau, of Northampton, who with his wife settled in New England, on account of their religion, and were one of the eight families who settled Newberry.

†Rachel Hill was a sister of Margaret Hill, who married William Morris[5] in 1758.

Caspar W. Morris

No. 132

Issue:

Rachel Wells, b. 1st Sept., 1791, at Philadelphia.
Henry Hill Wells, b. 16th Sept., 1793, at Dagsbury in Sussex.

(8) Rachel Wells, b. at Burlington, 2nd June, 1770.
(9) Richard Wells, b. at Burlington, 2nd July, 1772; d. at Burlington, March, 1773.
(10) Richard Wells, b. at Philadelphia, 7th July, 1773; d. in Aug., 1773.
(11) Robert Wells, b. at Philadelphia, 7th July, 1773; d. Aug., 1773.
(12) A boy (still-born) June, 1774.

5. Gideon Wells, b. 2nd Sept., 1736, at Sheffield; he came to America, where he staid about three years, until 1765, then returned to England, and settled at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. He was "single" in 1786.
6. Abiah Wells, b. 29th Sept., 1738, at Cutthorp; d. 3mo., 1741.

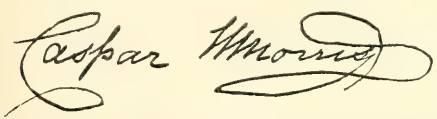
IV. Burdon Wells, b. 7mo. 29, 1708; d. ——, 1783; m. Mary Westaby (Westerley) of Gainsborough.

Issue:

1. Abiah Wells, b. 3rd Feb., 1732; m. Alderman Kent, of Lincoln.
2. Mary Wells, b. ——; unm. in 1786.

John, Lord Wells of Alford, 1380, had a daughter, Ann Wells, who in 1403 married an Earl of Ormond, whose descendant Anne Boleyn, married King Henry VIII. in 1532. Their daughter Elizabeth, was crowned Queen of England in 1558.

132. Caspar Wistar Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, b. Sept. 12, 1764; d. Feb. 27, 1828; m. Nov. 24, 1795, Elizabeth Giles, (b. 9th mo. 25th, 1774; d. 4th mo., 1832), dau. of Jacob and Anna Giles and grand-dau. of Thomas and Anna Clifford. They were married at their own house on Market Street, Philadelphia.



Caspar W. Morris was disowned by the Society of Friends, for joining a Troop, which was sent out to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, and Elizabeth Giles was disowned for marrying him. They were remarkable for their personal comeliness, at the time of their marriage, and several years afterwards they were exceedingly handsome, as their portraits represent them. The portrait of Elizabeth, was taken without preparation,

her husband having called her in from the garden, to have it painted, before she was aware that the artist was in attendance.

Elizabeth (Giles) Morris was not only lovely in appearance, but was equally so in disposition, uniting to her sweetness of temper, an active and practical usefulness, that was exemplified a few years after her marriage. Her husband had "endorsed" for a friend to a large amount, and, as too frequently happens, the friend failed to meet his obligation, and the debt fell upon Caspar W. Morris. For several years, Caspar Morris and his wife, were obliged to live in the most economical manner, and during this time, she not only attended to all the household sewing, but made all her own dresses, bonnets, shoes and gloves. Upon one occasion, Caspar was invited to a large dinner party, to be given to some distinguished stranger, then visiting Philadelphia. Upon reading the invitation, Caspar said: "I should like to go, but of course I can not, for I have no coat good enough, and can not afford to buy a new one. Elizabeth replied, "Do not send your regret for four days, to oblige me." At the end of four days, there lay a beautiful new coat upon the bed, with a dainty ruffled shirt all complete, and Caspar was called into the room. Upon seeing the coat, he exclaimed, "Oh! Elizabeth, what have you done? You know I could not buy a new coat for pleasure-going, while I have that man's debts upon my shoulders." She threw herself into his arms, and replied, "Caspar, do you think your wife would have you put to any useless expense, at this time? See, it is your *old coat*, which I have ripped, and cleaned and turned inside out, and made over again." Caspar Morris accepted the invitation gladly, and went to the dinner, as well dressed as any man there, and the proudest!*

Besides her useful accomplishments of cutting out and sewing, Elizabeth Morris painted well in oil and water-colors,—a talent inherited by her daughter Caroline.

In 1801, Caspar W. Morris was a partner in the Brewery, at 145 Market Street, Philadelphia,† under the firm name of Twells, Morris & Co.; in 1804 he was in partnership with Frederick Gaul in the same business.

At one time, Elizabeth Morris was in very delicate health, and

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*This pleasing anecdote has been kindly communicated by Mrs. W. H. Miller, of Media. † This was the Brewery of Reuben Haines in 1785.

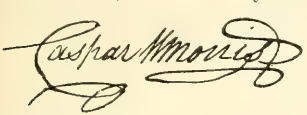
ELIZABETH GILES MORRIS

No. 132

the physicians ordered a "driving journey," which finally became one of 2000 miles, performed with their own horses and carriage.

Caspar W. Morris was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill in 1813, and resigned May 1, 1816.

Caspar W. Morris was the first person in Philadelphia who burned coal, and was very much laughed at in consequence.



Numbers of persons came to see the strange sight, of a fire made to all appearance of "black-stones." Caspar W. Morris owned "Fountain Green" on the East side of the Schuylkill, to which, doubtless, the following extract from the "Recollections" of Samuel Breck refers:—*

"September 15, 1820. I took the boat at nine o'clock, to pay a visit to Mr. Caspar Morris, who lives on the opposite bank of the River, and as my spring had lost much of its force, I intended to ask Mr. Morris, whether he knew how to recover it. Before I had an opportunity of making the inquiry, he invited me to look at his spring, and see how he was managing to recruit the lost waters. As he led the way to the milk-house, he told me that he had applied to Mr. Alexander Wilson, a Quaker Preacher, who had the gift of finding waters with a divining rod, and that that gentleman had been with him, and most successfully exercised his faculty, which consists in taking a twig of plum, pear or peach tree, or even willow, and holding it to the ground. When water is near the surface, the twig is strongly attracted toward it, and bends with force sufficient to break itself, or blister the hands of the person holding it. If the water happen to be in front, the rod bends that way; if in the rear, it strikes against the body of the holder, and indicates the course of the subterranean stream. By the aid of this divining rod, Mr. Wilson pointed out to Mr Morris, the sources of the current, and the spot where he should dig. I witnessed the correctness of Mr. Wilson's opinion, and saw an abundant supply three feet from the surface. Mr. Wilson can not account for the action of the rod, when in his hands, whilst it remains perfectly immovable in the hands of every ungifted person. Dr. Franklin used to say, that one individual in about ten thousand, had an extraordinary supply

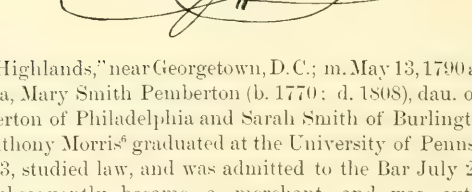
* *Vide* "Recollections of Samuel Breck," p. 303. Published, 1877.

of electric fluid in his system; and as the water-diviners hold the rod to their breasts, it is perhaps by the agency of this electric matter, that the water attracts the rod."

Caspar W. and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris had issue:—

341. Anna Giles Morris, b. Aug. 30, 1796; d. unm. Feb. 4, 1854.
342. Rebecca Morris, b. July 3, 1798; d. Nov. 9, 1870; m. Jan. 28, 1822, Benjamin Davids.
343. Jacob Giles Morris, b. July 20, 1800; drowned on Steamer "Arctic" Sept. 27, 1854; m. 1822, Lydia S. Coates.
344. Caspar Wistar Morris, b. Nov. 8, 1806; d. 1877; m. 1829, Lydia Eliza McCollum.
345. Caroline Morris, b. 5mo. 24, 1811; d. 4mo. 8, 1882; m. 12mo. 17, 1833, Caspar Wistar Pennock, M. D.
346. Elizabeth Clifford Morris, b. 8mo. 19, 1813; d. 3mo. 10, 1892; m. 6mo. 25, 1832, Samuel Canby.
347. Sarah Wistar Morris, b. 8mo. 19, 1813; d. 1mo. 13, 1826.

133. Anthony Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was b. Feb. 10, 1766, in Philadelphia; d. Nov. 3, 1860, in the 95th year of his age, at the house of his dau. Rebecca Nourse.



"The Highlands," near Georgetown, D.C.; m. May 13, 1790 at Philadelphia, Mary Smith Pemberton (b. 1770; d. 1808), dau. of James Pemberton of Philadelphia and Sarah Smith of Burlington, N. J.

Anthony Morris[6] graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar July 27, 1787. He subsequently became a merchant, and was extensively engaged in the East India trade. In early life, he represented the City of Philadelphia, in the State Senate, and on Dec. 4, 1793, when only 27 years of age, he was chosen to succeed Samuel Powel, as Speaker, or presiding officer of that body. It is recorded in the Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania, that upon that occasion, "Anthony Morris was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred on him."

Because, as Speaker, Anthony Morris signed the bill providing for troops to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion, he was disowned by the Meeting of "Friends" of which he was a Member. His duties as Speaker, ended Sept. 23, 1794, and according to the usual custom, he was allowed for his services $3 per diem as Speaker, whilst the other senators were only allowed $2 per diem.

A writer who visited the Assembly, at this period, relates his recollections in later years:—

"The Senate of Pennsylvania held their deliberations, in an upper chamber of the State House, Anthony Morris, Speaker, in the Chair, facing the north. His personal appearance from the chair, was that of an amiable, contemplative, placid-looking gentleman, dressed fashionably plain, in a suit of mixed or drab cloth; fair complexion, and light flaxen hair, slightly powdered, his imperturbable serenity of countenance, seemingly illuminated by a brilliant pair of silver mounted spectacles."

Whilst Anthony Morris was Speaker of the State Senate, John Nicholson, Comptroller General, was impeached, and brought to trial before that august body. His trial lasted from the 8th of Jan. till April 11, 1794, and at its conclusion, he was declared by the Speaker "*not guilty* of all or any of the misdemeanours charged against him in the articles of impeachment, as he had not been found guilty of any one, by two-thirds of the senators."

Anthony Morris had already become the intimate friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and other national celebrities.

On the 11th Sept., 1793, whilst the deadly yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Anthony Morris:—

"An infectious and deadly fever has broken out in this place. The deaths under it, during the week before last, were about forty, the last week, fifty, and this week I fear there will be two hundred, so rapidly is it increasing. Every one is leaving the City who can. Colonel Hamilton has been ill, but on the road to recovery. The President, according to an arrangement made some time ago, left for Mount Vernon yesterday. The Secretary of War is starting on a visit to Boston. I shall go in a few days to Virginia. *When* we shall meet again, may depend on the

course of the malady, and on that may depend the date of my next letter."*

Not long after the date of this letter, the engagement of Mr. Madison to Mrs. Todd was announced, and early in September of 1794 the wedding party set out from Philadelphia for the home of Mrs. Todd's sister, Mrs. George Steptoe Washington, at Harewood, Virginia, where the wedding was to take place. It was a week's journey, and among the guests invited to the wedding, was Anthony Morris. Dolly Payne Todd and James Madison were married on the 15th day of September, 1794, and to the end of his days, Mr. Madison continued to refer to this event, as "the most fortunate" of his life.†

During the earlier years of his married life, Anthony Morris[6] resided at his house, No. 72 South Second Street. In a deed dated Aug. 20, 1793, he is described as "Anthony Morris, Esq., of Southwark." By the 1st of May, 1795, he was living in Whitemarsh Township, where he built for himself a magnificent Mansion,—"The Highlands," situated on the Skippack Road in Montgomery County. The date 1796 may yet be seen upon the iron water spouts. Anthony Morris had also a house in Southwark, and another which came to him with the Bolton Farm at Bristol, by his marriage with Mary Pemberton.

Among some of the purchases of land made by Anthony Morris, between 1793 and 1806, were the following:—

On Aug. 20, 1793, Anthony Morris, Esq., of Southwark, "purchased of Charles Hurst and Susannah Rodney," for £500 two pieces of land; one between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth Streets north of South Street, 396 x 244 feet; the other north of South Street, running 870 feet to the Schuylkill River, and 122 feet wide.‡

On May 1, 1795, Edward Bonsall and wife conveyed to "Anthony Morris, of Whitemarsh Township, Esq.," for 700 Spanish Dollars, the moiety of a lot of ground on the north side of Pine, from Sixth to Seventh Street,—396 feet on Pine, and 235 feet 6 in. north and south.§

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* *Vide* "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," p. 11.

† *Vide* "Dolly Madison," by Maud Wilder Goodwin, p. 57.

‡ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. xliv., p. 19, Phila.

§ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. xlvii., p. 284, Phila.

Anthony Storr's

No. 133

On Aug. 13, 1796, Anthony Morris, Esq. and Isaac W. Morris, Brewer, bought of Deborah Stewart, Executor, for £3000—twelve lots of ground contiguous to each other, on the north side of Walnut Street, measuring 298 feet on Walnut Street, and 235 feet in depth, beginning 98 feet from Tenth Street, and bounded on the west by Eleventh Street.*

On July 26, 1796, Caspar Wistar Morris, Brewer, conveyed to Anthony Morris, Esq., 7 acres of Land in the Liberties.†

On Nov. 12, 1796, Francis Trumble, Cabinet Maker, conveyed to Anthony Morris of Whitemarsh, Esq., and Edward Bonsall of Philadelphia, for £1240, a piece of ground, 80 x 128 feet, bounded eastward by Second Street, southward by Samuel Morris's ground, westward by Benjamin W. Morris's and Isaac W. Morris's ground, and northward by Shippen Street.‡

On May 7, 1798, Samuel Morris, Esq., Gent. conveyed to his son Anthony Morris, Esq. (of Southwark), "from natural love and affection," a brick tenement and lot of ground belonging thereunto, on the West side of Second Street, in Southwark, 25 feet, and running Westward to George Street 256 feet, and also a lot of ground contiguous 20 x 256 feet.§

On May 11, 1798, Kearney Wharton, Esq., sold to Anthony Morris, Esq., for £1312.10.0, eight lots of ground and premises, described in some other indenture.‖

On Dec. 20, 1799, Thomas Mifflin, Jr., Merchant of Philadelphia, sold to Anthony Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia for $10,000 a Brick messuage and lot of ground, 246 feet from High Street, east side of Eighth Street, between High and Mulberry, 132 feet in length, and 24 feet on Eighth Street.¶

On April 23, 1800, Geo. Clymer, Esq., Philadelphia, sold to Anthony Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $14,000, a piece of land on the East side of Front Street, continued in the District of Southwark at Wiccacoe—along the bank of the Delaware.**

Throughout the "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison" we

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* *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lv., p. 428, Phila.
† *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lvii., p. 399, Phila.
‡ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lxvii., p. 488, Phila.
§ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lxix., p. 167, Phila.
‖ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lxx., p. 387, Phila.
¶ *Vide* Deed Book D, Vol. lxxvii., p. 467, Phila.
** *Vide* Deed Book EF, Vol. iii., p. 28, Phila.

find references to Anthony Morris. Among them, is a letter from Mrs. Madison to Mr. Madison:—

"My Darling Husband: " "Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1805.

"I have just parted from Colonel Patton, who is well pleased with the payment of the horses, and congratulated me upon possessing such a handsome pair. I went to pay some visits this morning, and on my return found Anthony Morris waiting, with a petition from his wife, that I would let him wait upon me to her house for some days; but am too fearful of taxing my strength, much as I love these old and dear friends." * * *

"Farewell, my beloved one,

"Dolly."*

From 1800 to 1806, Anthony Morris[6] was a Director of the Bank of North America, and from 1806 till 1817, he was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administration of President Madison, Anthony Morris represented the United States at the Court of Spain, for nearly two years, from 1813 to 1815. The letter of instructions for his Special Mission, was prepared by James Monroe, at that time, Secretary of State.† It commences thus:—

"Sir: "Department of State, June 9, 1813.

"The President having confided to you an agency of delicacy and importance at Cadiz, it is desired that you should repair there without delay, to commence the discharge of its duties." The letter goes on to recite, among other things, that by the treaty of Saint Ildefonso (Oct. 1, 1800) Louisiana was receded to France, in terms which evidently comprised West Florida, and by the Treaty of 1803, France ceded to the United States in the same extent, in which they had received it. "It was distinctly understood, had France retained the Province, that she would have claimed, as being within its limits, the whole territory between Perdido on the east, and the River Bravo on the west

*Vide "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," p. 61.

†The letters of Instruction from President Madison and Secretary of State Monroe, and the Passport of Anthony Morris, are all in the possession of Effingham B. Morris, Esq.

and that Spain would have acquiesced in those limits." Spain had, however, insisted that West Florida on the eastern, and a vast extent of the territory on the western side of the Mississippi, eastward of the River Bravo, formed no part of the province as ceded to the United States. Anxious to adjust all these differences amicably, this Government set on foot negotiations, in which the most liberal conditions had been offered to Spain, "but their propositions were rejected in every part."

To Anthony Morris, therefore, was entrusted the delicate task, of conferring with the Spanish Government, upon the disputed points, and bringing them to a satisfactory issue. He was instructed, that the President of the United States was "willing to accept the territory claimed by Spain, and held by the Regency eastward of the Mississippi, in discharge of the claims of the United States, to indemnity, or he will receive possession of, and hold it in trust, subject to future negotiations and adjustment."

Anthony Morris was entirely successful in his diplomatic mission, which ultimately resulted, in a formal and final settlement of the questions in dispute. In Feb., 1819, during the Presidency of James Monroe, a treaty was concluded at Washington, by which Spain ceded to the United States, East and West Florida, and the adjacent Islands.

When this work had been so successfully consummated, Anthony Morris desired to be reimbursed for several expenditures, which he had unexpectedly been obliged to make, in the course of his diplomatic mission. That he was entitled to a recognition of his claim, appears evident from the following letter from Mr. Madison to President Monroe, in which is incidentaly offered, a gratifying personal testimony of the ex-president, to the ability and character of Anthony Morris.

"To President Monroe.

"Montpelier, June 9, 1823.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Morris, who was employed for several years on a confidential mission to Spain, observes to me, that in executing the trust, he incurred expenses, particularly in being transferred from Cadiz to Madrid, during his residence at the latter place, in the then circumstances of Spain, were great beyond foresight; and moreover, in providing a clerk, for whose services he had occasion; and he wishes me, as he received his

appointment, and performed its duties, whilst I was in the Administration, to express an opinion, upon the reasonableness of these items in his account with the public, But, as I possess no information derived from my situation when it was official, nor any means of forming an equitable estimate of special allowances in the case, not possessed by those in office, I can not be unaware, that my opinion would not be entitled to the consideration Mr. Morris supposes. What I may say without impropriety is, that in every thing depending on personal confidence, I cheerfully bear my testimony to the claim given to him, by the intelligence, the integrity, and the respectability belonging to his character."*

About 1830–31 Anthony Morris founded an Agricultural School at the Bolton Farm already referred to. It is situated in the Bristol Township, Bucks Co., on the road from Oxford Valley to Tullytown, a mile and a half from the former place. It was placed under the superintendence of F. A. Ismar, a pupil of the celebrated School of Hofwyl, in Prussia, to be conducted on the Fellenberg system. Anthony Morris corresponded with his friend Mr. Madison upon the subject, and one of Mr. Madison's replies has been preserved in the volumes of his letters, &c.

The school, however, did not prove a success, and was abandoned.

On the same farm, is the Morris Graveyard—a round plat of ground, surrounded by a stone wall, and shaded by a grove of fine trees. Several of the members of the Pemberton and Morris families, have been buried in the old yard. The farm was originally the Pemberton Homestead, and is yet in the Morris family.

In 1837, Mrs. Madison was persuaded by her physicians and friends, to try change of air and scene, by spending a few weeks at the White Sulphur Springs. They had a very beneficial effect, and on her return to Montpelier, she wrote the following letter to her old friend Mr. Anthony Morris:—

"To Mr. Anthony Morris, Sept. 2nd, 1837.

"Accept a thousand thanks, Dear friend, for your two unanswered letters, containing the best advice in the world, &

* From the "Letters and other Writings of James Madison," Vol. iii., pp. 320 and 321.

which I have followed, as far as I could, on my visit to the White Sulphur Springs, a new world to me, who have never left Montpelier, for nearly six years, even for a day. I passed three or four days at the Warm Springs, and two weeks at the White Sulphur, drinking moderately of the waters, and bathing my poor eyes a dozen times a day. The effect was excellent, my health was strengthened to its former standing, and my eyes grew white again; but in my drive home of six days in the dust, they took the fancy to relapse a little, still I can not refrain from expressing with my own pen, (forbidden by you), my grateful sense of your kind friendship on every occasion. I met with many relations on 'my grand tour,'—and had every reason to be gratified, but for my own sad impatient spirit, which continually dwelt on my duties at home, yet unfinished. In fact, my five weeks absence from Montpelier, made me feel as if I had deserted my duties, and therefore, was not entitled to the kindnesses every where shown me, and so I am at home, at work again.

"D. M."*

During the latter part of his life, Anthony Morris[6] resided with his daughter Mrs. Nourse, at "The Highlands" near Georgetown, District of Columbia. Whilst he was living there, Mrs. Dolly Madison wrote to her brother-in-law, Richard Coutts:

"I wish you would see Mr. Morris at the Highlands and say to him from 'me,' his friendship is a dear consolation. I prize his advice, as from my early and most faithful friend, and will strive to follow that contained in his letter of the 1st, as well as any other he may extend to me, when he visits Montpelier."

Anthony Morris[6] died 3rd Nov., 1860, at "The Highlands," Georgetown, but "his remains were brought to Philadelphia and interred in his Family Graveyard, at their Farm ('Bolton') in Buck's Co., Pennsylvania." At the time of his death, he was in the 95th year of his age, and was the last survivor of the Wedding Company of President and Dolly Madison. He is often referred to, by those who knew him intimately, as a man possessing handsome features, and an aristocratic, distinguished bearing.

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* *Vide* "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," p. 202.

Anthony and Mary (Pemberton) Morris had issue:—

348 Phœbe Pemberton Morris, b. April 4, 1791; d. unm. 1825.

349. Rebecca Wistar Morris, b. Sept. 6, 1793; d. 1885; m. 1816, Major Charles J. Nourse.

350. James Pemberton Morris, b. June 21, 1795; d. 1834; m. May, 1816, Louisa Gardiner.

351. Louisa Pemberton Morris, b. July 30, 1798; d. 1828; m. 1826, William Chaderton.

BOLTON FARM.

Bolton Farm is situated at the intersection of the Tullytown and Falsington roads in Bristol Township. It contains 180 acres and is now the property of Effingham B. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia. This farm is part of a much larger tract, originally acquired from the Propietary, by Phineas Pemberton in 1683/84, and came into the Morris family, by the marriage of Mary Pemberton to Anthony Morris, a son of Captain Samuel Morris.

Among the interesting documents kept here, is an autograph letter from William Penn to Phineas Pemberton, dated 7th mo. 21, 1683, constituting him Clark of the Courts of Bucks County, and another letter, dated a few years later, from Governor William Markham to Phinehas Pemberton, authorizing him to lay out a road from the Poquessing Creek, to a ferry opposite Burlington on the Delaware.

The Bolton house is situated on the first high ground back from the Delaware, and stands against a background of very large locust trees, with a commanding view over the Valley. The house has been constructed at two periods of time, the older part of stone, with raftered ceilings, and very large fire-places, and the more modern portion, a brick-paned frame structure, with a wide and high portico on two sides.

Phineas Pemberton Morris, who spent his summers there for over half a century, was a well-known member of the Philadelphia Bar, and a man of great kindliness of disposition. He died March 1, 1888, without issue, and the property has since passed by devise in the same way, as has been the only method of transfer since its original purchase, to the present owner, a representative of a younger branch of the family.*

* *Vide* "The Bristol Pike," by the Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, M. A., p. 383.

"THE HIGHLANDS," GEORGETOWN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"THE HIGHLANDS," MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

"*The Highlands*" is a handsome stone mansion, situated in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery Co., on the Skippack Road, about seventeen miles from Philadelphia, Pa. It was built in 1796, by Anthony Morris,[6] a son of Captain Samuel Morris, upon part of a tract of land, which he had bought of Joseph McClean in 1794. The land, for which Anthony Morris paid £2200, comprised 200 acres, bounded on the southeast side by Jacob Reiff and Jacob Edge for 230 perches to Skippack Road, thence northwest along said road 136 perches, thence northeast 236 perches by other land of Anthony Morris, by Jacob Reiff southeast 137 perches.

The brief of title for this land, which was part of a larger grant, runs back to William Penn.

1682—William Penn to John Knight, of London, 250 acres.

1729—John Knight to John Petty.

1746—Petty to Archibald McClean, of Horsham, 246 acres.

1773—McClean, by will to his son Joseph McClean, 235 acres.

1794—Joseph McClean to Anthony Morris, 200 acres.

The exterior of "The Highlands" has a noble aspect, with pilasters in front, reaching from the ground, to the pediment which surmounts the building. The interior has large and lofty rooms, with a spacious hallway in the middle of the building. Half way up the grand staircase, at the back of the hall, is a large triple window with arched top, resembling that in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

The "Spring House" was erected at the same time as the Mansion, and is only a short distance from it. It is built of stone, and is octagonal in shape, covering a spring of water which is celebrated for its clearness and purity. Nearby is the Barn, of three stories, which is of the same age as the Mansion.

Anthony Morris having purchased the 200 acres of Joseph McClean in 1794, proceeded in 1796, to buy a lot of 85 acres, which adjoined his own. For this he gave £1022. The boundries are thus specified: "Beginning at corner of this and land intended to be granted to Christopher Heydrick, thence by

line of Anthony Morris southwest 104 perches to Skippack Road, by said road northwest 131 perches to Whitpain line, along said line northeast 104 to corner of George Roberts, and of land intended to be granted to Christopher Heydrick, by Heydrick's land southeast 133 perches, to beginning."

This gave Anthony Morris[6] the ownership here of 285 acres, four of which, at Broad Axe corner, he sold off to Baltus Hoffman. It is probable, that Anthony Morris held this plantation for a summer retreat, rather than an all-the-year residence. His ownership lasted until 1808, when he sold his 281 acres to George Hitner, of Whitemarsh, belonging to an old German family of that township, who had become wealthy landholders. Soon afterwards, Hitner added 27 acres—a portion of the Taggart property below the crossroad, so that when Hitner disposed of the whole of this property to George Sheaf in 1813, it comprised 308¼ acres and the Mansion, and the price was $31,345.

Mr. George Sheaff was the father of the present owner, Mr. John D. T. Sheaff, to whom the writer is indebted for a courteous reception at his delightful home. Mr. John Sheaff informs us, that originally, poplar trees abounded in the grounds, but all of them were cut down and converted into charcoal, which took many years to consume. Mr. George Sheaff made many improvements on the estate, bringing out in his own carriage, from the City, many of the beautiful trees which now adorn the grounds. The property is very appropriately styled "The Highlands," as it is situated on elevated ground, and overlooks the lovely undulating valley of Whitemarsh. The surroundings of the house are especially beautiful and attractive, the lawn being finely shaded with a variety of trees.

THE PEMBERTON FAMILY.

Phineas Pemberton, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, emigrated in 1682 from a place called Aspul, in Lancashire, England, soon after William Penn obtained his charter for Pennsylvania. The destination was the Delaware, but the Captain took his vessel into the Chesapeake, at Choptauk. Phineas, with his father-in-law, James Harrison, afterwards

President of the Assembly at Chester, started for the Falls of the Delaware, where they intended to settle, but lost their horses, at or near, what is now Philadelphia, and went up by water, settling near Falsington, where Pemberton called his place "The Grove." William Penn was frequently entertained at "The Grove," before he built his Manor House at Pennsbury Manor. Phineas Pemberton died in 1702, and "was buried at Grove Place, in the family ground. Abigail, his eldest daughter, married Stephen Jenkins in 1704. They settled in Abington Township, and their descendants founded the village of Jenkintown." (The Willits MS., p. 123.)

Phineas Pemberton's son Israel, who married Rachel, daughter of Charles Read, and sister of Read the Councillor, had three sons,—John, Israel and James, and a daughter Mary, who married John Kirkbride. The three brothers were all wealthy and influential citizens of Philadelphia, members of the Society of Friends, and occupying high positions in that Society.

James Pemberton, the last of the three brothers, was also a public friend, and one of the largest shipping merchants in Philadelphia. He was b. Aug. 26, 1723; d. Feb. 9, 1809; m. (1st) Oct. 15, 1751, Hannah Lloyd (b. April 17, 1734; d. April 17, 1764), dau. of Mordecai and Hannah (Fishbourne) Lloyd. Keith says "although not 'King of the Quakers,' as his brother Israel Pemberton was called, he was an important man among them. In 1756, he and four others resigned their seats in the Assembly, because the service involving the consideration of military measures, was incompatible with their religious principles."*

He was one of those exiled to Virginia, during the Revolutionary War, for supposed royalist sympathies. His second wife was Sarah Smith (daughter of Daniel Smith of Burlington, and a first cousin of Hannah Callender), to whom he was married in March, 1768. Mary, a daughter of this marriage, married Anthony Morris, a son of Captain Samuel Morris, and was grandmother of P. Pemberton Morris, Esq.

The Borough of Pemberton, N. J., is named out of respect for, and in honor of James Pemberton, "who through his wife, Sarah Smith, became possessed of much of the land in that neighborhood, which had been left her by her father Daniel Smith.

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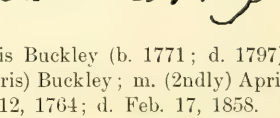
* *Vide* "Keith's Provincial Councillors," p. 29.

134. Luke Wistar Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, b. June 25, 1768; d. June 4, 1830. "He died very suddenly on the morning of the 6th day while washing, he fell and ceased to breathe;" m. (1st) March 24, 1791, Elizabeth Morris Buckley (b. 1771; d. 1797), dau. of William and Sarah (Morris) Buckley; m. (2ndly) April 4, 1800, Ann Pancoast, b. Sept. 12, 1764; d. Feb. 17, 1858.



Luke W. Morris was associated with his brother Isaac W. Morris in the Brewery, at the corner of Dock and Pear Streets. In 1790, the following announcement appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette:—

"The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear Streets, is now completed, and the different qualities of Malt liquor in readiness, to deliver to those who please to encourage it.

"Luke W. Morris & Co.

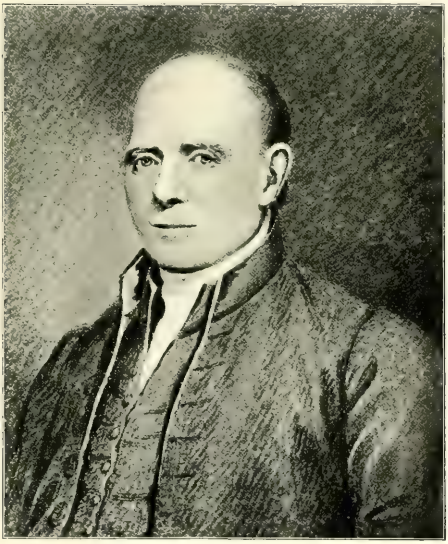
"Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1790."

In the Directory for 1793, we find "Luke W. Morris & Co., brewers, 4 Pear St." and "Luke W. Morris, brewer, 2 Pear St." Luke W. and Isaac W. Morris retired from the business about 1810, when William Abbott and Caleb Steward succeeded them. Luke W. Morris' residence at that time, was on Dock Street above Second, at the eastern end of the Brewery.

In 1817, Luke W. Morris purchased the house No. 93 South Eighth Street, now known as the Morris Mansion, No. 225 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.*

Elizabeth Morris Buckley's early life is referred to elsewhere in this work. When but three years old, she and her sister, were taken by their parents from Philadelphia to Saint Eustatia, and after several changes of residence in the West Indies, it was thought advisable in 1783, that the children should be sent back to Pennsylvania. For a time, they resided at Bristol,

* *Vide* "Morris Mansion on South 8th Street, Philadelphia," in this work.



Lewis W. Morris

No. 134

and afterwards at Philadelphia. After the return of their parents, they all lived together in the New Jersey home, and in 1791 Elizabeth Buckley married Luke W. Morris, of Philadelphia, being his first wife. Her lovely life was destined to be a short one, for in July, 1797, she ended her pilgrimage, leaving one son —Samuel Buckley Morris, who afterwards married Hannah Perot. Numerous letters are in existence, which amply illustrate the loveliness, and excellence of the character of Elizabeth Morris. Her mother said she was "a burning and a shining light."

Ann Pancoast, the second wife of Luke W. Morris, survived her husband for several years. She was buried from her residence, 225 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Her niece Mrs. Emma Edwards thus writes of her: "Our venerable Aunt Nancy Morris, deceased 2nd mo. 17th, 1858, in the 94th year of her age. She died in a good old age, and full of years, and has been gathered to her people in peace. When attired for her final home, she looked as though her rest was a breathing sleep."

Luke W. Morris and his first wife Elizabeth M. Buckley, had issue:—

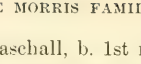
352. Samuel Buckley Morris, b. Dec. 27, 1791; d. Jan. 23, 1859; m. 1825, Hannah Perot.

Luke W. Morris and his second wife Ann Pancoast, had issue:

353. Elizabeth Buckley Morris, b. 6mo. 12, 1801; d. 1863; m. 1st mo., 1821, Thomas Wistar.
354. Mary Luke Morris, b. 1mo. 28, 1803; d. 4mo. 28, 1884; m. 9mo. 25, 1832, Charles Ellis.
355. Sarah Wistar Morris, b. 8mo. 22, 1807; d. 3mo. 7, 1855; m. 6mo. 5, 1827, Joseph Perot.
356. Hannah Ann Morris, b. Sept. 24, 1812; d. Sept. 17, 1889; m. June 11, 1833, Effingham Lawrence Buckley.

135. Isaac Wistar Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, b. July 19, 1770; d. May 8, 1831; m. at Philadelphia

Meeting, Dec. 17, 1795, Sarah Paschall, b. 1st mo. 22nd, 1772; d. 10th mo. 25th, 1842, dau. of Isaac and Patience (Mifflin) Paschall. In the Diary of Thomas Morris, Senior, we find under 12mo. 17th, 1795, "Isaac W. Morris, son of my brother Samuel, married Sally Paschall. We had a good meeting at Market St. House. Deborah Darby and Rebecca Young from England, Samuel Smith and Samuel Emlen appeared acceptably." On the morning of the marriage, Isaac W. Morris prepared for the ceremony, dressed in fashionable attire, but to his astonishment, when the bride arrived, she had assumed the plain dress of the strictest "Friends," a costume which she had determined to adopt for the rest of her life. In 1789, when Isaac W. Morris was only 19 years of age, he became interested in Fitch's Steamboat, and was a member of a new company formed that year to prosecute the enterprise. Isaac W. Morris was in partnership with his brother Luke W. Morris, at the Dock and Pear Street Brewery, and was denominated "Brewer" at the time of his marriage. He and his brother retired from the business in 1810.



Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris had issue:—

357. Paschall Morris, b. June 1, 1797; d. March 18, 1802.
358. Anthony P. Morris, b. June 26, 1798; d. Feb. 6, 1873; m. Sept. 14, 1820, Anna Husband.
359. Elizabeth Paschall Morris, b. March 2, 1800; d. July 1, 1800.
360. Catharine Morris, b. Aug. 15, 1801; d. Jan. 1, 1888, aged 86 years; m. March 10, 1847, Moses Brown, who d. 1878.
361. Isaac Paschall Morris, b. July 24, 1803; d. Jan. 11, 1869; m. Nov. 17, 1841, Rebecca Thompson.
362. Susanna Morris, b. Feb. 15, 1805; d. Oct. 17, 1888; m. Nov. 11, 1829, Caleb Johnson.
363. Martha Morris, b. March 20, 1807; d. unm. Dec. 8, 1879.
364. Joseph Paschall Morris, b. Feb. 8, 1809; d. Dec. 17, 1892; m. Nov. 2, 1836, Sarah E. Morris.
365. Beulah Morris, b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. Jan. 20, 1892; m. Nov. 10, 1830, Jeremiah Hacker.
366. Paschall Morris, b. March 19, 1813; d. April 11, 1875; m. Nov. 5, 1834, (1st) Thamzin R. Pennell; m. (2ndly) 1873, Anna Reeve.
367. Sarah Paschall Morris, b. Feb. 5, 1815.

Isaac W Morris

No. 135

"CEDAR GROVE,"
THE COATES—PASCHAL—MORRIS HOUSE.

Cedar Grove, with its quaint and venerable stone mansion, is on the northwestern side of Old Front Street Road, near to Harrowgate Station, Philadelphia County. It formerly adjoined the Chalkley Estate, and has been in the possession of Thomas Coates and his descendants, since 1714. His daughter Elizabeth Coates, who married Joseph Paschall, built the original portion of the mansion. The date of its erection has recently been ascertained, by the discovery of receipts for building stone, supplied 8th mo., 1748. The only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Paschall—Sarah Paschall, who married Isaac W. Morris, inherited the property. They still further enlarged the mansion in 1790, and it has remained precisely the same ever since. Sarah (Paschall) Morris left it to her three single daughters, and it is now the property of Mr. John T. Morris and his sister, Miss Lydia Morris. They resided at Cedar Grove, until 1887, since which time, it has been occupied by another member of the family. They have recently built a fine country-seat named "Compton," at Chestnut Hill, to which they removed, when the railroads, and the march of improvement, began to invade the neighborhood, and destroy the quiet peacefulness, of Cedar Grove.

Cedar Grove Mansion, is a delightful, antique dwelling. It has a hipped roof with dormer windows, and a piazza. Wainscots and window-seats within, keep up the idea of antiquity, and until recently, the old furniture of the Paschalls and the Morrisses, was preserved there with scrupulous care. The old fire place in the kitchen, with its array of cranes, pots, and pans of ancient pattern, was in constant use, until 1887. Wood grown on the place was used for fuel, and it was only when the supply of wood for the open fire grew scarcer, that a back log of iron was made, to support the wooden logs. The dining room was a picture of refined simplicity. The furniture was that of a by-gone generation, but all in perfect harmony with the surroundings. Upon the centre table, might be seen a wooden cruet stand, with heavy silver mountings, which once belonged to Governor Mifflin. In the corner of the room, was the entrance to the staircase which led to the upper rooms. It was enclosed by a door at the bottom,

and is interesting, as showing the style in which some staircases were built, in the middle of the last century, for it was probably built one hundred and fifty years ago. The mahogany bedstead, which formerly stood in the bedroom, had perhaps not been removed from the room since 1748, until it was taken down for removal, with the other furniture, to "Compton" in 1888. The iron bolts had then to be sawn, before the bedstead could be taken apart. It is a curious fact, that no water was ever introduced into this house, but all the water used for household purposes, was taken from a pump, over an excellent spring. It was, in former times, the custom for visitors from town, to refresh themselves with a draught of water, from the pump, and by its side, to wash their hands in a pewter basin, which is carefully preserved at "Compton" as fraught with the most sacred associations.

PASCHALL FAMILY.

The Paschall or Pascall family is said to have belonged to the nobility of Auvergne in France. The first mention of the Paschall name in England; is in connection with the Battle of Agincourt, and reference is again made to the family in the "Visitations" of the County of Essex.

The Arms granted in 1558 to the Pascall or Paschall family of *Much Badowe* and *Springfield*, Co. Essex, were:—

"*Arms:* Ar. on a cross gu. betw. in the first and fourth quarters a lion pass. guard. sa. armed or, in the second and third quarters an eagle volant of the second armed of the fourth, a paschal lamb couchant of the first, glory gold, banner gu.

"*Crest:* A demi man couped at the breast, habited ppr. lined erm., head, hair and beard of the first."*

If the Paschall family was driven out of France upon religious grounds, as has been supposed, it is probable that it was before the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes in 1598, a supposition which is corroborated by the old family Bible, which is printed in English, and bears the date of 1599 upon the title

* *Vide* a "Paschall" chart in Library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the "General Armory" by Sir Bernard Burke, Ed., 1878, p. 779.

"CEDAR GROVE," COATES-PASCHALL-MORRIS MANSION

page. This Bible was brought over to America, by the "Emigrant" Thomas Paschall in 1681.*

Thomas Paschall, b. near Bristol, England, 3rd mo. 13th, 1635; d. 7th mo. 13th, 1718; m. Joanna Sloper, who was b. 10th mo. 2nd, 1634; d. 7th mo. 2nd, 1707. Thomas Paschall settled in Bristol, where he conducted a business as a Pewterer. An old account book used by him in Bristol with a large number of business entries in it, is now in the possession of another descendant, Mr. Israel W. Morris.

Thomas and Joanna (Sloper) Paschall had several children, three of whom, William, Thomas and Mary, came with them to America, whither they emigrated in the 10th mo., 1681, and arrived in the following 12th mo. Before leaving England, Thomas Paschall, Senior, bought of William Penn, 500 acres of land, which he located after his arrival, on the west side of the Schuylkill, in the neighborhood of Blockley, where the Almshouse now stands, including the Woodland Cemetery. The land extended from Cobb's Creek, the boundary between Philadelphia County and Delaware County on the south in the 27th Ward, to Gray's Lane on the north, the Schuylkill River on the east and the West Chester Rail Road on the west. A part of the grant is now known as Paschallville. Tradition says, that Thomas Paschall opened a drug store in the new city, but we may be sure that the cultivation of his land was not neglected. The following are extracts from a letter, written in Pennsylvania, by Thomas Paschall to J. J. Chippinham in England, bearing date Feb. 10th, 1683, new style:—†

"I am not concerned about the health of this country, for not only ourselves, but all the people of another vessel, which arrived with us, are all well, having lost only one person on the vessel, and all those who came since we did, are all well also.

"William Penn and those of his company, have arrived in good health. There is a city here called Philadelphia, where

* The Bible is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Dr. James Cheston Morris.

† *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. vi. (1882), p. 323, *et seq.*

there is a market, and another at Chester, that was formerly called Upland.

"I have recently been on the other side of the river Delaware, at Burlington, in West Jersey, at a fair, where there was a great concourse of people, and a great abundance of English Merchandise. There are some Swedes and Finns, who have lived here forty years, and live an easy life, through the abundance of commodities. They employ in their buildings little or no iron. They will build for you a house, without any other implement than an axe. Thomas Colburn has gone to live in the woods, three miles or an hour's journey from here.

"I have rented a house for my family, during this Winter, and I have built a little house on my land, for my domestics. I live on the banks of the River Schuylkill. I can truly say, that since I left Bristol, I have not wished to return there. I have eaten here, as good bread, and drunk as good beer, as in England. They have also as good butter, and as good cheese, as most places in England. Turkey and wild geese for two or three pounds of lead shot apiece, and ducks for a pound.

"There are here very great quantities of birds, and one hardly thinks it worth while to shoot at ring pigeons and pheasants. I have had three deer for three ells of coarse stuff, which cost me less than three florins, and the most part of the time, still better bargains can be made. We have also had this Fall, bear's meat for nothing, or for very little. It tastes a little like beef. Peaches of three kinds, and in such quantities, that they let them fall on the ground, where they rot and the swine eat them. They extract from these peaches a good spirit, with stills, as also from grain, cherries, prunes, and grapes, for which purpose, almost every one has a copper boiler in his house. The woods are full of oaks, very high and straight.

"Here there are beavers, raccoons, wolves, bears, and a kind of lion, wild cats, muskrats, elks, weasels, martins, squirrels and other little beasts. None of the above animals will hurt you, unless you attack them. There are also green and brown snakes in the woods, after the month of September.

"The Indians are very gentle and peaceable, having good intelligence and many good qualities, but when they are ill treated, they revenge themselves. The Winter is severe, and it is troublesome to take care of cattle."

Thomas and Joanna Paschall appear to have belonged to the Society of Friends, as two of their children were named in their meetings, and the grandchildren were members of that religious organization. In the first Charter of the City of Philadelphia, dated 3rd mo. 20th, 1691, Thomas Paschall is named as one of the twelve Common Councilmen appointed by the charter. He was consequently, early associated with Anthony Morris, and others, in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia. The following extract from his will may be of interest to his descendants:—

WILL OF THOMAS PASCHALL.

Thomas Paschall of the City of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, Pewterer. Will dated 12th day of Sept., 1716.

"*Imprimis*, my will is, my son Thomas Paschall remove his fence, that is on my land, that he made to enlarge his field, without my leave, or consent, which being done there will be, three hundred acres of land, more or less, the which I would have, my Executors after named, to sell, and the produce thereof, to be equally divided, into twenty-five parts or shares, the which I give, devise and bequeath, one part or share to my son; three parts, to my three executors, after named, and twenty-one to my twenty-one Grandchildren. And, as for the rest of my land, and plantation, I give, devise, and bequeath, to my son Thomas Paschall, to him and his heirs forever.

"*Item:* I give, devise and bequeathe, unto my daughter Mary, the two acres of land I bought of Neals Jones, called the Rock, to her, her heirs, and assines forever. And, as to my goods I would have them sold and added to my money together with the thirty pound my daughter Mary borrowed of me, as appears by her receipt, and the whole money, to be equally divided, into twenty-two sums, the which, I give, and devise, and bequeathe, to my grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to each of them, a like sum, and their parents, to have, the keeping of this, and the former shares of money until they come of age, or be married. And then to give it them, and in case that any of them die before the parents, must devide the shares of the deceased, among the survivors that belong to them.

"And lastly I do ordaine, Henry Flower, Henry Badcock, and

Benjamin Paschall, to be my Executors, in order to pay my debts, all charges, and legacies. And this I do declare to be my last will and testament.

"(Signed) THOMAS PASCHALL. [L. S.]

"Witnesses:

"HUGH GRAHAM,
"EDWARD FFOY,
"HENRY STEVENS."

Will proved Phila., 18th Sept., 1718.

"Letters of administration granted to Henry Flower, Henry Badcock and Benjamin Paschall, Executors.

"PET. EVANS, Gen. Reg."

This Benjamin Paschall must have been Mary's husband, as his grandson, Benjamin, was but 7 years old. Joanna (Sloper) Paschall, has left but little written record of her life. She is stated to have been born in 1634, 10th mo. 2nd, and died in 1707, 7th mo. 2nd, being rather older than her husband. Her son Thomas says, in writing to a friend in England, that his mother's brother Simon, had a son William, that lived in London, who was paymaster-general of the Queen's (Anne's) foreign force, and that his mother was nearly related to Sir Humphrey Hock.

We find upon record, the names of three of the children of Thomas and Joanna Paschall, viz.:—William Paschall, Thomas Paschall (of Blockley) and Mary Paschall.

William Paschall left a Will dated 12mo. 15, 1695/6, proved April 29, 1696.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF WILLIAM PASCHALL.

William Paschall, of Philadelphia, Silversmith; Will dated 12mo. 15, 1695/6. Leaves to Wife Susannah £150 due from her father Budd; leaves his son William £150 when he comes of age, or in case he shall depart from this country for to return to his mother. To his dear father and mother Thomas and

Joanna Paschall, he gives £60. To his sister Maria Paschall, he gives £8. To Maria Budd and Rose Budd, he gives each £6. To John Budd senr and to his Wife, he gives each 50 shillings. To John Morrey's sons Humphrie and Thomas, he gives each 50 shillings. The title of a house on Front St. he directs to be made to John Budd Senr and Marie his wife. He appoints Susanna his wife, Executrix and Residuary Legatee.

(Signed) WM. PASCHALL.

Witnesses:

HENRY FLOWER,
JOHN BUDD, Jr.

Will proved in Philada. April 29, 1696. Accompanying this Will, in the Office of the Register of Wills, Philadelphia, is a long inventory of William Paschall's Estate, which was appraised, by John Budd and John Morrey, as being worth £642.4.7.

THOMAS PASCHALL, ("of Blockley,") a son of Thomas and Joanna (Sloper) Paschall, b. ——; d. April 7, 1743; m. (1st) 9mo. 15, 1692, Margaret Jenkins, b. 3mo. 3, 1674; d. Jany 17, 1728/9, dau. of William Jenkins (d. 4mo. 7, 1712,) of Tenby, England, and Elizabeth Griffith Jenkins (b. 11mo. 18, 1633; d. 1mo. 18, 1725, aged 92 years).

Thomas Paschall married (2ndly) ——, 1729, at Haverford, Abigail (Fowler) Golding, widow of Joseph Golding. She died 3mo. 1, 1736. Thomas Paschall was made a Freeman of the City of Philadelphia, 27th of May, 1717, as shown by a certificate, now in the possession of Mr. Philip P. Sharples of West Chester.

Thomas Paschall had by his first wife (Margaret), 11 children, viz.:—Thomas, Joanna, William, *Joseph* (m. Elizabeth Coates), Elizabeth, Benjamin, John, Benjamin, Samuel, *Stephen* (m. Martha Humphreys), and Jonathan.

JOSEPH PASCHALL, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, b. 1mo. 23, 1699; d. ——; m. May 11, 1721, Elizabeth Coates (b. ——; d. ——), dau. of Thomas Coates and Beulah Jacquett, dau. of Thomas Jacquett, who came from France. Thomas Coates, who died in 1710, previously gave to each of his then remaining children, a gold piece, with the injunction, that they never should part with them, unless they wanted bread. One gold piece fell to the share of his daughter Elizabeth, who

married Joseph Paschall, and it is now carefully preserved by her descendant, Mr. John T. Morris.

Elizabeth Coates Paschall built the "Cedar Grove" Mansion, in 1748 and 49. Numerous receipts for material supplied, and work done, in connection with its erection, are still extant.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Coates) Paschall had a large family of children: Joseph, Sarah, Mary, *Isaac*, Thomas, Beulah, Elizabeth, James and Joseph; of these:

Isaac Paschall, b. Sept. 8, 1728; d. ——; m. Oct. 7, 1767, Patience Mifflin, b. 11th mo., 1735/6, dau. of Jonathan Mifflin and Sarah his wife.

Isaac and Patience (Mifflin) Paschall had issue:—

1. Elizabeth Coates Paschall, b. Aug. 4, 1769; m. Thomas Greaves.
2. Sarah Paschall, b. Jan. 22, 1772; d. Oct. 25, 1842; m. Dec. 17, 1795, Isaac W. Morris. (Their descendants are recorded in this work).

These two children, Elizabeth and Sarah, were left orphans in infancy, and were brought up by their uncle Joseph, and aunt Beulah, both unmarried.

Stephen Paschall, another son of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, b. 8th mo. 2nd, 1714; d. 12 mo. 5th, 1800; m. 2nd mo. 24th, 1738, Martha Humphreys (b. ——; d. April 12, 1774; aged 62 years, 5 mos., 3 days), dau. of Daniel Humphreys and Hannah Wynn. Daniel Humphreys was (2nd child), the eldest son of Samuel Humphreys, an account of whose sufferings, is given by John Humphreys, published in "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd," by Howard M. Jenkins. Hannah Wynn was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynn (of Wynnwood), Physician and friend of Penn.

Stephen and Martha (Humphreys) Paschall had the following children: Thomas, Samuel, Daniel, *Hannah* (married Levi Hollingsworth), Rebecca, *Margaret* (married John Hughes), Rebecca and Stephen.

Hannah Paschall (dau. of Stephen and Martha [Humphreys] Paschall), b. 26th Jan. 1744/5; d. ——; m. Levi Hollingsworth, had five children: Stephen Paschall, Paschall, Henry, Lydia and *Mary*, (who married Israel W. Morris; a record of their descendants is given in this work).

Margaret Paschall (dau. of Stephen and Martha [Humphreys] Paschall), b. Dec. 16, 1748; d. Sept. 9, 1771; m. John Hughes. They had 2 children:—

1. Martha Hughes, b. March 25, 1768; d. April 20, 1796.
2. Rebecca Hughes, b. Nov. 25, 1770; d. Aug. 26, 1792.

PASCHALL.

I. Thomas Paschall, b. 3mo. 13, 1635; d. 7mo. 13, 1718, aged 83 years and 4 mos.; m. Joanna Sloper, b. 10mo. 2, 1634; d. 7mo. 2, 1707, aged 72 years and 9 mos.

Thomas and Joanna (Sloper) Paschall had issue:—

II. 1. William Paschall, b. ——; d. ——; will proved April 29, 1696; m. Susanna Budd.

II. 2. Thomas Paschall, (of Blockley Township, Phila.); b. ——; d. April 7, 1743; m. (1st) 9mo. 15, 1692, Margaret Jenkins, b. 3mo. 3, 1674; d. Jan. 17, 1728/9, aged 54 years 8 mos. and 14 days; dau. of William Jenkins (d. 4mo. 7, 1712), and Elizabeth Griffith Jenkins (b. 11mo. 18, 1633; d. 1mo. 18, 1725, aged 92 years); Thomas Paschall m. (2dly) 1729, at Haverford, Abigail (Fowler) Golding, widow of Joseph Golding; she d. 3mo. 1, 1736.

Thomas Paschall had issue by first wife (Margaret):—

III. 1. Thomas Paschall, b. 7mo. 22, 1693; d. Jan. 17, 1728/9, aged 35 years, 5 mos. and 5 days; m. 10mo. 16, 1716, Margaret Jones, dau. of Rees and Hannah Jones.

III. 2. Joanna Paschall, b. 12mo. 19, 1695; d. ——; m. 8mo. 1716, John Marshall, son of John and Sarah Marshall.

III. 3. William Paschall, b. 1mo. 8, 1697; d. ——; m. (1st) 2mo. 21, 1720, Grace Hoopes, dau. of Daniel and Jane Hoopes of Westtown; m. (2dly) 9mo. 22, 1722, Hannah Roberts, of Merion, widow.

III. 4. Joseph Paschall, b. 1mo. 23, 1699; d. ——; m. May 11, 1721, Elizabeth Coates, dau. of Thomas Coates and his wife Beulah, dau. of Thomas Jacquett, who came from France.

Issue:

IV. 1. Joseph Paschall, b. April 21, 1723; d. June 15, 1723.

IV. 2. Sarah Paschall, b. June 13, 1726; d. June 15, 1726.

IV. 3. Mary Paschall, b. Sept. 5, 1727; d. Dec. 17, 1728.

IV. 4. Isaac Paschall, b. Sept. 8, 1728; d. ——; m. Oct. 7, 1767, Patience Mifflin, dau. of Jonathan Mifflin and Sarah Robinson, his wife. Patience Mifflin was b. 11mo. 3, 1735/6.

Issue:

V. 1. Elizabeth Coates Paschall, b. Aug. 4, 1769; d. ——; m. Thomas Greaves (no issue).

V. 2. Sarah Paschall, b. Jan. 22, 1772; d. 10mo. 25, 1842; m. Dec. 17, 1795, Isaac W. Morris.

These two children were left orphans in infancy, and were brought up by their uncle Joseph and aunt Beulah—both unm.

IV. 5. Thomas Paschall, b. Nov. 9, 1731; d. Dec. 21, 1731.

IV. 6. Beulah Paschall, b. Sept. 22, 1732.

IV. 7. Elizabeth Paschall, b. Jan. 21, 1734/5; d. Jan. 12, 1736/7.

IV. 8. James Paschall, b. March 13, 1737/8; d. Oct. 23, 1738.

IV. 9. Joseph Paschall, b. June 4, 1740.

III. 5. Elizabeth Paschall, b. 2mo. 19, 1701; d. ——; m. 8mo. 1730, Jacob Jones, of Buckingham.

III. 6. Benjamin Paschall, b. 11mo. 21, 1703; d. 2mo. 12, 1707.

III. 7. John Paschall, b. 9mo. 5,, 1706; d. ——; m. Frances Hodge, dau. of Henry Hodge and Hannah Knight, dau. of Christopher Knight.

Issue:

IV. 1. Benjamin Paschall.

IV. 2. Henry Paschall, M. D., b. 1745; d. 1834; m. (1st) Ann Garrett and (2ndly) Catharine ——.

Dr. Henry Paschall by first wife (Ann) had issue:—

V. 1. John Paschall.

V. 2. Thomas Garrett Paschall, b. ——; d. —— 1864; m. Charlotte Scot; d. 1856; dau. of Robert Scot, a Scotchman and first cousin to Sir Walter Scott.

Issue:

VI. 1. Robert Scot Paschall, b. June 24, 1821; d. April 30, 1894; m. 1858, Mary Frances Paschall; b. Jan. 20, 1836; dau. of Stephen Paschall and Ann Sellers.

Issue:

VII. 1. Stephen Morris Paschall, b. June 1, 1861.

VII. 2. Thomas Paschall, b. ——; d. young.

VII. 3. Mary Paschall, b. 1863.

VII. 4. Horace Paschall, b. ——; d. young.

VII. 5. Ann Dixon Paschall, b. 1873.

VII. 6. Beulah Worth Paschall, b. 1876.

VII. 7. Edith Scott Paschall, b. 1880.

Dr. Henry Paschall by second wife (Catharine) had issue :—

V. 3. Henry Paschall.
V. 4. Joseph Paschall.

III. 8. Benjamin Paschall, b. 2mo. 16, 1709; d. 13th Feb., 1744 5, aged 35 years 9 mos. and 27 days; m. Margaret Price, dau. of Rees and Sarah (Meredith) Price, of Merion, Philadelphia.*

Issue:

IV. 1. John Paschall.
IV. 2. Joseph Paschall.
IV. 3. Benjamin Paschall, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. He became, in 1777, one of the Associate Justices of the Orphan's Court of Phila. He d. in 1785; will proved 10th Sept., 1785.

III. 9. Samuel Paschall, b. 5mo. 2, 1711; d. 12mo. 11, 1728/9, aged 19 years, 7 mos. and 17 days.

III. 10. Stephen Paschall, b. 8mo. 2, 1714; d. 12mo. 5, 1800; m. 1st Presb. Church, Phila., 2mo. 24, 1738, Martha Humphreys, (b. ——; d. 12th April, 1774, aged 62 years, 5 mos., 3 days), dau. of Daniel Humphreys and Hannah Wynn.

Issue:

IV. 1. Thomas Paschall, b. Sept. 18, 1738; d. July 6, 1745, aged 6 years, 9 mos., 18 days.
IV. 2. Samuel Paschall, b. May 17, 1741.
IV. 3. Daniel Paschall, b. Nov. 16, 1742; d. Dec. 30, 1743.
IV. 4. Hannah Paschall, b. 26th Jan., 1744/5; m. 3mo. 10, 1768, Levi Hollingsworth.

Issue:

V. 1. Stephen Paschall Hollingsworth, b. 3mo. 11, 1769; d. 7mo. 23, 1769.
V. 2. Paschall Hollingsworth, b. Feb. 23, 1773; d. May 17, 1852; m. Mary Wilson, dau. of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and distinguished Jurist—Judge of Supreme Court.

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*The widow Margaret (Price) Paschall m. (2dly) July 19, 1750, William Montgomerie, who had by her, William, his only son, who succeeded him, and was afterwards known as Major William Montgomery. William Montgomerie, the father, had been m. (1st) to Susan Wood, and after the death of Margaret Paschall, he m. (3rdly) on Nov. 26, 1756, Mary Ellis, near Haddonfield, N. J.

Issue:

VI. 1. Emily Hollingsworth, b. ——.
V. 3. Henry Hollingsworth, b. ——; m. Sally Humphreys.

Issue:

VI. 1. Levi Hollingsworth, b. ——.
VI. 2. Mary Hollingsworth, b. ——; m. Dr. J. Carson.

Issue:

VII. 1. Hampton L. Carson, b. ——.
VI. 3. Hannah Hollingsworth, b. ——; m. Dr. Stewardson.
VI. 4. Ann Hollingsworth, b. ——.
VI. 5. Rebecca Hollingsworth, b. ——; m. A. A. Humphreys.
V. 4. Lydia Hollingsworth, b. 7mo. 19, 1770; d. 1mo. 23, 1788. Drowned in Darby Creek, Delaware Co., Pa.
V. 5. Mary Hollingsworth, b.——; m. Israel W. Morris. (For descendants see Morris Genealogy).
IV. 5. Rebecca Paschall, b. Sept. 29, 1746; d. July 16, 1747.
IV. 6. Margaret Paschall, b. Dec. 16, 1748; d. Sept. 9, 1771, aged 22 years, 8 mos. and 16 days; m. John Hughes.

Issue:

V. 1. Martin Hughes, b. March 25, 1768; bapt. July 28, 1769, by Jacob Duché; d. unm. April 20, 1769, aged 28 years and 25 days.
V. 2. Rebecca Hughes, b. Nov. 25, 1770; d. Aug. 26, 1792, aged 21 years, 9 mos. and 1 day.
IV. 7. Rebecca Paschall, b. June 16, 1750; d. 12th Aug., 1750.
IV. 8. Stephen Paschall, b. Jan. 20, 1752; d. July 16, 1790; m. 12mo. 16, 1779, Anne Fisher, b. 8mo. 20, 1755; d. 1mo. 10, 1822; dau. of Henry Fisher (son of John Fisher and Mary Hodge) and Susannah Jacob.

Issue:

V. 1. Thomas Jacob Paschall, b. 8mo. 26, 1786; d. 2mo. 19, 1819; m. 1mo. 31, 1811, Ann Price Gibson, of Kingsessing, b. 6mo. 24, 1792; d. 2mo. 11, 1874; dau. of Samuel Gibson and Mary Price.

Issue:

VI. 1. Stephen Paschall, b. 7mo. 27, 1812; d. 9mo. 6, 1861; m. (1st) 10mo. 16, 1834, Ann Sellers, dau. of George and Ann E. Sellers; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 20, 1847, Ann Sharples, b. 4mo. 24, 1816; d. 7mo. 22, 1883; dau. of Nathan H. Sharples and Martha Price.

Stephen Paschall by first wife had issue:—

VII. 1. Mary Frances Paschall, b. ——; m. Robert S. Paschall, son of Thomas, son of Dr. Henry.
VII. 2. Sellers Paschall, b. ——.
VII. 3. Alice Paschall, b. ——; m. William P. Darlington.
VII. 4. Jane S. Paschall, b. ——; m. Thomas H. Darlington.

Stephen Paschall by second wife had issue:—

VII. 5. Philip S. Paschall, b. 3mo. 6, 1849; d. 7mo. 21, 1851.
VII. 6. Thomas Jacob Paschall, b. 9mo. 14, 1850; d. 10mo. 8, 1852.
VII. 7. Alfred Paschall, b. 12mo. 28, 1851; m. 8mo. 26, 1879, Mary F. Carpenter.
VII. 8. Samuel Edward Paschall, b. 11mo. 22, 1853; m. 2mo. 13, 1877, Elizabeth Caroline Roberts.
VII. 9. Martha S. Paschall, b. 7mo. 1, 1855; d. 4mo. 7, 1856.

VI. 2. Mary A. Paschall, b. 9mo. 4, 1815; d. 4mo. 13, 1885; m. 10mo. 10, 1839, Philip Price Sharples; b. 4mo. 26, 1810, son of Nathan H. Sharples and Martha Price.

Philip P. and Mary A. (Paschall) Sharples had issue:—

VII. 1. Paschall Sharples, b. 1mo. 31, 1841; d. 8mo. 4, 1841.
VII. 2. Stephen P. Sharples, b. 4mo. 21, 1842; m. 6mo. 16, 1870, Abbie M. Hall; b. 8mo. 12, 1841.
VII. 3. Alfred D. Sharples, b. 3mo. 23, 1844; m. 3mo. 23, 1868, Rachel Roberts, dau. of Aaron and Elizabeth H. Roberts.
VII. 4. Ann P. Sharples, b. 1mo. 16, 1846.
VII. 5. S. Emlen Sharples, b. and d. 6–16–1854.

V. 2. Jonathan Paschall, b. Dec., 1788; d. 27th Sept., 1798, aged 9 years, 9 mos. and 3 days.

III. 11. Jonathan Paschall ("Colonel"), b. 3mo. 11, 1718; d. 3rd of Feb., 1782, aged 63 years, 8 mos. and 22 days; m. Mary Fisher, née Hodge, widow of John Fisher.

Issue:

IV. 1. Elizabeth Paschall, b. ——; died young.

II. 3. Mary Paschall, b. ——; m. (1st) 2mo. 4, 1699, at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, William Say (d. 1714), as his second wife; m. (2ndly, "after a reasonable time"), Benjamin Paschall, about 1716.

Mary Paschall by first husband had issue:—

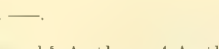
III. 1. Joanna Say, b. 4mo. 5, 1700; d. unm. 5mo. 24, 1730.
III. 2. Mary Say, b. 10mo. 17, 1701; d. 12mo. 16, 1762; m. 5mo. 15, 1753, J. Wilson.
III. 3. Paschall Say, b. 10mo. 24, 1703; d. in Jamaica 10mo. 22, 1726.
III. 4. Elizabeth Say, b. 7mo. 13, 1706.
III. 5. Thomas Say, b. 7mo. 16, 1709; d. 3mo. 27, 1793; m. (1st) 6mo. 15, 1734; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 3, 1753.

Issue:

IV. 1. Benjamin Say, b. ——.

Catharine W. Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, b. April 22, 1772; d. unm. Dec. 10, 1859.

By her father's will (dated 8th Jan., 1810), Catharine W. Morris was to receive all his plate not otherwise bequeathed, "and all the rest of his household and kitchen furniture valued at one thousand dollars. She was also to receive her sixth share of his real estate, and the remainder of his personal estate."*



One of her brothers who survived her, gave forth the following testimony on her behalf:—

"In early life she was surrounded in no common degree, by the respect and esteem in which her father was held by the citizens of Philadelphia, and others who had taken part in the revolutionary conflicts, through all classes from Washington downward.

"Not of robust health, she sought for her companions the meek and the lowly in their own estimation, and in a remarkable manner, her covenants were with these, and with them to seek out the habitations of the distressed, from whatever cause, on no occasion assuming anything to herself, but following

* *Vide* Abstract of Will of Samuel Morris.[5]

Catharine W. Morris

Israel W. Morris

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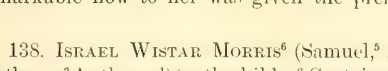
her guide, the Pattern on the Cross, who laid down his life for a fallen race.

"She did not shrink from menial acts, but from washing the feet of the disciples, to the entertainment of those in more conspicuous walks, she had her consolations.

"In her attire she was strictly exemplary—she was deeply concerned that her adorning should not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair and of wearing of gold, or putting on of apparel, but in the hidden man of the heart—so devoid of change, that dresses made one year lasted for many—no change for fashion; and while liberal to others, restriction for herself ruled her actions.

"The lady throughout in her manner and address, the latter conforming to Scripture language, she commanded so much respect, that on occasions when the writer has been with her at places of resort for health, it was very remarkable how to her was given the preference of place."

138. Israel Wistar Morris[6] (Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) tenth child of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was b. in the town of Reading, Berks Co., Pa., on Feb. 27, 1778, during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British; d. Aug. 17, 1870; m. 6th mo. 12th, 1799, Mary Hollingsworth (b. 4th mo. 19th, 1776; d. 6th mo. 23rd, 1820), at the house of her father, Levi Hollingsworth, by Friends' Ceremony, before and in the presence of Robert Wharton, Mayor. Marriage certificate recorded June 24, 1799, Book B, fol. 77, Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.



Israel W. Morris was a broker and commission merchant, a man of great determination and energy, of large and generous views. As a young man he was a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, and went out with it when called into service.* He and his wife, for a time, resided in Philadelphia,

*Israel W. Morris was elected a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse 31st May, 1798, and became an honorary member in 1803.

and participated in the fashionable life of the day, but their opinions upon such matters changed, and they adopted the dress of the Society of Friends. Henceforth Israel W. Morris conformed with the strictest tenets of that society, although he was not a birthright member.

In his earlier years, his circumstances admitted of his enjoying the luxuries of life, and his old age was passed in quiet comfort, but, for many years, he and his family felt the press of narrow means. Early in this century, sometime before the year 1815, he generously endorsed the notes of two near relatives to the extent of his financial ability. Misfortune overtook them. He paid their obligations, and became thereby, a poor man. In consequence of this, he removed to a farm owned by his wife, and made it support his family, as best he could. This farm, called "Green Hill," was situated along what is now City Avenue, partly in Lower Merion, Montgomery County, and partly in the city limits. The mansion house is in Lower Merion, and was Israel Morris's home until his death.

His son Caspar was bequeathed a legacy of fifteen hundred dollars, by his Aunt, Miss Sarah Wistar, on account of his name being "Caspar." With this he educated himself for the profession of medicine, and his career is set forth within.

The other sons of Israel W. Morris who attained manhood, received in addition to their ordinary education, a practical training, which, accompanied by their innate qualities, resulted in their establishing the several successful business firms, with which their respective names were associated, as is set forth more in detail further within.

His wife amid the cares of her large family, never neglected to inspire her children with a love of the beauties of nature, and the habit of storing the mind with the gems of thought, to be met with in the writings of the best authors. Her purity of thought and high, noble aim, her refinement of character, and practical, active usefulness and benevolence, were the traits which, with her devoted mother love, her children have ever dwelt upon. Their first loss, sad and irreparable, was her death, June 23, 1820, after an illness of only a few hours.*

Israel W. Morris survived his wife for many years. In

Vide Memoir of Caspar Morris, M. D., by James Cheston Morris, M. D.

MARY HOLLINGSWORTH MORRIS

ISRAEL W. MORRIS

an obituary notice which appeared soon after his decease, it is said that "Mr. Israel W. Morris was a man of remarkable physical and mental endowment, a gentleman courteous in manners, but of a most decided and highstrung character. In his early youth, his patriotic impulses overleaped the restrictions of the Society of Friends, and he entered military life, as a member of the First City Troop, and served his country in that capacity, with courage and fidelity. In after life, Mr. Morris showed by his consistent adherence to the principles and practices of "Friends" that he did not hold the active duties of patriotism, incompatible with his religious obligations.

"Up to within a very short period, the stalwart form of this venerable gentleman, has rarely been absent from the place of worship, long after his great age might have been thought to exempt him from active exertion of any kind."

Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris had issue:—

368. Stephen P. Morris, b. 6mo. 3, 1800; d. 8mo. 13, 1865; m. (1st) 2mo. 21, 1827, Rachel Johnson, who d. 8mo. 30, 1837; m. (2ndly) 12mo. 9, 1854, Mary Ann C. Cope (b. 1mo. 11, 1803), dau. of Israel Cope (of Philadelphia) and Margaret Cooper.

369. Henry Morris, b. 1mo. 27, 1802; d. 12mo. 20, 1881; m. about 1830, Caroline Old.

370. Samuel Morris, b. 11mo. 25, 1803; d. 6mo. 18, 1804.

371. Caspar Morris, M. D., b. May 2, 1805; d. March 17, 1884; m. Nov. 12, 1829, Anne Cheston.

372. Levi Morris, b. 4mo. 24, 1807; d. 2mo. 26, 1868; m. 1830, Naomi McClenachan.

373. Hannah Morris, b. 3mo. 20, 1809; d. 1mo. 3, 1892.

374. Israel Morris, b. 10mo. 22, 1811; m. 9mo. 25, 1839, Elisabeth Longstreth.

375. Jane Morris, b. 8mo. 13, 1813; d. 3mo. 12, 1897, at "Greenhill Farm," Overbrook.

376. Wistar Morris, b. 9mo. 6, 1815; d. 3mo. 23, 1891; m. 1mo. 22, 1863, Mary Harris.

The only surviving member (1898) of this large family, is Israel Morris of Philadelphia, and "Dundale" at Upton Station, Penna. Railroad.

GREENHILL FARM.

Greenhill Farm, at Overbrook, was, until recently, occupied by Miss Jane Morris, the youngest daughter of Israel W. Morris. It is situated within a short distance of the Lancaster turnpike, upon a slight elevation, with a well-kept sloping lawn in front of it. Near to the house, is a Conservatory stocked with a profusion of ferns, orchids and other choice plants. The house is more than a hundred years old. It is built of stone and has an air of old-time comfort. At the time of the writer's visit to Greenhill Farm in the summer of 1895, he was courteously received and entertained by Miss Jane Morris. He was there shown a carving knife,* which had been made from a portion of the sword of Captain Samuel Morris. The blade is about 12 inches in length. The remainder of the sword was made into two other carving knives, one of which is in the possession of Mr. Effingham Perot.

In the parlor at "Greenhill," was a finely executed oil painting of Israel W. Morris. In the same house were several articles which formerly belonged to his father, Captain Samuel Morris, among which, were a tall mahogany Grandfather's Clock and several of his mahogany diningroom chairs with "Claw feet," and carved shells upon their backs.

The study of Israel W. Morris was remaining, just as it appeared in his life-time, with its stationary desk and revolving chair in front of it.

Greenhill Farm House is built upon ground which at one time belonged to David Price, who had a patent from William Penn, in 1690, for 300 acres. Issachar Price, a son of David Price, came to Philadelphia and sold it to a Hughes in 1743. At length it came to the Hollingsworths, and through them to Israel W. Morris and his descendants.

HOLLINGSWORTH FAMILY.

Valentine Hollingsworth, Senior, the progenitor of the Hollingsworth family in America, was probably born in Cheshire, England, about 1630 to 1640. According to tradition, he married

*This knife is now in the possession of Mr. Israel W. Morris.

"MORRIS MANSION," GREENHILL FARM, OVERBROOK, PHILADELPHIA

(1st) Catharine Cornish, daughter of Henry Cornish, High Sheriff of London, who was executed (unjustly) during the reign of James II., Oct. 23, 1685, for alleged complicity with the Monmouth Plot. His innocence was, however, afterwards clearly established, and his confiscated estate was restored to his family.

Valentine Hollingsworth, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was one of the earliest settlers in New Castle County, (now Delaware), and filled many prominent positions in the Colony. In 1682 he obtained a Patent for 986 acres of land in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware. The land was surveyed Dec. 27, 1683, by Thomas Pierson, and Valentine Hollingsworth gave it the name of New Ark. He was a member of the Assembly, in 1683, also in 1687, and 1695, from New Castle Co., and a Justice of the Peace in 1695, for the same County. The Meeting of "Friends" was frequently held at his house, and from 1686 to 1710, he was a leading member of the Monthly Meeting. No record of his death has been found, but he was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, at New Ark Meeting, near his residence, on the east side of the Brandywine, on the half acre of ground given in 1687, to the New Ark Monthly Meeting for a burying place. Valentine Hollingsworth married, as his second wife, Ann Calvert. By his first wife (Catharine) he had four children, viz.: Thomas, b. 16—; d. at Winchester, Va., 1732 or 33; Henry, b. 16—; d. at Elkton, Md., 1721; m. 8mo. 22, 1688, Elizabeth Atkinson; Catharine, b. 1663; d. in 1746 in her 83rd year; and Mary.

Henry Hollingsworth, b. 16 ——; d. at Elkton, Md., 1721, son of Valentine and Catharine (Cornish) Hollingsworth, came to America in 1682. He was a Surveyor, and large land owner, in Chester County, and also in New Castle Co., Delaware. He was Coroner of Chester Co., and Clerk of the Court, from 1700 to 1708. He represented New Castle County in the Assembly, in 1695, (same year as his father). In 1711 or '12, he removed to the "Head of Elk River," (near Elkton), Cecil Co., Md., and was appointed Surveyor of the County, by Lord Baltimore, March 9, 1712. He married Elizabeth Atkinson 8mo. 22, 1688, in the Parish of Sligo, Co. Armagh, Ireland. Will dated Feb. 23, 1721; proved March 12, 1721.

Zebulon Hollingsworth, one of the six children of Henry and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Hollingsworth, was b. 1696; d. Aug. 8, 1763, in Cecil Co., Maryland; m. (1st.) April 18, 1727, Ann Maulden, dau. of Col. Francis Maulden of Cecil Co., Md.; m. (2ndly) July 25, 1741, Mary Jacobs. Zebulon Hollingsworth was a large land owner, also a Magistrate and President of the County Court, a prominent member of St. Mary Ann's Church, and one of the Vestrymen in 1743. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia. He was the father of 11 sons and two daughters.

Levi Hollingsworth, fifth and youngest son of Zebulon and Ann (Maulden) Hollingsworth, b. in Cecil Co., Md., Nov. 29, 1739; d. in Philadelphia, March 24, 1824; m. March 10, 1768, Hannah Paschall, b. Jan. 26, 1744/5; dau. of Stephen Paschall, (son of Thomas Paschall of Blockley, and Margaret Jenkins), and his wife, Martha Humphrey (dau. of Daniel Humphrey and Hannah Wynn). Daniel Humphrey (b. June, 1660; d. 8th mo. 11th, 1695) was a son of Samuel Humphrey (b. 4th mo. 20th, 1658; d. Sept. 17, 1677) and Elizabeth Reece; and Hannah Wynn was a dau. of Dr. Thomas Wynn, "Speaker," who d. 1st mo. 16th, 1692, and Martha his wife.

Levy Hollingsworth was a man of energy, industry and decision of character. He was a speculator in land, and owned very large tracts in Virginia and south of the Ohio River.

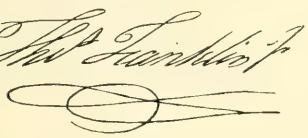
Mr. Hollingsworth was also an ardent admirer, and personal friend, of General Washington, and was a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, which acted as the General's bodyguard at various times, during the War of the Revolution. The night after the battle of Princeton, and before that of Monmouth, the headquarters were at a farm-house, in New Jersey. Mr. Hollingsworth being off duty, and finding his quarters in the mansion disagreeable, crawled into a corncrib in the barnyard, and lay there. After a while, hearing a step, and calling out "who goes there?" he was greeted by Washington, who after giving the password, said, "Mr. Hollingsworth, you and I have been well enough brought up, to prefer clean straw to dirty beds," and crawled in also, and passed the rest of the night there.*

Stephen Paschall, the father of Mrs. Hollingsworth, was a

* *Vide* "Memoir of Caspar Morris, M. D.," by James Cheston Morris, M. D.

zealous student of natural philosophy, alchemy, chemistry, and metallurgy, and possessed a library, rich in all the then attainable works on these subjects. As a patriot, he was engaged in casting cannon for the United States, and in the construction of the "chevaux-de-frise" in the Delaware. It is related of him, that Mr. Horace Binney, then a young man boarding at the same house with him, accosted him (*apropos* of his Study in Alchemy), thus one day: "Mr. Paschall, I hear you have discovered the philosopher's stone." The old gentleman replied, "I have passed many years of my life in a pursuit which has yielded me peace, happiness and comfort; have not I found it?"

141. Thomas Franklin[6] (Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Deborah (Morris) Franklin, b. in New York 4th mo. 15th, 1762; d. 4th mo. 30th, 1830; m. (1st) 12th mo. 26th, 1783, Sarah Polhemus, (dau. of Johannes Polhemus of Jamaica, L. I.), b. 11th mo. 18th, 1764; d. 2nd mo. 16th, 1791; m. (2ndly) 6th mo. 12th, 1793, Mary Haviland (dau. of Benjamin Haviland of New York), b. 11th mo. 21st, 1773; d. 6th mo. 20th, 1854.



Thomas Franklin was a prominent and wealthy merchant, of New York, in the early days of the century, and was associated with George Newbold, under the firm name of Franklin & Newbold. He was the first chief engineer of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and was a fireman for forty-one years. He was chief engineer thirteen years, having been appointed to that office in 1799. He was known among the firemen, by the affectionate sobriquet of "Uncle Tommy," and had the reputation of being careful of their lives and health, never giving them an order to enter into danger, where he did not lead them. A writer in Harper's Magazine* thus refers to him:—

"At the time of the great fire in Chatham Street, while attempting to pass from one street to another, both sides of

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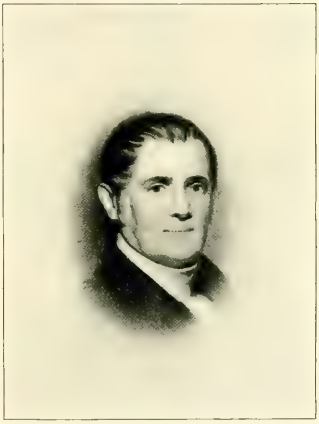
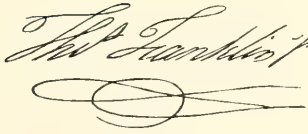
* *Vide* Harper's Magazine, Feb., 1881.

which were swept by flames, he was overcome by the heat, and his clothes took fire. It was necessary to drench them at once, by a discharge of water from one of the engines, and the chief was taken home in an exhausted condition. When the Common Council had resolved to issue fractional currency, during the war of 1812, Mr. Franklin was appointed to sign the notes. Millions of dollars worth, received his signature. Having been nominated to the office of Register of the City and County of New York, he was supported by the firemen, and triumphantly elected. During the last visit of General Lafayette to this country, Mr. Franklin was the Chief Marshal, at the grand review of the Fire Department, in honor of the city's illustrious guest, and received from him, the most hearty congratulations.

"Among certain manuscripts left by the late Mr. Philip W. Engs, an old fireman, who about twenty years ago, was in the habit of reading occasionally before the Association of Exempt Firemen, some reminiscences of the old Volunteer Fire Department, I find a quaintly told story, of the famous Chief Engineer, and one Johnny Ling:—

"'About this period (1817), there was a personage who chose to identify himself with the Fire Department, familiarly known as Johnny Ling. He was rather weak in intellect, had one blear eye, carried his head one-sided, and walked with a peculiar shack gait. Johnny believed, that we were deficient in our appointments in the Department, and so appointed himself 'Captain of the leaders.' The firemen in the neighborhood of Broad Street, encouraged the whim, and procured him a fire hat, with his title painted thereon, and a constable's staff, painted in like manner. Thus prepared, you might see him trotting up and down the line, ordering every one off the leaders (or hose). He had a fondness for something stronger than water, and often by the time the fire was well under, he would be in a trim for sport, and the boys would excite him, by treading on the hose, when he would apply his staff to them, and a generel *mêlée* was produced, in which Johnny would be moved about, with rather uncomfortable rapidity. On one occasion, our venerable Chief, Thomas Franklin, who loved pleasantry, stepped on the hose within sight of the 'Captain.' Some roguish fireman told the latter, there was a fellow on the





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leaders. He turned around, exclaiming, 'Get off the leaders, you sir.' 'I won't,' was the prompt reply. 'Then I'll knock you down,' he rejoined. 'Don't you see that I am the Chief Engineer?' said Mr. F. 'I don't care for that; I am the Captain, and you sha'n't stand there. You ain't fit for Chief Engineer, if you do so. Come off there.' Our good Chief replied, 'Thee is right, Captain, and I'll obey thy orders, I charge thee to see hereafter, that everybody is kept off.' 'There,' says Johnny, 'don't you see that the Chief obeys the Captain? Now, boys, give me some gin.'"

Mr. Engs adds his tribute to "the distinguished character" borne by their "venerated brother, Thomas Franklin." He writes: "There are many now (1858) living, who knew that noble philanthropist, and who will remember him to have possessed an influence over the Fire Department, and to have commanded a respect from its members, which has been the lot of no man before, or since his day."

Thomas Franklin's first wife, Sarah Polhemus, was not a "Friend," and "The Society" disowned him for "marrying out of meeting." Moreover, his father was so offended by the marriage, that he forbade his son to enter his house. His sister, Sarah, in writing to her particular lady friend in Philadelphia, thus refers to the sad affair:—

"Thy agreeable favor, by my dear Brother, I received—but Oh H——, the heart rending thought, he has not entered these doors,—owing to the commands of a father, report no doubt has informed you how disagreeable his marriage is to the family—but particularly to one branch of it." * * * * "Never shall I forget the day he left this city. He was taking leave of Mammy and the Children, I could not stand the scene—but had retired to my own Chamber, and was in tears, when I heard his well known voice on the stairs, calling to bid me adieu. We rushed into each others arms, and tears for a time obstructed our utterances. At last, we could only feebly articulate a sad farewell, and he tore himself from me. Oh, my dear, it was like a stroke of death—methinks at that moment, I car'd not what became of me. I was so involved in trouble, that life for an instant, seemed perfectly indifferent,—but time, that softener of all calamities has healed my wounds, and

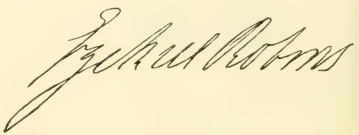
bids me hope he may yet be happy. I am convinced nothing, but a reconciliation with his father, is wanting to complete his felicity. Heaven grant it may shortly be accomplished; my happiness is so interwoven with his, that while sorrow sits on his brow, peace will be banished from my heart."

In her next letter Sarah Franklin wrote to her Philadelphia friend:—

"I have just parted with my new sister. She drank tea with us, and is, my dear, a most amiable Woman. I am sensible you would be charmed with her, were you acquainted. I would describe her, but think myself unequal to that task; however will give you a sketch, tho' an imperfect one. She is, then my dear about my size, tho' vastly more genteel, fine black eyes, and the loveliest eyebrows you ever beheld. When she smiles, the dimples in her cheeks render her countenance inexpressibly lovely. When I was first introduced to her, I immediately conceived the strongest affection for her, which has increased by a longer acquaintance. Thus my dear, I have given you the portrait of my amiable sister."

Sarah Franklin wrote a few days afterwards to her friend:—

"I have the pleasure to tell thee, Daddy has several times spoken very friendly to my poor Brother. This my dear, I think is a favorable omen, at least, flatter myself it is such,—and like a drowning man catching at a straw,—every appearance of this nature gives me fresh spirits, and am not without hopes, but time will produce a reconciliation. I presented thy respects to my amiable sister; she is much abliged and begs me to return it—hopes for the pleasure of thy acquaintance in a few weeks."



Sarah Franklin, the writer of the letters from which we have quoted, married Ezekiel Robins, but had no children. Her "amiable sister," to whom she refers, was probably Mary Franklin, who married Nathan Combes, but

MARY HAVILAND FRANKLIN

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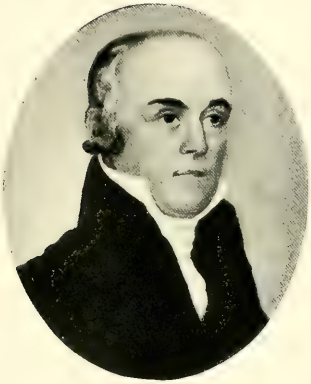
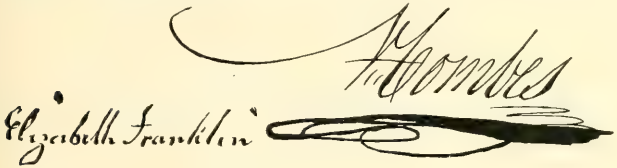


ANTHONY FRANKLIN

had no issue. Another sister, Elizabeth Franklin, who married William Townsend, was also childless.



Thomas Franklin and his first wife (Sarah) had issue:—

377. Deborah Morris Franklin, b. 11mo. 18, 1784; d. 11mo. 27, 1867; m. 7mo. 18, 1810, Benjamin Clark.
378. Maria Franklin, b. 1mo. 12, 1787; d. unm. 11mo. 19, 1867.
379. Helen Franklin, b. 4mo. 19, 1789; d. 11mo. 16, 1790.

Thomas Franklin and his second wife (Mary) had issue:—

380. Sarah Franklin, b. 9mo. 24, 1795; d. 5mo. 6, 1796.
381. Benjamin Franklin, b. 5mo. 29, 1798; d. 4mo. 3, 1809.
382. William H. Franklin, b. 10mo. 23, 1799; d. 4mo. 7, 1863; m. (1st) 9mo. 12, 1822, Hannah Redmond; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 7, 1857, Sarah A. Spencer.
383. Morris Franklin, b. 10mo. 20, 1801; d. 10mo. 22, 1885; m. (1st) 10mo. 3, 1833, Sarah A. Cock; m. (2ndly) 7mo. 20, 1837, Ann Eliza Murray.
384. Edward Franklin, b. 11mo. 7, 1803; d. 6mo. 19, 1880; m. (1st) 6mo. 18, 1832, Almira Bourne; (2ndly) 10mo. 15, 1834, Emily Seaman.
385. Rebecca Franklin, b. 7mo. 7, 1805; d. 8mo. 19, 1805.
386. Amelia Franklin, b. 8mo. 22, 1806; d. 1mo. 14, 1864; m. 9mo. 3, 1831, John T. S. Smith.
387. George N. Franklin, b. 12mo. 13, 1810; d. 7mo. 25, 1864; m. 4mo. 2, 1833, Catharine C. Bertine.

144. Anthony Franklin[6] (Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Deborah (Morris) Franklin, b. in New York 2nd mo 23rd, 1768; d. 12th mo. 1st, 1854; m. 10th mo. 22nd, 1789, Lydia Lawrence, b. 9th mo. 2nd, 1773; d. 9th mo. 14th, 1837, dau. of Joseph and Phœbe Lawrence of L. I.

To Anthony Franklin belongs the honor, of having assisted his mother, Deborah, in her benevolent aid to the starving American prisoners in New York Harbor, by rowing her out into the River, after nightfall in a boat, to the sides of the hulks, in

which the soldiers were detained, and helping his mother to place in baskets, the provisions and dainties they had brought from the shore. The grateful recipients of their bounty, quickly hauled the loaded baskets up the sides of the ships.

Anthony and Lydia (Lawrence) Franklin had issue:—

388. John L. Franklin, b. 3mo. 29, 1791; d. 11mo. 27, 1863; m. 4mo. 15, 1811, Margery Wright.
389. Joseph L. Franklin, b. 8mo. 22, 1795; d. 8mo. 8, 1851; m. 4mo. 16, 1816, Mary Fitch.
390. Elizabeth Franklin, b. 2mo. 5, 1798; d. 8mo. 1, 1868; m. 12mo. 14, 1820, William Smart.
391. Richard L. Franklin, b. 2mo. 1, 1802; d. 9mo. 7, 1880; m. 5mo. 5, 1827, Evelina Crary.

145. Rebecca Franklin[6] (Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Deborah (Morris) Franklin, b. 5th mo. 1st, 1771; d. 5th mo. 18th, 1822; m. 1st mo. 7th, 1793, John Townsend, b. 3rd mo. 17th, 1765; d. 9th mo. 3rd, 1824, son of James Townsend of New York.

John and Rebecca (Franklin) Townsend had issue:—

392. Walter Franklin Townsend, b. 5mo. 31, 1795; d. 12mo. 30, 1864; m. 1mo. 8, 1857, Mary Franklin (b. 1mo. 15, 1805), dau. of Walter Franklin.
393. Deborah Morris Townsend, b. 7mo. 24, 1797; d. 12mo. 7, 1872.
394. James Wilmot Townsend, b. 8mo. 7, 1800; d. 2mo, 16, 1861; m. 10mo. 7, 1857, Margaret S. Townsend (b. 8mo. 19, 1819), dau. of William Townsend.
395. Julia Eliza Townsend, b. 1mo. 4, 1802; d. 3mo. 13, 1842.
396. Phœbe Almy Townsend, b. 9mo. 20, 1804.
397. John Townsend, b. 3mo. 20, 1806; d. 7mo. 31, 1865; m. (1st) Maria Maverick; m. (2ndly) 7mo. 8, 1844, Sylvia B. Whitney.
398. William Henry Townsend, b. 9mo. 27, 1807; d. 8mo. 10, 1847; m. 9mo. 25, 1828, Cornelia Maverick.
399. Charles E. Townsend, b. 7mo. 29, 1809; d. 10mo., 1883.
400. Louisa Franklin Townsend, b. 1mo. 20, 1812; d. 5mo. 11, 1877; m. Franklin Smith (d. 2mo. 9, 1877).

146. Walter Franklin[6] (Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Deborah (Morris)

LYDIA LAWRENCE FRANKLIN

Franklin, b. 6th mo. 15th, 1773; d. 9th mo. 2nd, 1856; m. 1st mo. 13th, 1795; Letitia Wright (b. 4th mo. 18th, 1776; d. 9th mo. 2nd, 1842), dau. of Gideon Wright.

Walter and Letitia (Wright) Franklin had issue:—

401. Thomas Franklin, b. 11mo. 28, 1795; d. 1mo. 31, 1881.
402. Sarah R. Franklin, b. 1mo. 12, 1798; d. 1mo. 9, 1864; m. 7mo. 9, 1821, Lawrence Effingham Embree.
403. Townsend Franklin, b. 8mo. 4, 1800; d. 5mo. 18, 1858; m. 10mo. 19, 1834, Elizabeth McCalla.
404. Elizabeth Franklin, b. 6mo. 27, 1802; d. —— 1869; m. 4mo. 18, 1832, George D. Townsend (b. 9mo. 7, 1800), son of Thomas Townsend.
405. Mary W. Franklin, b. 1mo. 15, 1805; m. 1mo. 8, 1857, Walter F. Townsend.
406. Rebecca S. Franklin, b. 1mo. 25, 1807; d. 9mo. 22, 1875; m. (1st) 8mo. 12, 1830, Townsend Dickinson (b. 7mo. 22, 1801; d. 2mo. 12, 1847), son of Sylvanus Dickinson; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 9, 1850, John I. Gracey.
407. Walter M. Franklin, b. 2mo. 9, 1808; d. 7mo. 20, 1885; m. 9mo. 1, 1831, Anna M. Mott.
408. Susan D. Franklin, b. 3mo. 4, 1810; d. 2mo. 7, 1881; m. 10mo. 18, 1836, William G. Merritt.
409. Gideon W. Franklin, b. 7mo. 10, 1812; m. (1st) 10mo. 3, 1838, Eliza Hageman (b. 3mo. 12, 1809; d. 8mo. 29, 1868), dau. of Robert Hageman, of L. I.; m. (2ndly) 6mo. 20, 1872, Addie C. Hull (b. 7mo. 16, 1851), dau. of Richard Hull, of L. I.

118. Sarah P. Buckley[6] (Sarah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Sarah (Morris) Buckley, b. Oct. 4, 1773; d. Nov. 18, 1847; m. (1st) March 14, 1793, Joseph B. Cooper, (he d. Sept. 30, 1793); m. (2ndly) July 1, 1801, Thomas Howard (b. Jan. 1, 1754; d. April 21, 1815).*

Sarah P. Buckley has been already mentioned, in the section referring to her parents. When quite an infant, she was taken with her sister, to the West Indies, and they returned together to Pennsylvania, in 1783. In March, 1793, she married Joseph B. Cooper, but on the 30th of Sept., 1793, Sarah Cooper lost the companion of her choice, who died of the malignant fever so prevalent at that time, after a brief union of little more than six

*Sarah P. (Buckley) Cooper was the second wife of Thomas Howard, his first wife being Edith Newbold, who died March 20, 1799.

months. She again became a member of her father's family in November following, and deep was the sympathy of her friends and relatives, which was lavishly demonstrated, by their tender devotion and affectionate letters. But joy came again to her heart, when her child (Joseph B. Cooper) was born at her father's house in Front Street, on Jan. 17, 1794.

About the beginning of 1801, Sarah P. Cooper received proposals of marriage from Thomas Howard, a member of the Society of Friends, and a citizen of Philadelphia, and in a lengthy letter, he made her parents acquainted with his proposition, and requested their sanction to an engagement. An affirmative response having been given, Thomas Howard and Sarah P. Cooper were married, July 1, 1801, in Friends' Meeting House, Pine Street, Philadelphia. On April 21, 1815, Sarah P. Howard again became a widow, her husband dying at their residence in Spruce Street, after which she returned to the old family homestead on Third Street.

The following details of the final illness, and last hours, of Sarah P. Howard, have been furnished by a near relative:—

"On the 31st of Oct., 1847, Sarah P. Howard was violently attacked with pneumonia, and in fifteen minutes, from the first observation of her, there seemed to be hardly a step between her and death. She said—'Am I compelled to leave you?' Life was so nearly extinct, that she was unconscious of the use of the lancet. A few hours later, when a little relieved, she remarked, 'I thought I was going to my rest.' Some nights afterwards, upon retiring, she thus spoke of her unmerited mercies—'I have a kind Heavenly Master to deal with, a skilful physician, a comfortable home, and affectionate children—all more than I deserve.'

"On the evening of the 17th inst., she accepted an invitation to be in the parlor, and seemed comfortable, with the exception of a pain in the back. She did not sit down upon returning to her chamber, about nine o'clock, but immediately prepared for retiring, and when asked if she felt fatigued, replied, 'Oh! no, as dear uncle (Anthony M. Buckley) used to say, I am doing bravely.'

"The night was a wakeful one, but no indication of increase of indisposition marked her sweet countenance. The next morning, however, her difficulty of breathing suddenly increased

so much, that Dr. Moore was immediately summoned. He came promptly,—she recognized him, and said,—'Doctor, dear Doctor.' He replied, 'Oh Sally, I'll relieve thee.' The vein in her left arm could not be opened, and before reaching the opposite side of the bed, it availed nothing."

She was the last survivor of the immediate family of William and Sarah Buckley.

The following obituary, written by Saml. B. Morris, is taken from the "*Friend*," published in Philadelphia:

"Twelfth month 25, 1847. Died on the 18th of Eleventh month last, Sarah P. Howard, a Member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Southern District, aged seventy-four years. Meekness of spirit and peculiarly tender sympathies of heart, rendered her dear to her family and to her friends. During a state of health, for some time declining, her desire was 'forsake me not when my strength faileth;' and as it is believed, her endeavours were to seek after a right preparation for the great change, a trust is cherished, that 'she has been gathered as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season,' to her everlasting rest."

Sarah P. Buckley by her first husband (Joseph B.) had issue:

410. Joseph Brown Cooper, b. Jan. 17, 1794; d. Dec. 19, 1861; m. March, 1816, Hannah Wills.

Sarah P. Buckley by her second husband (Thomas) had issue:

411. Charles Pitt Howard, b. July 25, 1802; d. May 1, 1833; m. March 31, 1823, Mary Moore.

412. Eliza Buckley Howard, b. Oct. 17, 1803.

413. Emma Howard, b. Nov. 1, 1810; m. Oct. 11, 1848, William L. Edwards (who d. July 23, 1875.)

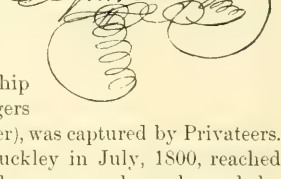
414. Elizabeth Buckley Howard, b. April 28, 1812; d. Jan. 26, 1893; m. Oct. 10, 1832, Samuel Hildeburn Edwards (who d. July 21, 1874.)

The name of Howard is now totally extinct in the male line. Caleb N. Howard was the last of the family in the male descent. He d. March 1, 1856.

149. Anthony Morris Buckley[6] (Sarah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of William and Sarah (Morris) Buckley, b. at the Hague Plantation, St. Eustatia, Dec. 7, 1777; d. unm. April 6, 1845.

Anthony Morris Buckley was born in the West Indies, where his father, William Buckley, was then engaged in extensive mercantile transactions, having removed there from Philadelphia, his native place. In the Spring of 1799, Anthony Morris Buckley

having completed his mercantile education, sailed for Canton, as supercargo, in the ship "Ariel." Before leaving, he had his portrait taken (in 1798), by Saint Memin, as a memento for his friends, an East Indian voyage, being, at that time, considered a hazardous undertaking. He also visited Lisbon, in a commercial capacity. On the homeward passage in the following year, the ship "Ariel," with her crew and passengers (Mr. Buckley being among the latter), was captured by Privateers.



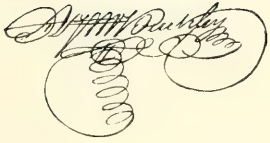
After many vicissitudes Mr. Buckley in July, 1800, reached the United States in safety, and was warmly welcomed by his relations and friends. The perils by sea which he had encountered, inculcated a lesson of trustfulness in Divine Providence, to which he often adverted, in after life.

In the early part of 1811, Anthony Morris Buckley again left home, as supercargo, and arrived in Lisbon, on May 4th. He returned to America some time before the summer of 1812. Again he left Philadelphia for Cadiz, in the Autumn of that year, returning in the Spring of 1813, thus completing his third and final voyage.

Anthony M. Buckley's life was checkered and eventful; after a prolonged illness, he died on the 6th of April, 1845, aged 67 years.

Of his last hours Mr. Howard Edwards thus writes:

"He had been in the parlor the previous evening, and remained the succeeding day in his chamber, for the *first time*, to inspect some of his papers; he enjoyed his breakfast in an adjoining room; afterwards spoke of a pain in his stomach which he attributed to a coffee beverage,—but his frame was so worn out, that the different functions had almost ceased their office. By the directions of his Physicians, he was placed in a warm bath, in which he remained for half an hour, agreeably to his choice—he then walked to his bed. The pain continued throughout the day. At his urgent request, the family retired about 11 o'clock, with the exception of my father, Samuel H. Edwards. He slept from half-past one until two, when he used his spectacles to procure medicine, which he took without assistance. At this juncture, my dear father found it advisable to call us—the phlegm had so collected, we could



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hardly distinguish the words—"take it away"—some minutes elapsed, when he partially raised his kerchief for the purpose, but in vain. His sister queried if he was sensible—he gave his hand. His manner indicated, that prayer was his watchword at the gate of death, wherewith he entered Heaven. The change took place in a quarter of an hour, after we entered his chamber."

Accustomed in his earlier years, to mingle with the most refined society, when the "Republican Court of Washington" was still in its zenith, and exercised an indelible influence on its contemporaries, Mr. Buckley was emphatically "a gentleman of the Old School."

He was a public spirited man, and at one time a member of the City Councils. He also belonged to various benevolent and charitable institutions, which he served with great zeal and fidelity. He was Vice-President of the "Union Benevolent Association," and President of the "Fuel Saving Society."

The following tribute to his memory, appeared in the "United States Gazette," and was written by his intimate friend, the late Charles Chauncey, Esq., an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar:—

* * * "Mr. Buckley's was one of those decided minds that, having maturely considered the relative merits of two causes or courses, adopted one, from a deep conviction of its superiority, in all that concerned the object of his inquiry; and, having, thus become settled, was not easily diverted. Hence, his associations were of the same character, and, as far as the mutability of human life would admit, they were the same *persons*. The writer of this, for nearly thirty years, found pleasure in constant association with the deceased in an important relation, and Mr. Buckley was, during that time, unchanged by events, and unmoved by apparent interest.

"But I love rather, to contemplate the character of the deceased, as a Christian philanthropist—there it was not liable to change. The motives were always the same, and the zeal always increasing with the multiplicity of objects, or the augmentation of causes. The 'Union Benevolent Society' of our City, an Institution composed of so many good men and women, for such holy purposes, found Mr. Buckley conspicuous among the zealous laborers, and I can testify to the deep interest which he ever manifested, in the prosperity of that useful association.

"'Whatsoever his hands found to do, he did with all his might,' and I mistake much, if he did it not, with a sanctified motive, and a fixed faith that would sustain him in his own hour of pain and peril, and be remembered, where the remembrance will be a part of lasting happiness."

152. Joseph S. Morris[6] (Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris, was b. 9th mo. 15th, 1772; d. 2nd mo. 16th, 1817; m. at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 6th mo. 18th, 1795, Abigail Marshall, dau. of Charles and Patience Marshall of Philadelphia.

On July 10, 1810, he was admitted into the "State in Schuylkill," and he was a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from 1811 to 1817. He was a prominent brewer of the City of Philadelphia, having with his brother Thomas, succeeded to the Brewery on Second Street above Arch Street. He received in early life a good education, and possessing a strong, active, and well informed mind, he governed all his life, by the strict precepts and principles of religion and morality, and was kindly known for his benevolence. He died in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris had issue:—

415. Mary Saunders Morris, b. 3mo. 18, 1796; d. unm. July, 1845.
416. Charles Marshall Morris, b. 10mo. 27, 1797; d. at the age of 17.
417. Patience Morris, b. 9mo. 13, 1799; d. unm. 1846.
418. Hannah Lewis Morris, b. 11mo. 13, 1801; d. unm. May 15, 1891.
419. Thomas Morris, b. 9mo. 2, 1803; d. 12mo. 2, 1839; m. 6mo., 1833, Mary Ann Updegraff.
420. Joseph Saunders Morris, b. 10mo. 4, 1805; d. 7mo. 3, 1853; m. June 22, 1830, Eliza S. Morton.
421. Edwin Morris, b. 1mo. 8, 1808; d. 2mo. 17, 1881; m. 7mo. 7, 1833, Jane Morton.
422. Marshall Morris, b. —; d. unm. —.
423. Henry P. Morris, b. 12mo. 21, 1811; d. about 1886; m. 5mo. 6, 1841, Sarah Conard.
424. Abby Ann Morris, b. —; m. Edwin S. Hoff.
425. Elizabeth Morris, b. March 20, 1816; d. June 4, 1898.

153. Thomas Morris[6] (Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris, was b. in the mansion house, on Second Street above Arch Street, Philadelphia, on 7th mo. 13th, 1774; d. 4th mo. 14th, 1841; m. at Philadelphia Meeting on 6th mo. 8th, 1797, Sarah

JOSEPH SAUNDERS MORRIS

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Marshall, dau. of Charles and Patience Marshall, of Philadelphia. These Marshalls were descended from William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. Thomas Morris continued to reside at the place of his birth, and at an estate called "Swarthmore," on the York Road, near Philadelphia. In a Directory for 1809, his address was 86 North Second Street.

He took an active interest in public affairs, and was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill Fishing Company, March 18, 1800, and on the resignation of Governor Robert Wharton, he was elected its fourth Governor, May 1, 1828, which office he held, until he resigned, Nov. 6, 1834. He was then placed on the Honorary Roll, and the secretary was requested "to convey to him the thanks of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, and their attachment and sincere wishes for his future health and happiness." He was a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1817 to 1840; he was Treasurer of the Philadelphia Library, and at one time Prison Inspector and a Member of the Philadelphia City Councils. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and died in Philadelphia, April 14, 1841. His wife Sarah died in Baltimore, April 2, 1824.

Thomas Morris[6] by his will, (signed 10th June, 1839; probated April 21, 1841), left his sons Anthony S. Morris and Lewis S. Morris, Executors of his Estate, which he directed should be divided equally among his five children: Sarah S. (Morris) Tyson, Elizabeth M. (Morris) Perot, Anthony S. Morris, Powel Morris, and Lewis S. Morris.*

Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris had issue:—

426. Sarah Saunders Morris, b. 11mo. 22, 1799; d. 2mo. 26, 1883; m. (1st) 10mo. 19, 1819, Elisha Tyson; m. (2ndly) Clement Biddle.
427. Elizabeth Marshall Morris, b. 2mo. 2, 1802; d. 5mo. 11, 1878; m. 6mo. 17, 1823, Francis Perot.
428. Anthony Saunders Morris, b. 12mo. 5, 1803; d. 3mo. 25, 1885; m. 6mo. 13, 1837, Anne Emlen Jones.
429. Samuel Powel Morris, b. 4mo. 18, 1807; d. 10mo. 23, 1808.
430. Powel Morris, b. 12mo. 25, 1809; d. young.
431. Lewis S. Morris, b. 11mo. 19, 1813; d. 10mo. 8, 1872; m. 10mo. 15, 1845, Lucy Tucker.
432. Charles Marshall Morris, b. 10mo. 22, 1816; d. 12mo. 30, 1816.
433. Mary Ann Morris, b. ——; d. in infancy,

* *Vide* Will Book 14, p. 569.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY.

The Ancestry of the Marshall family is derived from Irish records, from Derwent McMorrough, King of Leinster, whose reign covered the period of 40 years, from 1131 to 1170. His daughter Eva, became the wife of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who resided in Goodneck Castle, on the Wye, Hereford County, England, which was granted to them by King John, in 1204. In 1170, this Earl raised a large army, restored the exiled Henry 1st, and then proceeded to conquer other provinces. Henry visited Ireland in 1171, and put an end to the growing power of the Earl, by taking the title of the King of Ireland, and demanding the submission of the Irish people. In 1206, on the death of King John, Henry 3rd was proclaimed King, but being a minor, the Earl, who was a wise man, and a thorough statesman, was made Regent. In 1219, the Earl died, and was buried in the Church of the Knights Templar. The Ancestry of the Earl, has been traced by records, as far back as A. D. 800, through Rollo, Duke of Normandy, who was exiled by King Harold the Fair Haired, and by force of arms was established on the Coast of France, in the Duchy of Normandy.

Christopher Marshall, whose lineage can be traced back to Richard, Earl of Pembroke, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1709. He received a classical education, at one of the English Universities, and emigrated to America, in 1729. At College, he evinced a strong taste for Chemistry, his proficiency in which, induced him on reaching Philadelphia, to become a druggist, in which business he was pecuniarily fortunate. When quite young, he joined the Society of Friends. On the 4th of 1st mo., 1735, he married Sarah Thompson.* His estate was large, and was equally divided between his three sons, previous to his death. He was identified with all the public Institutions in the City. At the time of the breaking out of the war in 1774, he espoused the Colonial Cause, and was appointed, Oct. 17, 1775, one of the Committee of Public Safety. He was also a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter

*Sarah Thompson was a great niece of William Sancroft, created Archbishop of Canterbury, England, Jan. 27, 1678.

THOMAS MORRIS

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Sessions and Orphan's Court. For the part which he took in the war, he was disowned by the Society of Friends. He and others of a like mind, formed themselves into a Society called "The Free Quakers," who, whilst acknowledging the fundamental doctrines of "Friends," incorporated into their organization, the doctrine that defensive war was not incompatible with Christianity. Christopher Marshall owned one of the largest libraries of his time in Philadelphia.

His Diary published in 1839, which is replete with interest, contains important notices of events.

On May 11, 1765, he associated with him in business, his sons Christopher and Charles, under the firm name of Christopher & Charles Marshall, and so continued until Nov. 30, 1772, when he retired from active business, or as the articles of agreement state "Nov. 30, 1772, at this date the firm is dissolved by Father declining trade."

Charles Marshall, son of Christopher and Sarah (Thompson) Marshall, was b. in Philadelphia May 8, 1744; he m. Patience Parrish Aug. 15, 1765, and d. in Philadelphia 1826, aged about 82 years. He was born in Chestnut Street above Second, and died in the same house, and in the same room; he had for many years occupied the room, next to that in which he was born, but on the morning of his death, he had walked into the next room, carrying his stockings in his hand, sat down on the bed to put them on, and fell over dead. He had been previously, in his usual health, and afterwards, no symptom of a struggle was apparent. His wife Patience Parrish Marshall was born on Parrish Range, Baltimore County, Maryland, Nov. 10, 1845, and died in Philadelphia 1834, aged 89 years. The associations of her husband being of the highest class, she was soon after her marriage, brought in contact with many persons of distinction, and for years, she and her husband were accustomed to entertain at their house, many of the Revolutionary Heroes and Statesmen of eminence,—among whom were Washington, Franklin, Randolph, Hamilton, Rumford, and the Adamses, all of whom, were at times, their guests. Two of their daughters, married two of the sons of Thomas Morris, Abigail Marshall marrying Joseph Morris and Sarah Marshall marrying Thomas Morris, Jr.

159. JEREMIAH MORRIS[6] (William H.,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William H. and Sarah (Warder) Morris, b. April 7, 1784; d. July 20, 1825; m. March 7, 1808, Sarah Billington, who d. Jan. 21, 1851.

Jeremiah and Sarah (Billington) Morris had issue:—

434. SARAH WARDER MORRIS, b. March 13, 1809; d. unm. Dec. 3, 1842.
435. ANN WARDER MORRIS, b. Feb. 18, 1810.
436. THOMAS B. MORRIS, b. Nov. 21, 1811; d. ——; m. (1st) Aug. 14, 1844, Julia D. B. Wallis; m. (2ndly) Laura Edmonds.
437. WILLIAM MORRIS, b. March 24, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1872; m. Elizabeth Wilstach.
438. CHARLES MORRIS, b. June 23, 1817; d. Feb. 13, 1818.
439. CHARLES MORRIS, b. July 28, 1819; d. Jan. 8, 1839.
440. MARY ELIZA MORRIS, b. Feb. 20, 1823; d. Sept. 21, 1893; m. March 17, 1845, William Penny Cox.

162. WARDER MORRIS[6] (William, H.,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William H. and Sarah (Warder) Morris, b. Oct. 3, 1789; d. March 10, 1863; m. March 27, 1826, Matilda Billington.

Mr. Warder Morris was one of the founders of the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, and after his decease, the following account of his efforts in its behalf, appeared in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," May, 1863:—

"Warder Morris, one of the original members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, died on the 10th of March, 1863, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Morris' parents were Philadelphians, but removed to Pottsgrove, where he was born Oct. 3, 1789. When twenty years old, he, with his brothers, commenced the wholesale drug business, at No. 45 North Third Street, which he continued personally, for forty-four years, retiring in 1853. Warder Morris took an active part in the establishment of the College, and until a few years back, continued his interest in its proceedings. His mind possessed strongly marked peculiarities. In deliberations

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with his fellow members, he gave his opinions freely, without fear of favor, and was sometimes a little caustic, nevertheless, his really kind nature dispelled any bitterness, and always retained for him the respect of his associates."

Warder and Matilda (Billington) Morris had issue:—

441. Elizabeth Morris, b. Jan. 6, 1827. This lady was the founder of the "Morris Refuge for Animals" in Philadelphia, and for several years she has been intimately connected with the Philadelphia Council of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."
442. Warder Morris, b. Sept. 26, 1828; d. Dec. 18, 1832.
443. Matilda Morris, b. Sept. 2, 1834.
444. Anthony Warder Morris, b. April 9, 1837; d. Feb. 28, 1839.
445. Mary Emma Morris, b. Sept. 24, 1839; d. July 31, 1893; m. Feb. 9, 1876, Alex. W. Goodrich.

163. Abigail Willing Morris[6] (Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke and Ann (Willing) Morris, b. March 20, 1787; d. Aug. 18, 1858; m. March 27, 1815, Justus Johnson of Germantown, son of Anthony Johnson and his wife Sarah Rubican.

Justus and Abigail W. (Morris) Johnson had issue:—

446. Luke Morris Johnson, b. Dec. 24, 1810; d. Nov. 14, 1854; m. Aug. 1844, Ann Coon Paul.
447. Anne Morris Johnson, b. Nov. 30, 1818; d. ——.
448. Anthony Morris Johnson, b. Dec. 31, 1820; d. May 4, 1891; m. June 1, 1852, Josephine Dorsey.
449. Susan E. Johnson, b. Dec. 11, 1823; d. Sept. 27, 1893; m. March 7, 1848, John Fallon.
450. Charles Willing Johnson, b. May 4, 1828; m. Dec. 4, 1851, Emma Hansel.

165. Thomas Willing Morris[6] (Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Luke and Ann (Willing) Morris, b. Oct. 23, 1792; d. May 12, 1852; m. June 19, 1823, Caroline Maria Calvert (b. July 15, 1800; d. Nov. 25, 1842), dau. of George Calvert of Riversdale, Prince George Co., Maryland, and Rosalie Eugenia Stier. George Calvert was a son of Benedict Calvert, who was a son of Charles, Lord Baltimore, and half-brother of Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore. Thomas Willing Morris became a member of the Philadelphia Bar, July 3, 1819. From

May 15, 1819, to Aug. 7, 1821, with the rank of Captain, he served as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. On May 30, 1824, General Cadwalader again appointed him his Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. He was appointed Aug. 3, 1828, by the Governor of Penna. (J. Andrew Shulze), Division Inspector of the First Division of Militia, of the City and County of Philadelphia; and on the 13th of Oct., 1829, he was elected Representative for the City of Philadelphia, in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

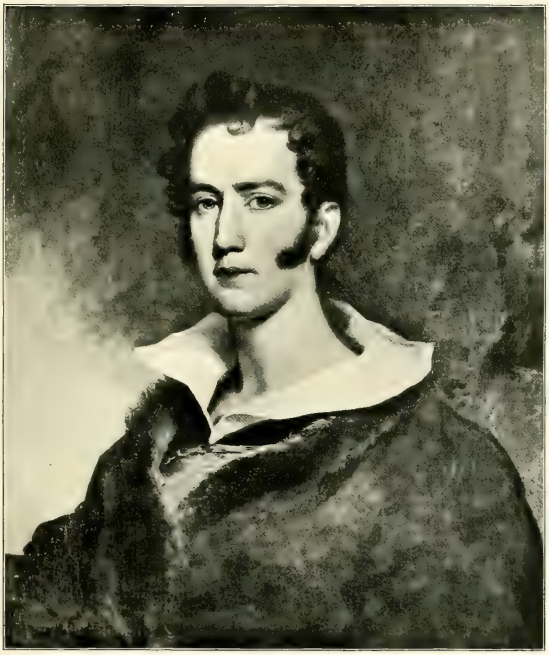
Thomas W. and Caroline M. (Calvert) Morris had issue:—

451. Rosalie Eugenia Morris, b. May 5, 1824; d. unm. July 17, 1878.
452. Anna Maria Morris, b. March 23, 1826; m. Sept. 7, 1848, Francis Key Murray.
453. George Calvert Morris, b. Oct. 16, 1828; d. April 29, 1882; m. July 15, 1856, Elizabeth Kuhn.
454. Julia Meta Morris, b. Dec. 27, 1830; d. unm. June 8, 1857.
455. Henry Thomas Morris, b. Oct. 10, 1833; d. Dec. 17, 1833.
456. Carrington Morris, b. March 29, 1835; d. April 23, 1835.
457. Eugenia Carrington Morris, b. Feb. 12, 1836; d. April 11, 1837.
458. Caroline Maria Morris, b. March 5, ——; d. March 17, the same year.

169. Susan Sophia Morris[6] (Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke and Ann (Willing) Morris, b. Aug. 11, 1800; d. July 15, 1868; m. Mar. 13, 1832, John Stockton Littell, of Germantown, son of Stephen Littell of Burlington, N. J., and Susan Gardiner, his wife. John Stockton Littell d. at Germantown, July 11, 1875.

John S. and Susan S. (Morris) Littell had issue:—

459. Charles Willing Littell, b. Dec. 14, 1832; d. April 20, 1895; m. March 24, 1863, Susan Lemmon.
460. Harriet Hare Littell, b. Jan. 26, 1835; d. unm. Sept. 29, 1885.
461. Thomas Gardiner Littell (Rev.) D. D., b. April 13, 1837; m. June 11, 1867, Helen Arcadia Harrington.
462. Margaret Morris Littell, b. Feb. 21, 1839; d. May 5, 1848.



THOMAS WILLING MORRIS

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THE MORRIS–LITTELL HOUSE.

This house is situated at the southeast corner of Main and High Streets. C. Willing Littell, Esq., in writing to his friend the Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, gives the following sketch of it:—*

"This 'quaint house with its broken angles,' and grounds, with the comparatively narrow frontage, but extended depth, characteristic of old Germantown, was, from 1812 until January 11, 1853, the date of her death, the residence of Mrs. Ann Willing Morris. She was the widow of Luke Morris, who died March 20, 1802, at his residence, 'Peckham,' which then stood with its spacious grounds extending to the Delaware, and was included in the district of Southwark. He is interred in the Friends' burial ground, at the corner of Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

"Mrs. Morris was a lady of great mental energy, and remarkable attainments. She never lost the vigor and freshness of her early, and Revolutionary associations, predilections, and principles. One morning, soon after the occupancy of these premises, during the war of 1812–1815, a company of troops from Montgomery County, on the march to join the American forces in Philadelphia, halted to rest in front of her house. It was at once thrown open, its supplies were all appropriated, as many of the men as could be accommodated, were heartily invited within, while the steps and curb were covered with refreshments, for the defenders of, what was to her, a sacred cause. She was one of the originators of St. Luke's parish; her name appears in its first subscription list, in 1811. She was a kind friend and sympathetic neighbor. It is believed, that no one in distress ever left her house during her life or those of her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth Carrington and Margaretta Hare Morris, without relief. Such, at least, were the orders of the household.

"The garden, so protected by its trees and shrubbery, as to retain the attractions of its original seclusion, was for many years, the beautiful scene of the scientific researches of Miss Elizabeth Carrington Morris, who, retiring in disposition, was an

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* *Vide* "Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill," by Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, M. A., p. 143.

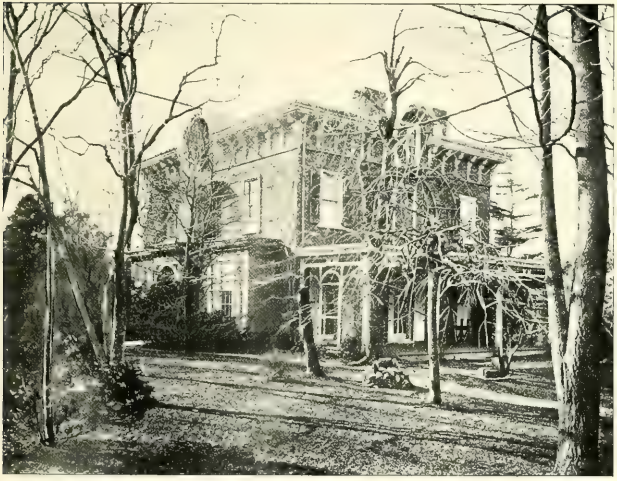
accomplished botanist, and numbered among her many scientific correspondents Dr. William Huttal, Dr. William C. Darlington, of West Chester, and Dr. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Her collections of rare plants, cultivated and preserved, was celebrated among many, whose refined taste led them to pursue with her, this course of study. Her garden was her Eden, and the greenhouses of Messrs. Thomas Meehan, and Henry C. Waltemate, were her favorite resorts.

"In these grounds, Miss Margaretta H. Morris pursued her investigations, which led, among other results, to the discovery of the habits of that scourge of American Agriculturists, the seventeen year locusts, enabled her to predict with accuracy, their periodical appearance, and to direct effectual protection against their ravages. She was the first, and, for many years, the only lady, elected to membership of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences.

"Time, which is transforming Germantown so rapidly, is fast obliterating the memories of its distinguished characteristics. On the premises which form the subject of this sketch, before their occupation by Mrs. Morris, near the boundary line of Mr. E. H. Butler, stood an old house, once the residence of Fraley, some of whose descendants yet remain in Germantown, who was a pupil of Dr. Christopher Witt. Although they cast nativities, used rods to discover proper localities for sinking wells, and were called conjurors, they should not be confounded, as they too often are, by local tradition, with ordinary charlatans and soothsayers. Dr. Witt was a physician of no ordinary acquirement, although a believer in Rosicrucian philosophy. Fraley was an expert and valuable herb doctor. The simplicity of his practice, will not be considered, in our day of discovery, an argument against it, or be condemned as empiric, because not understood. It is believed, that he was interred in the old burial ground, on which, and on the adjoining lot given to St. Michael's parish, by Miss Elizabeth Carrington Morris, St. Michael's Church now stands. The east window of this church was inserted by Miss Margaretta Hare Morris, as a memorial to her brother. Both these ladies were among the founders of St. Michael's parish, and among its most liberal contributors.

"Miss Elizabeth Carrington died Feb. 12, 1865, and Miss Margaretta Hare Morris, May 29, 1867, in their old homestead.

MORRIS-LITTELL HOUSE, MAIN AND HIGH STS., GERMANTOWN



"IVY LODGE," GERMANTOWN, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN JAY SMITH

Their remains repose with those of their brother, in the family lot, in the cemetery of St. Luke's Church, Germantown.

"After the death of Miss Margaretta Hare Morris, this house was occupied by Mr. John S. Littell, and his wife, Mrs. Susan S. Littell, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Morris, and from 1869 to 1879 by Mr. Charles Willing Littell, her grandson. It remains the property of her family.

"Mr. Littell's ancestors were, on his father's side, among the earliest settlers of East, and on his mother's, of West Jersey. He was a descendant of Captain Eliakin Littell, a partisan Artillery officer in New Jersey, when this State was the battle ground of our Revolutionary War. The uniforms of his company, supplied by patriotic ladies of Newark, were blue, and thus originated the soubriquet "Jersey Blues." Mr. Littell was maternally descended from Anthony Elton, who came to New Jersey in 1697, and from Thomas Gardiner, who came to Burlington, N. J., in 1676. He was one of the founders of the City of Burlington, and for many years, a member of the Provincial Governor's Council. His son, also named Thomas Gardiner, was Treasurer of the Western Division, and first Speaker of the Assembly after the union of East and West Jersey in 1703."

170. James Morris Jones[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Col. Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones, b. April 12, 1763; d. ——; m. June 24, 1784, (Christ Church, Philadelphia, Records) Arabella Levy, dau. of Samson and Martha Levy of Philadelphia. Arabella (Levy) Jones d. 17th Dec., 1829, aged 70 years, (St. Peter's Tombstone Inscriptions, p. 323).

James Morris Jones was commissioned 1 January, 1777, Second Lieutenant in Captain Jacob Ashmead's Company, Second Pennsylvania, Continental Line, under Col. James Irvine, and later, promoted First Lieutenant, ranking from 12 March, 1777. His uncle, Anthony James Morris, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion. In the arrangement of the Pennsylvania Line, 1 Jan., 1783, Lieutenant Jones was placed in the First Pennsylvania, and here remained until the close of the war. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

James Morris and Arabella (Levy) Jones had issue:—

463. Martha Levy Jones, b. May 6, 1788; d. Dec. 17, 1849; m. March 28, 1805, Robert Adams.

171. Susannah Budd Jones[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Col. Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones, b. 7th mo. 26th, 1767; d. 12th mo. 15th, 1835; m. 10th mo. 14th, 1784, at Christ Church, Dr. Samuel Shober of Philadelphia, b. 1763; d. 9th mo. 13th, 1797, aged 34 years.

Samuel Shober, M. D., born at Bethlehem, studied medicine at the College of Philadelphia, and settled in the practice of his profession in that City, where he died. Dr. and Mrs. Shober were both Episcopalians. Dr. Shober's daughter, Joanna S. Shober, said of him, that his "ancestry was of a curious and eventful character;" also, that at the time of his marriage to her mother, he was "a handsome, intelligent looking Physician."

The portrait which we present of Susanna Budd (Jones) Shober is copied from a miniature, which was painted for Catharine Ann Shober, by Mary Peale, daughter of Rembrandt Peale.

Dr. Samuel and Susannah B. (Jones) Shober had issue:—

464. Blathwaite Shober (Councillor-at-Law), b. 1785; d. ——; m. Catharine Ann Snyder.

465. Hedwige Regina Shober, b. Oct. 24, 1786; d. unm. May 7, 1865.

466. Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober, b. Sept. 6, 1789; d. Aug. 25, 1847; m. (1st) Dec. 7, 1813, Mary Ann Bedford; m. (2ndly) Oct 27, 1830, Lucy Hall Bradlee.

467. Joanna Sophia Shober, b. 11mo. 10, 1794; d. 11mo. 20, 1845; m. at Philadelphia 12mo. 1, 1819, Thomas Kimber.

SHOBER FAMILY.

Andrew Schober was the founder of the family of this name in Pennsylvania. He was a son of John and Catharine Schober of Neuhofmansdorf, Jannoniz, Moravia, and was born near Olmütz, Moravia, 17 Nov., 1710. In 1743, he and his wife Hedwig Regina Schubert, joined the company of the Moravian

SUSANNAH BUDD JONES SHOBER

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colonists under Zinzendorf, fitted out at Marienborn and Herrnhaag, to settle Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and sailing in the ship "Little Strength," Nicholas Garrison, commander, arrived here 26th Nov. of the same year. This company is called by early Moravian writers "The second Sea Congregation." *

Mr. Schober superintended the construction of the principal buildings of the Moravian Church, among which may be mentioned, the Widows' House at Bethlehem. About 1756 he retired to his cottage in Bethlehem, which stood at the corner of Market and Cedar Streets, and there he resided until his death 12 July, 1792. He married at Herrnhaag near Frankfort-on-the-Main 27 May, 1743. Four sons survived him:—

John Andrew Shober, who settled near Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Gottlieb Shober, who removed in early life to Salem, North Carolina, joining the Moravian Settlement there, and there died in 1838, leaving descendants.

Joseph Shober, who resided near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Shober (M. D.,) who studied medicine at the College of Philadelphia, and settled in the practice of his profession in that city, where he died.

Andrew Schober was the first clergyman of the Bethlehem Moravian Church, and he was officiating in that capacity, at the time of Susanna Budd Jones' marriage to his son, Dr. Samuel Shober in 1784.

173. John Morris,[6] M. D., (William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1759, he and his brother (1st) Richard Hill Morris being twins. John Morris d. of yellow fever Sept. 8, 1793; m. at Philadelphia Meeting, Oct. 8, 1783, Abigail Dorsey, who d. in the 29th year of her age, Sept. 16, 1793, dau. of Benedict and Sarah Dorsey.

John Morris lost his father, when only seven years of age, and he, as well as his brother (2nd) Richard, and their two sisters, became the charge of their widowed mother, who then took up her abode in Burlington. It was there, that

*See Register of Members of the Early Moravian Church, by W. C. Reichel, p. 57. Also "Friedensthal," by Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, 1877.

John Morris spent his earlier years, but, when it became necessary for him to choose his future profession in life, it was arranged that he should study medicine under Dr. Charles Moore of Montgomery, Pa., who was brother-in-law to Margaret Morris. When she learned that Dr. Moore had consented to receive her son as a pupil, she wrote as follows to her sister:—

MARGARET MORRIS TO MILCAH MARTHA MOORE.

"1mo. 13, 1775.

"The pleasing, the flattering assurance, that my good brother Charles Moore will consent to take charge of the first child I turn out in the world, has removed a load that has long been on my mind. Oh! if thee could, but for one moment, have been in my place, thee would know what I felt, (for I can't describe it), when I read it.

"I will honestly confess, that if Johnny had let me choose for him, I would not have pitched on the practice of Physic for his study. I had pleased myself with the thought, of his one day, being an honest lawyer, but as he still stands to it, that he will choose no business, if he can't be a doctor, and that he is indifferent what he is, if not allowed to be one, I hope his grandfather won't baulk him; and oh! my sweet creature, if he comes to thee, take him for thy adopted child, and transfer all the fond affection thee has for his mother, to him; he loves thee, and thee must advise, or chide him, as thee will; he is not perverse or obstinate, but his continued ill health, has rendered him a little peevish at times, but he is so self-condemned, when that is the case, that I hope as he grows older, it will wear off. I really don't expect him to live to be a man.

"I am my beloved Patty, thy own

"M. M."*

In the following extract, from a letter written to her sister, in the following year (1776), we have an instance, of Margaret Morris writing in a more humorous vein:—

"We used to banter thy son, (meaning the student John Morris), about holding his head so high, and often told him,

Vide "Hill Family," p. 601.

he was as perpendicular as a Prince, but change of climate, sometimes requires a change of manners, and the kind friend that remarked on his stooping, may think he ought to look higher now, as he is in the road to preferment. I hope he won't think it is necessary for him to learn to dance, in order to qualify himself to run after his patients, though a quick step, and the toes turned out may be so, and will save him from the mortification that once befell his mother, who trod upon her toes at the entrance to the parlor-door, and fell prostrate into the room full of company! I cannot, even at this distance of time, think of the figure made, without laughing at myself, though it spoiled my dinner, and made me cry very heartily. It had, however, this good effect, that it made me turn out my toes.

"Now, should the young Doctor, in stepping into a patient's room softly and quickly, tread on his toes and fall down and break his forehead against the bed-post, I fancy it would have a better effect than all the lessons of the best dancing masters in the world."*

When John Morris took up his abode in Montgomery Co., it was necessary that he should produce a certificate from the meeting, to which he had previously belonged, and his Uncle, George Dillwyn, undertook to procure it for him. The following is an extract from George Dillwyn's letter, when forwarding the document:—

"Dear Johnny:—I herewith send thee a certificate from our Monthly Meeting, which thou may observe, is what we commonly esteem one of the better sort—I'm pleased to hear, that the Study of Physick is likely to suit thee—I don't remember, we have yet had a Description of thy Uncle's House and Plantation, what distance you go to Meetings, &c.

"Thy loving Uncle,

"Burlington, 3mo. 7th, 1776." "Geo. Dillwyn.

When John Morris had obtained his degree, he practised medicine for a time in Burlington, N. J., where he was very successful, but in 1870, his mother, in a letter to G. and S. Dillwyn writes:—

"J. K. tells me it will be burying my son's talent, to confine

* *Vide* "Hill Family," p. 405.

him to such a dirty little place as Burlington. I turned upon my heel, and told him, I only meant to keep him here till something better should offer, and, in the meantime, desired him to cast no reflections on Burlington; it was a very clever place, and my son might stand a better chance of getting into practice, where he would have only one competitor, than in Philadelphia where he would have a hundred; he said—aye, there's something in *that*, to be sure."*

Nevertheless, it was not long before Dr. John Morris removed to Philadelphia, where he soon became popular, and the Fashionable Doctor of the City. In 1785 he resided at No. 27 Chestnut Street, but in the Directories of 1791 and '93 he is entered as living at No. 11 Pear Street.

He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians, and his name, with those of Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, Dr. Benjamin Rush and others, is inscribed upon a marble tablet, in the Vestibule of the College, which gives a list of all the founders of the College, instituted 1787, incorporated 1789. Upon another marble tablet, in the same place, his name (John Morris, 1793), is to be found among "Those who fell from Pestilence." It will be seen from the dates given above, that Dr. John Morris and his wife, died within 8 days of each other. An account of the sad events, was written by his afflicted mother—Margaret (Hill) Morris, who nursed them both, closing with her own hands, the eyes of her departed children. We cannot refrain from making an extract, from the letter, which will be found *in extenso*, in the "Hill Family." The story is told, with a simple touching pathos, equal to anything written by De Foe. Writing to J. and G. M. Smith she says:—

"My Dear Son and Daughter:

"Has anybody told you, I was three nights and days in Pear Street, with no other help, than little Polly, and our Tommy, and both my sick children to wait upon? Late on seventh day, dear B. S. sent a black man and woman to me, and my dear son inclining to doze, I lay down by him, and got a couple of hours' sleep, and waking found him much altered. I sat by him, until it was time to send out, and sent the man to B. S., and placed

* *Vide* "Letters of the Hill Family," p. 416.

the woman with Abby; and there by myself, I watched the parting breath.

"The closing scene was all still; no sigh, no groan, or struggle discomposed his face and limbs; and then, oh then! 'the hands of the pitiful mother,' prepared her child's body for the grave. And well would it have been, if I could have contented myself with doing thus much. But vain and foolish, I thought myself strong enough, to do everything, and insisted on seeing the dear remains deposited by the beloved companion of my youth. Presuming on my own strength, I went—but what followed I know not. When I awoke, after two days of delirium, I found myself in bed, in my own front parlor, with my dear D. S. and others tenderly watching me. "M. M."

On 9th mo. 19th, 1793, she wrote:—

"My dear sweet Abby Morris, (wife of Dr. John Morris), was laid by her husband, on second day last."*

By his Will,† Dr. John Morris left his house and lot on north side of Branch Street, Philadelphia, to his wife Abigail Morris, and his "Messuage, (called the 'Boatswain and Call Tavern') and lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, erected the corner of Front and Dock Streets," to his surviving children. His wife was, however, not destined to enjoy the bequest, as she died soon after her husband.

Dr. John and Abigail (Dorsey) Morris had issue:—

468. Sarah Morris, b. Aug. 30, 1784; d. 1mo. 21, 1794.
469. William Stanton Morris, b. Nov. 24, 1785; d. unm. 1819.
470. Benedict Morris, b. March 27, 1787; d. Nov. 13, 1790.
471. Martha Milcha Morris, b. Aug. 24, 1788; d. Jan. 26, 1826; m. (1st) Oct. 12, 1809, Thomas Lawrie, who died March 6, 1816; m. (2ndly) Dec. 13, 1821, Jacob B. Clarke.
472. Mary Morris, b. Aug. 30, 1790; d. 1798.
473. Margaret Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1792; d. April 22, 1832; m. Oct. 4, 1810, Isaac Collins, Jr.

174. Deborah Morris[6] (William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1760; d. 3rd mo. 17th, 1822; m. (1st) 11th mo. 11th,

Vide "Hill Family," pp. 369–370.

†*Vide* Will Book W., p. 651, dated 12th 8th mo., 1793, probated 28 Nov., 1793.

1789, Benjamin Smith, son of Daniel and Sarah Smith,—Benjamin Smith d. of yellow fever, Oct. 18, 1793, in the 32nd year of his age; Deborah Morris m. (2ndly) 11th mo. 9th, 1809, Isaac Collins, son of Charles and Sarah Collins, b. 2nd mo. 16th, 1746; d. 3rd mo. 21, 1817.

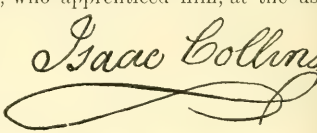
Deborah Morris by her first husband had issue:—

474. Margaret Morris Smith, b. 9mo. 28, 1890; d. unm. 10mo. 15, 1855. Margaret Morris Smith spent the greater part of her life in Burlington, in a house on Main Street, a few doors below Broad Street, where she entertained her friends in true Christian hospitality. She was also noted for her sympathy with, and generous aid to the poor or the unfortunate, and her life was eventually sacrificed, in efforts for their relief, more especially, on the occasion of a terrible railway accident, from which, several sufferers were taken in, and nursed at her house.

475. Daniel B. Smith of Germantown, b. 7mo. 14, 1792; d. March 29, 1883; m. June 16, 1824, Esther Morton.

Isaac Collins, son of Charles and Sarah Collins, was born on the 16th of 2nd mo., 1746, near the Brandywine Creek, about two miles from Centre Meeting House in New Castle County, Delaware. Charles Collins came to America, from Bristol, England, about the year 1734, when he was nineteen years of age. He married Sarah Hammond, and had two children,—Elizabeth and Isaac. After her death, he married Elizabeth Neal, by whom he had two children, Sarah and William. Elizabeth never married, and William died when young. Of Sarah, but little is known.

The parents of Isaac Collins died during his childhood. After the death of his father, he was placed under the care of his uncle, John Hammond, who apprenticed him, at the usual age, to James Adams, a printer in Wilmington, Delaware, in whose employ, he showed great activity and faithfulness.



At the request of his master, when in the twentieth year of his age, he entered the office of William Rind, at Williamsburg, on James River, Virginia, then the seat of government; he removed to Philadelphia in 1766, and was employed about eighteen months, in the printing office of William Goddard, and others. In testimony to his uncommon attention and industry, it may

be mentioned, that he received a quarter more wages than any other workman in the office.

"Here he became acquainted with Joseph Cruikshank, a printer, and afterwards entered into partnership with him. This connection lasted but a short time, for want of capital on the part of Isaac Collins, though the friendship of the partners continued through life. The principal work published by them was "The Death of Abel."

"In consequence of the death of James Parker, the King's printer for the Province of New Jersey, a new direction was given to the enterprising mind of Isaac Collins. On hearing of the vacancy, he exclaimed to Joseph Cruikshank with emotion, 'There's a berth for me!' Having obtained letters of recommendation from some of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, he applied for the position, at the next meeting of the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey, in the Autumn of 1770, and obtained the appointment of printer to King George III., for the Province of New Jersey. He now felt confident of success, and removed to Burlington, then the seat of Government in New Jersey.

"A letter addressed by Daniel B. Smith, son of Deborah Smith, second wife of Isaac Collins to Thomas Stewardson, states that 'The tradition among our folks is, that John and Samuel Smith, of the King's Council, were drinking tea on the pavement in front of the Wallace House, where John lived, or the Coleman House where Samuel lived, tradition saith not. A young man, a stranger, in the garb of a Friend, passed along, and was greeted by them. He must have impressed them favorably, for they asked him to take tea with them, and made the usual American inquiries. He told them he was a printer in search of a good situation for his business. The brothers talked with each other a while, and then said the colony was in want of a printer, and proposed to him to settle in Burlington, and they would use their influence to get him the office of King's printer. This is understood to have been his first visit to Burlington.'

"Soon after obtaining his appointment he married Rachel Budd, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Budd, of Philadelphia, to whom he became attached while living in that city. The marriage took place at the Bank Meeting-House, on the 8th of 5th month, 1771.

"Isaac and Rachel Collins lived in Burlington about 7 years in an old-fashioned 'hipped-roof' house, at the southeast corner of High (or Main) and Union Streets, where four of their children were born. The house still shows on its north side the date of its erection, in large figures. At the time they resided in that 'green country-town,' there were many noted members of the Society of Friends, living nearby, with some of whom, Isaac Collins formed a strong and lasting friendship. The houses were generally built with 'stoops,' or seated porches, in front, where many a long conversation was held with the neighbors, and not infrequently, a cup of tea enjoyed in the open air.

"Isaac Collins's business was carried on in a small one-roomed house on High Street, a few doors above Pearl Street, once occupied by Samuel Jennings, first Governor of New Jersey, and also used by the Preparative Meeting of Friends of Burlington. The bricks of which it was built, were imported from England, while the door-latch, the knocker, and the heavy roof, are evidences that this was one of the first houses erected soon after the settlement of Bridlington, afterwards New Beverly, and subsequently Burlington in 1667. The H. R. H. on the plate of the door-latch, are the initials of the first owners, Robert and Hannah Hartshorne. The building was taken down in 1881, the door-latch and knocker being the only relics saved.

"In this little house, about twelve by fifteen feet in size, Isaac Collins commenced his successful career as a printer. The first issue from his press, was the 'New Jersey Almanack,' in 1771, continued without interruption for twenty-six years. Following this, was the publication of 'Laws for the Government,' to which succeeded the printing of Sewel's 'History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers,' a large folio volume, of nearly one thousand pages. Of this valuable work, two thousand copies were printed. It was issued in 1774. The neatness and correctness of this work, obtained for Isaac Collins much credit among Friends, under whose patronage it was executed. In 1776, he printed an edition of one thousand copies of the 'Revised Laws of New Jersey,' a volume of five hundred pages, and in the same year, paper money for the State of New Jersey, to the entire satisfaction of the Legislature. The combination of letter-press and copper-plate printing, and the variety of colors, rendered the notes very difficult to counterfeit.

"An edition of three thousand copies of Baxter's 'Saint's Everlasting Rest,' followed, the work being ordered by the Society of Methodists. After the publication of several smaller works, Isaac Collins issued, in 1777, the first number of the 'New Jersey Gazette,' which he continued till 1786.

The quaint old hexagonal meeting-house, on High or Main Street, in the erection of which, Anthony Morris[2] took an active and practical interest, and where Isaac Collins and other members of the family met their friends, at times of Worship, was built in 1683, and taken down in 1786/7. The present meeting house, standing a short distance nearer the street, than the old one, was built in 1785. The old buttonwood trees in the rear of the latter, and also in the view of the former, may be seen, and consequently must be of great age. It is said, that a friendly Indian Sachem, or chief, once lived in his wigwam under one of these trees.

"In the records of Burlington Monthly Meeting, the following minute is found:—

"'At our Monthly Meeting held at the house of Thomas Gardiner 12th mo. 5th, 1682, it is ordered that a Meeting-House be built, according to a draft of a six-square building, forty feet square from out to out, for which he is to have £160, which ye meeting engageth to see ye persons paid that shall disburse the same unto Francis Collings.'

"In the spring of 1788, Isaac and Rachel Collins, with their children removed to Trenton. The printing business was continued by him, with increased facilities and more extensive patronage. Besides numerous editions of small books, he printed a new edition of the 'Revised Laws of New Jersey,' and a 'History of the Revolution in South Carolina,' in two volumes, by Dr. Ramsey.

"The next work of importance, was an edition of five thousand quarto Bibles, in 1788. Although some of his friends had no faith in the project, and endeavoured to dissuade him from attempting his greatest work, which he would not abandon, the result did not disappoint him. The work occupied two years, and the result fully satisfied the expectations of the public. Biblical authorities have considered it to be the most correct edition extant. Isaac Collins greatly desired, in undertaking

the work, to present to those who had subscribed for it, a Bible free from typographical errors, and therefore secured the services of a number of persons, who had had long practice in correcting proofs, and who would conscientiously fulfil the arduous task. In revising the proof-sheets, as well as in the examination of various editions of the Bible, several learned and distinguished ministers, of different religious denominations, gave their aid, while a number of his children assisted in reading the proofs eleven times, the last examination being intrusted to the eldest daughter. A reward of one pound sterling was offered, by their father, for the detection of any error.

"When completed, it was found that the only inaccuracies were a broken letter, and in a mark of punctuation.

"The copies were sold at the subscription price, and were readily disposed of.

"From the commencement of the arduous struggle for national independence, Isaac Collins was a firm supporter of the rights of his country. So strong and active an interest did he take therein, both in public and in private life, that his fellow members among the Friends, finally disowned him. It was not long, however, before, on mature reflection, Friends, missing his valuable services re-instated him in their Meeting on his statement that he would like again to be in fellowship with them, and he subsequently became clerk of the Chesterfield Quarterly Meeting, which was held at Trenton.

"In order that his children might enjoy the advantages of a guarded religious education and more social intercourse with members of the religious Society of Friends, Isaac Collins purchased a house in New York, and removed there with his family in 1796, Rebecca, his eldest child, being then twenty-four, and the youngest, Joseph Budd Collins, being two years of age. He continued to print and publish works of a standard educational character, and in a few years found himself in independent circumstances. Although it was his custom during the epidemics of yellow fever in New York in the years 1798–1805 to remove with his family into the country, beyond the reach of infection, he was to suffer the deepest affliction of all his life in the loss of his beloved wife, from that dire disease in the year 1805, at West Farms, twelve miles from New York, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

"In 1806, Isaac Collins had the prospect of retiring from business, and in 1808, 7mo. 8th, he purchased a house for $4,000, in Burlington, at the northeast corner of York and Broad Streets, with an adjoining lot of one and a half acres. This property remained in the family till 1871. The house is probably at this date more than one hundred years old.

"On 10th mo. 9th, 1809, Isaac Collins married in Burlington, N. J., Deborah Smith, widow of Benjamin Smith, and daughter of the venerable and much beloved Margaret Morris. Her two children were Daniel B. and Margaret Morris Smith. The former (D. B. S.) known for many years as the senior partner of the firm of Smith & Hodgson, Philadelphia. Afterwards he became Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Haverford in 1833, being greatly esteemed by the students for his urbanity of manner, sound views of morality and religion, and rare facility in imparting knowledge.

"In the opening of the year 1817, Isaac Collins had a slight paralytic affection, which, added to an existing painful malady of some years standing, indicated a critical state of his health, and after several weeks of great suffering, he peacefully passed away on the 21st of 3rd mo., 1817, in the seventy-second year of his age."*

175. Richard Hill Morris[6] (William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1762; d. of apoplexy, Dec. 6, 1841; m. (1st) March 17, 1786, Mary Mifflin, who d. 2nd mo. 22nd, 1789, in the 26th year of her age, dau. of Samuel and Mary Mifflin of Woodbury, N. J.; m. (2ndly) Oct. 25, 1798, Mary Smith, b. Jan. 15, 1778; d. Jan. 2, 1848, at Burlington, in her 70th year, dau. of Richard S. Smith.

Richard Hill Morris was commissioned justice of the peace, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Chester County, Pa., Oct. 9, 1786,† and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Penna., Oct. 12, 1789, also Dedimus Potestatem Sept. 30, 1789.‡

Mr. John Hill Martin in his "History of Chester" (p. 252),

* Extracted from "Reminiscences of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins," Phila., J. B. Lippincott Company, 1893.

† *Vide* Penna. Archiv., 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 733.

‡ *Vide* Penna. Archiv., 2nd Series, Vol. iii., p. 793.

tells us that Richard Hill Morris, in a letter to Dr William Martin says: "You have heard, that our friend Atlee has changed the solitary life of a bachelor, for the delights of matrimony with Miss Wayne, and settled in Chester."

"He* is the 'Dick' of Margaret Morris' Revolutionary Journal; was a youth of bright intelligence and expectations, but in early life encountered many business disappointments. In disposition, he was amiable and sprightly, in manner, eminently courteous, and he was full of anecdote relating to the events of Revolutionary days. * * * *

"Many years before retiring from business in Philadelphia, to Burlington, N. J., he had recovered from his early disasters,

and attained to absolute pecuniary comfort. At no period of his life participating in the turmoil of political strife, though at all times a close observer of what was passing in the national arena, his last years were marked by an increasing indifference to all mere worldly things. His religious convictions, always decided, and the uniform regulators of his whole life, grew stronger as he perceived the end approaching, and, when it came, it was so peaceful as to leave to his surviving family, the true consolation which only the Christian can realize. He died at Burlington in 1841."

It is recorded of Mary (Smith) Morris, the second wife of Richard Hill Morris, that on the 2nd of January, 1848:—

"She arose in her usual health, and sitting down to breakfast, began to read the 4th chapter of Isaiah, according to her daily practice of reading the Holy Scriptures aloud, at this time reading distinctly, and explaining some passages with great clearness. Before finishing the chapter, her voice became thick, and as she closed, and laid down the Book, her consciousness fled forever. She was removed to a sofa, where she expired about three hours after. "CHAS. M. MORRIS."

Vide Recollections of John Jay Smith, edited by his daughter Miss Elizabeth P. Smith.

Richard Hill Morris and his second wife Mary Smith had issue:—

476. William Henry Morris, b. Oct. 20, 1799; d. at Havre de Grace, Md., March 24, 1846; m. June 14, 1825, Margaret Edwards Maris.
477. Richard Smith Morris, b. Oct. 27, 1801; d. April 16, 1817.
478. Edmund Morris, b. Aug. 28, 1804; d. May 4, 1874; m. Dec. 27, 1827, Mary P. Jenks.
479. Charles Moore Morris, b. March 4, 1810; d. July 23, 1883; m. Oct. 12, 1831, Ann Jenks.
480. Anna Margaretta Morris, b. Oct. 4, 1812; d. Nov. 26, 1833; m. July 31, 1833, Joseph S. Sloan, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Sloan, of Burlington, N. J.

177. Gulielma Maria Morris[6] (William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris, was b. Aug. 18, 1766; d. Sept. 9, 1826; m. April 8, 1784, John Smith, Jr., of Green Hill, son of John Smith and Hannah Logan, b. Nov. 2, 1761; d. April 18, 1803. Gulielma Maria was born after the death of her father, who died April 14, 1766; her mother thus records her advent upon her marriage certificate:—

"Gulielma Maria Morris was born August 18th, 1766. The last dear Pledge of the fondest and happiest Love that ever was experienced by mortals. "M. M."

John Smith, Jr., was son of John Smith of "Franklin Park," Burlington, N. J. (b. 1722; d. 1771,) and Hannah Logan (b. 1719; d. 1761,) dau. of James Logan of Philadelphia, Chief Justice and Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, and his wife Sarah Read.

John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith had issue:—

481. Henry Hill Smith, b. Jan. 8, 1785; d. Nov. 5, 1785.
482. Margaret Hill Smith, b. 11mo. 7, 1786; d. 3mo. 27, 1882; m. 10mo. 31, 1821, Samuel Hilles.
483. Richard Morris Smith, b. June 27, 1788; d. Feb. 11, 1826; m. 9mo. 27, 1810, Susannah Collins.
484. Rachel Smith, b. May 26, 1792; d Oct. 7, 1839; m. June 28, 1826, George Stewardson.
485. Milcah Martha Smith, b. May 5, 1795; d. unm. Dec. 27, 1802.
486. John Jay Smith, b. 6mo. 16, 1798; d. Sept. 23, 1881; m. 4mo. 12, 1821, Rachel C. Pearsall.
487. Morris Smith, b. Aug. 29, 1801; d. 3mo. 28, 1832; m. 6mo. 22, 1825, Caroline M. Smith.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that *Gulielma Maria Morris* (daughter of William and Margaret Morris) married John Smith, and they had a son, named John Jay Smith, who married

Rachel C. Pearsall. It may not be inappropriate, to anticipate, by stating here, that a son was born to that couple named Robert Pearsall Smith, who married Hannah T. Whitall, a daughter of Captain John M. Whitall, on 11th mo. 5th, 1851. They had a daughter, named after her great grandmother—Gulielma Morris Smith. Mrs. Hannah (Whitall) Smith, in her delightful "Story" of her father's life* tells us, that in 1855, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding day of her parents, her mother was greeted with one of her father's rhyming love-letters, which has been preserved, in a letter written to this oldest grandchild on 10th mo. 13th, 1855:—

"My dear little grand-daughter Gulielma Maria Smith. Almost everybody says thou looks very much like thy dear grandmother Whitall, so I will copy for thee a piece of poetry written to her when she had been married twenty-five years—

"Twenty-five years, my sweet one, my precious,
Have passed since I called thee my own,
And though trials our pathway have clouded,
Yet happpiness great we have known.

"The vision revealed from dream-land,
Its fulfilment we surely have known,
Our children like olive plants round us,
In comely proportions have grown.

"My wife, like the vine of the valley,
The sides of my house doth adorn,
While her husband, so poor and so faltering,
His thanks humbly now would return.

"To the blessed and Heavenly Giver,
Of all that our hearts hold most dear,
May His Grace and His Presence be with us,
To keep and sustain in His fear.

"If affliction and sorrow await us,
May our hearts then be staid upon God,
For He still is the unfailing refuge,
Of all who bow under His rod.

"My darling, my sweet one, my precious,
How grateful thy love is to me,
I know that I'm very unworthy,
Thy loved one, thy dear one to be.

"'Tis precious to think of my darling,
Adorning my house with her love,
So gentle, so sweet and so lovely,
A gift from my Father above.

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*"John M. Whitall, the Story of His Life, Written for the Grandchildren," by H. W. S.

"Many years ago I dreamed that dear Stephen Grellet (who died on sixth day, 11th mo. 16th, 1855) told me to read the 128th Psalm, as being, in some little degree, applicable to my poor, unworthy self, and in the piece I send thee, allusion is made to this dream.

"Now my dear little grand-daughter, it is very pleasant to be at your house on a visit; and it quite amused me to see Mamma Whitall teaching thee thy letters, and I thought thou said *go* spelled Pig.

"We are expecting to have a nice visit from thee, and mamma, and papa to-morrow, only Papa Whitall will not be at home, as he expects to visit Haverford to-morrow, as one of a committee.

"Farewell, my darling, I am thy truly affectionate grandfather.

"J. M. WHITALL."

THE BURLINGTON SMITHS.

The ancestry of the Smith family of Burlington, can clearly be traced back to Richard Smyth or Smith, who was baptized 10th May, 1593, at Bramham, Yorkshire, England, and was buried 19th Nov., 1647.*

His son Richard, (baptized Oct. 15, 1626), was a Physician, and became a preacher among "Friends." He was married to Ann Yates at York, England, Feb. 25, 1653. This Richard Smith, joined with William Penn and others, in forming the Colony of New Jersey. He invested over one thousand pounds sterling, in the purchase of three proprietary shares for himself, and his two eldest sons, John and Daniel. He did not, however, himself remove to America, but continued to reside at Bramham. Of his twelve children, five sons, viz.: John, Daniel, Joseph, Emanuel, and Richard, and one daughter, Deborah, emigrated in, or about, the year 1677. John died at sea; the others settled at Burlington, N. J. One other son, Samuel, left England in 1690, and located in Bucks Co., Pa., but afterwards

*The first known Smith ancestor, was William Smith. His name was found by the late Mr. R. Morris Smith in the "muniment chest" in Bramham Church.

removed to Burlington. He died in 1718, being at the time, one of the members of Assembly for Burlington.

Daniel served many years in Assembly, and died in 1742. His wife was Mary, daughter of Robert and Ann Murfin. "She was found drowned with her horse, in the year 1739, near the long bridge in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, supposed to have occurred, in attempting to give her horse water, where it was very deep. That was then, the direct, and only, road to Philadelphia."

Richard Smith, son of Samuel, was elected a member of the Assembly for Burlington in 1730, and died, while that body was in session at Amboy, Nov. 9, 1751, having represented Burlington in Assembly, for twenty years.

Richard Smith carried on an extensive commerce from the old city of Burlington, in vessels built by himself, and some of his sons acted for him, as supercargoes to the West Indies, &c.

Richard Smith married Abigail Raper, 8th mo. 20th, 1719.

Samuel, their eldest son, was author of that valuable and standard work, "Smith's History of New Jersey."

John, the second son, married Hannah, daughter of James Logan, the well-known friend, and most trusted counsellor, and representative of William Penn, and was made a member of Assembly for Philadelphia, in 1750, when 28 years old. Having accumulated a competency by commerce from Philadelphia, he retired to his paternal property at Burlington, and purchased of Governor Franklin, for a country seat, Franklin Park, with its tenants of deer, situated near the village of Rancocas.

Eliza Smith married William Dillwyn, a merchant of Burlington.

William Lovet Smith, the third son of Richard, married Mary, surviving child of Daniel Doughty; was a merchant at Burlington, afterwards settled at Bramham in Springfield. Other children of Richard Smith, died in their minority.

William Lovet Smith, during the latter part of his life, built on the southerly portion of Bramham, that building long known as the "Red House," which was destroyed by fire about 1850; there he died in 1794, leaving children :—

Daniel Doughty married Elizabeth Schooley.
Samuel married Abigail Schooley.

Annie married John Gill of Haddonfield.
Abigail married John Earl.
Mary married Barzillai Burr.
William Lovet married Eliza, daughter of Gen. John Lacey.

Bramham is still owned by a descendant of William L. Smith.

The Smith Coat of Arms, is a lion rampant, "gules" on a field "argent," bearing the insignia of royalty,—crown, sceptre and orb. These insignia (says Mr. R. Morris Smith) are evidently an "augmentation," and were probably granted to the Bramham Smiths, as holders of land, directly from the crown, to distinguish them as its immediate vassals.

178. John Morris Potts[6] (Mary,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the son of Joseph Potts, and his first wife, Mary Morris, b. Dec. 11, 1765; d. unm. March 12, 1786. He was very desirous to reach the age of twenty-one, to dispose of his property by will, but died nine months before attaining his majority. His grandfather Morris* devised to him, in 1781, all his mother's share of the Morris property; and among other things, are enumerated, "all the plate that was his mother's, packed up in a red leather trunk, which said plate was purchased of his father, and paid for by my dear wife, and all the china-ware that was his mother's. I also give him eight mahogany chairs, the seats of which were worked by his mother." The funeral of this young man is mentioned in a letter† of Margaret Morris (widow of his uncle William), to her sister, dated 4th mo., 1786:—

"It was a disappointment to me that I did not see some of my family at Plymouth, when I went to the funeral of my poor afflicted nephew, John Potts. His removal was very unexpected to me, and I think it was a time of deep humiliation to my mind, as I ever experienced, and I have much desired it might be the same to my children, upon whose minds, I have endeavoured to impress, that the bounties of Providence (which by

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* "Sister Deborah Morris to have custody of the Estate and effects, left to grandson John Morris Potts, and to exercise care over him, until he arrives at the age of 21 years."

† *Vide* "Memorials of the Hill Family," p. 422.

their poor cousin's death will fall into their hands), are by no means the reward of their merits, and call for more humility, than even the afflictive dispensations of his wisdom. * * * * Let us endeavour to help these dear young people to keep a strict guard upon themselves, that they may not be elated with the present prospects, lest the hand that has hitherto blessed their *little*, should blast the abundance,—for such indeed it is, compared to what they once had expectations of. When I look back to the times of strait and difficulty, that I once had to struggle with—when I knew not, from one day to another, where the needful supplies for the next, would come from, and compare the past with the present, I am humbled beyond what words can express; yet it is all less than the occasion calls for."

Thus by the early death of John Morris Potts a goodly estate passed into the possession of the other grand-children of John Morris.

184. Hannah Morris[6] (Anthony Cadwalader,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony Cadwalader and Mary (Jones) Morris, b. ——; d. Jan. 26, 1832; m. (1st) by Bishop White, March 9, 1791, to Governor Nathaniel Mitchell, "in his bed-room, he being indisposed at the time;" m. (2ndly) General Manaan Bull, of Laurel, Delaware.

Governor Nathaniel Mitchell, the first husband of Hannah Morris,[6] was the son of James Mitchell and Margaret Dagworthy, b. in 1753, probably in New Jersey. He was first publicly noted as a Soldier in the Revolutionary War.

His appointments were:—

Adjutant of a Delaware battalion under Col. John Dagworthy, 1775.

Captain in 2nd Delaware battalion "The flying camp" under Col. Samuel Patterson, 1776.

Captain in Col. William Grayson's Regiment of Virginia Line, 1777.

Major in Col. William Grayson's Regiment of Virginia Line, 1777–9.

Major in Col. Nathaniel Gist's Regiment of Maryland Line, 1779.

Brigadier Major and Inspector to Major General Peter Muhlenberg, 1779–81.

Watson's Reports show Major Mitchell a prisoner of War and on parole, July 18, 1782.

Delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress, 1786–8.

Governor of Delaware, 1805–7.

An Original Member of the Delaware "Society of the Cincinnati."

Died at his seat in Laurel, Sussex Co., Del., Feb. 21, 1814, "after a long illness."

Governor Nathaniel and Hannah (Morris) Mitchell had issue:

488. George Mitchell, b. Nov. 27, 1792; d. June 14, 1793.
489. William Jones Mitchell, b. Nov. 30, 1793; d. unm. Sept. 2, 1833.
490. Mary Ann Mitchell, b. April 3, 1795; d. before 1832; m. Feb. 13, 1817, John King.
491. Alfred Mitchell, b. Feb. 17, 1797; d. Sept. 13, 1869; m. Mrs. Mary Anderson.
492. Debby Morris Mitchell, b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Dec. 24, 1824; m. Whiting Sandford.
493. Anthony Cadwalader Morris Mitchell, b. April 29, 1800; d. unm. before 1832.
494. Theodore Mitchell, b. Jan. 7, 1804; d. Sept. 26, 1884; m. June 6, 1837, Rebecca Earp.
495. James Mitchell, b. June 30, 1805; d. June 6, 1810.
496. Elizabeth Jones Mitchell, b. Nov. 23, 1807; d. unm. Feb. 8, 1828.
497. Dagworthy Mitchell, b. Jan. 8, 1813; d. April 14, 1832.

187. Martha Morris[6] (Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony C.[5] and Mary (Jones) Morris, b. 1777; d. Aug. 6, 1862; m. April 2, 1801 (Christ Church Records), Joseph Johnson, b. 1771; d. April 3, 1849.

Joseph and Martha (Morris) Johnson had issue:—

498. Mary Morris Johnson, b. Oct. 8, 1802; d. unm. Feb. 26, 1887.
499. Elizabeth J. Johnson, b. Aug. 11, 1804; d. Nov. 22, 1879; m. June 1, 1831, David S. Brown.
500. Joseph Morris Johnson, b. July 22, 1806; d. unm. Oct. 19, 1891.
501. John Morgan Johnson, b. Sept. 15, 1808; d. young.
502. Martha M. Johnson, b. Aug. 11, 1810; d. young.
503. Rachel M. Johnson, b. May 6, 1813; d. unm. Oct., 1847.
504. Anna Morgan Johnson, b. May 9, 1817; d. March 5, 1842; m. June, 1840, George T. Brown, nephew of David S. Brown.

188. Elizabeth Morris[6] (Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony C. and Mary (Jones) Morris, b. 1779; d. April 19, 1820; m. Oct. 8, 1800, William Chandler Hall, a merchant to China. He d. April 7, 1816.

William C. and Elizabeth (Morris) Hall had issue:—

505. Robert Hall, b. Aug. 11, 1801; d. Feb. 22, 1860; m. 1834, Ann Eliza Blackiston.
506. Mary Morris Hall, b. Oct. 21, 1802; d. unm. about 1844.
507. Anthony Morris Hall, b. Jan. 7, 1805; m. Miss Harper.
508. William Jones Hall, b. Sept. 7, 1806.
509. Elizabeth Jones Hall, b. Sept. 10, 1808.

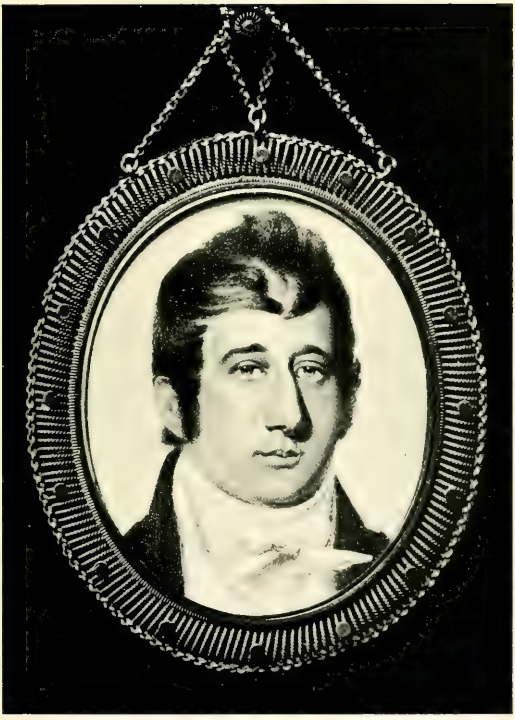
190. Maria Antoinette Morris[6] (Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony C. and Mary (Jones) Morris, b. 1785; died 1875 about 90 years of age; m. 1804 or 1805, John Zane.

In consequence of "marrying out of meeting," Maria (Morris) Zane was disowned by the Society of Friends, and she became an Episcopalian.

John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane had issue:—

510. Hannah Zane, b. 1806; d. Jan. 1, 1870; m. (1st) William Jones; m. (2ndly) John Zane; m. (3rdly) Wynkoop Wurtz, M. D.
511. Mary Zane, b. Sept., 1808; d. Nov., 1867; m. Gustavus C. Thompson.
512. Anthony Zane, b. ——; d. unm.
513. Sarah Zane, b. 1812; d. unm. 1892.
514. Isaac Zane, Jr., b. ——; d. unm.
515. John Zane, b. ——; d. 1890; m. Frances Chase.
516. Elizabeth Zane, b. ——; d. in infancy.
517. Abraham Vanhoy Zane, b. July 28, 1822; m. June 26, 1845, Mary R. McNeir.
518. Maria Antoinette Zane, b. Sept. 24, 1824; d. Feb. 29, 1896; m. Rev. George Augustus Durborow.
519. Samuel Morris Zane; b. Feb. 27, 1831; m. Aug. 4, 1887, Mary Emma Beyer.

192. Frances Morris[6] (Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony C. and Mary (Jones) Morris, was b. 1791; d. 3rd mo. 15, 1864; m. 1809, Dr. Nathaniel Stout Allison, b. 1786; d. 5th mo. 13th, 1817.



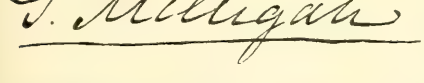
S. Milligan

No. 193

Dr. Nathaniel S. and Frances (Morris) Allison had issue:—

520. Elizabeth Allison, b. —— 1817; d. 7mo., 1844; m. Oliver Spencer Janney.
521. Joseph J. Allison, M. D., b. ——; d. from blood poisoning—unm.

193. Samuel Milligan[6] (Martha,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James and Martha (Morris) Milligan, b. April 18, 1789; d. at "The Knoll," April, 1854; m. (1st) May 11, 1820, Ann Morris, dau. of Cadwalader Morris and Ann Strettell; m. (2ndly) Sept. 10, 1839, Abigail Griswold, at the house of her father, Jehiel Griswold, Warren Township, Bradford Co., Pa., formerly of Connecticut. She died Feb. 4, 1844, aged thirty-eight years.



Samuel Milligan graduated, A. B., (Princeton), studied medicine, and afterwards law. For some years he practised law in Philadelphia; he was a Member of the City Councils in 1819, and for some time resided in Susquehanna Co., Penna. He was a very gifted man, who resigned brilliant prospects as a lawyer, for a quiet country life, where by the influence of his strong honorable character, he benefited the entire neighborhood in which he lived.

Samuel Milligan and his first wife Ann Morris had issue:—

522. Ann Frances Milligan, b. ——; d. unm. ——, at Philadelphia.
523. Martha Cadwalader Milligan, b. ——; d. ——; m. Charles Moore Wheatley.
524. James Cadwalader Milligan, b. ——; d. ——; m. ——, Mary D. Sandford.
525. Hannah Morris Milligan, b. ——.

Samuel Milligan and his second wife Abigail had issue:—

526. Charles Hare Milligan, b. ——; d. ——.
527. Samuel Milligan, b. ——.

198. Mary Gadsden Morris[6] (Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Gadsden) Morris, b. at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1795; d. Jan. 3, 1833; m. April 29, 1817, Dr. Alexander Hume, of Charleston.

Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume had issue:

528. Thomas Morris Hume, b. May 17, 1818; d. March, 1861; m. 1841, Georgianna Spears.
529. John Alexander Hume, b. July 26, 1822; d. Dec. 9, 1887; m. Jan. 4, 1849, Sarah J. Law.
530. Edward G. Hume, b. March 8, 1824; d. May 30, 1889; m. (1st) Feb. 18, 1851, Maria R. Campbell; m. (2ndly) April, 1869, Anna Maria Ford.
531. Christopher G. Hume, M. D., b. at Charleston, S. C., May 13, 1825; d. unm. at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30, 1849.
532. Mary Mazyck Hume, b. Jan. 18, 1827; d. April 3, 1868; m. April 9, 1856, Fred. W. Ford.
533. Ellen Hasell Hume, b. at Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1828.
534. Robert William Hume, b. May 7, 1830; d. Sept. 18, 1880; m. May 15, 1854, Jane Washington Lowndes.
535. Emma Charlotte Hume, b. July 10, 1832; d. at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1889; m. Nov. 20, 1860, Dr. H. Maham Haig.

199. Henry Morris[6] (Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Mary (Gadsden) Morris, b. in Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1797; d. Oct. 21, 1874; m. (1st) in Charleston, Nov. 5, 1818, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Jones by the Rev. C. E. Gadsden to Millicent Alice Jones, dau. of William and Mary Jones of Ashapoo, Colliton District, S. C. She (M. A. M.) d. Sept., 1832.

Henry Morris was married (2ndly) April 7, 1840, at Christ Church, Greenville, by the Rev. C. C. Pinkney, to Hortensia Charlotte Smerdon, dau. of Elias and Priscilla Smerdon of Charleston: Henry Morris was married (3rdly) Jan. 10, 1860, at Anderson, S. C., by the Rev. J. Scott Murray, to Elizabeth Jane Edwards, dau. of the late Colonel Z. and Mrs. N. Edwards of Cass, Georgia.

Henry Morris and his first wife (Millicent) had issue:—

536. Mary Gadsden Morris, b. Aug. 29, 1822; "died after being grown up."
537. William Jones Morris, M. D., b. May 23, 1824; d. Nov. 10, 1854.
538. Charlotte Smith Morris, b. Jan. 10, 1827; d. Oct. 7, 1874.

Henry Morris and his second wife (Hortensia) had issue:—

539. Elias Smerdon Morris, b. Jan. 7, 1842; d. in infancy.
540. Christopher Gadsden Morris, b. April 10, 1843; d. in infancy.
541. Thomas Gadsden Morris, b. Nov. 1, 1844; d. in infancy.
542. Hortensia Charlotte Morris, b. Oct. 27, 1845.
543. Henry Morris, b. Dec. 5, 1847; d. in infancy.

Henry Morris and his third wife (Elizabeth) had issue:—

544. Frances Marion Morris, b. Nov. 1, 1860.
545. Christopher Edwards Morris, b. Aug. 26, 1862; d. Aug. 13, 1866.

200. Edward Morris[6] (Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Gadsden) Morris, was b. Jan. 30, 1800; d. June 23, 1848; m. Oct. 6, 1835, Margaret Anne Primerose, b. Jan. 7, 1815; d. Feb. 18, 1883; eldest dau. of Robert Primerose of Charleston, S. C., and granddau. of Nicol Primerose of Musselburgh, Scotland.

Edward and Margaret A. (Primerose) Morris had issue:—

546. Mary Gadsden Morris, b. April 11, 1838.
547. Robert Morris, b. Feb. 22, 1840; d. Feb. 25, 1840.
548. Elizabeth Primerose Morris, b. Aug. 8, 1841.
549. Julia Motte Morris, b. Nov. 1, 1843; d. March 28, 1872.
550. Margaret Anne Morris, b. Nov. 24, 1845.

206. Hester Griffitts[6] (Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts, b. Dec. 6, 1754; d. ——; m. Sept. 5, 1777, Capt. James Montgomery,* who was b. in Dublin. His mother was a Hamilton, from Scotland. He emigrated about 1766, from Ireland to America, where he served both in the Army and Navy. He brought with him from Ireland his father's coat-of-arms, properly emblazoned, which were those of the Earl of Mount Alexander, being the Montgomery and Eglinton arms quarterly, within a double tressure, with an escutchen for difference charged with a sword and lance saltierwise; the crest a mailed hand grasping a dagger, and the motto "Honneur sans repos."† This would indicate his descent from the Braidstane branch of the Montgomery family. In Jan., 1776, he was one of the second Lieutenants appointed in the 4 Battalions to be raised in the Province of Pennsylvania. In April of the same year, he commanded the armed boat "Ranger," and in May he commanded the "Chatham." In 1796 and 1798, he was

* Hester Griffitts was the second wife of Capt. Jas. Montgomery. His first wife was Margaret Bowes, who died July 4, 1774.

† The arms agree with the description of the Braidstane Arms given in Hist. Co. Ayr., i., 285.

Captain of the Revenue Cutter "*General Greene*," and in 1809 and 1810 he was Inspector of Customs. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

James and Hester (Griffitts) Montgomery had issue :—

551. Richard Montgomery, b. June 16, 1778; d. 1778.
552. Frances Montgomery, b. March 7, 1780; d. May 16, 1875; m. in Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1800, Joseph Saunders Lewis.
553. Sally Powel Montgomery, b. Jan. 25, 1782; d. Sept., 1865; m. April 25, 1805, Joseph Emlen Howell of Philadelphia.
554. Robert Montgomery, b. Nov. 7, 1783; d. Nov. 9, 1783.
555. Hester Montgomery, b. Nov. 9, 1784; d. in infancy.
556. William Griffitts Montgomery, b. Feb. 6, 1787; was lost at sea.
557. Samuel Powel Montgomery, b. Oct. 18, 1789; d. of yellow fever at Havana.
558. James Hamilton Montgomery, b. Jan. 24, 1792; d. May 31, 1792.
559. Abigail Eliza Hamilton Montgomery, b. July 20, 1793; d. March 17, 1878; m. Thomas G. Woodward.
560. James Hamilton Montgomery, b. Nov. 22, 1796; was lost at sea.

THE MONTGOMERY FAMILY.

The first of the family of Montgomery or Montgomerie of whom there is any known record was Roger de Montgomerie, Count of Montgomerie, in Normandy, about the year 900. We find that in 1066 his great-great-great-grandson, Roger, Count of Montgomerie and Exmes, came to England with William the Conqueror. He commanded the vanguard of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings, and was created Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester. His fifth son, Anulph or Anaud, Earl of Pembroke, was attainted and banished the kingdom for resisting the usurpation of William Rufus. In 1102 Anulph married Lafracoth, the daughter of the King of Munster. From them was descended William Montgomerie, of Brigend, Scotland, who came to this country and settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1701–2. He called his place Eglinton, which was one of the family names. His descendant, Dr. James H. Montgomery, of Erie, Pa., son of the late Rev. William Montgomery, is the head of the entire Montgomery family according to the English law of primogeniture, being descended from Roger of Normandy, in the line of the eldest heirs male.

HESTER GRIFFITTS

No. 206

The present Earl of Eglinton is a member of the Montgomery family, as he is descended from Margaret Montgomery by her marriage to Robert Seton, the first Earl of Winton. Margaret's nephew, Hugh Montgomery, fifth Earl of Eglinton, foreseeing that he would die childless, and on account of a family feud which had existed for many years, made a resignation of his Earldom in the year 1611 (a practice not unusual in the Scottish peerage) under the great seal, with the former precedency to him and the heirs male of his body. Failing which, the Earldom of Eglinton and Lordship of Kilwinning, and the estates pertaining thereto, were settled on Sir Alexander Seton, son of Margaret, wife of the Earl of Winton.

The rightful heir to the earldom was Sir Neil Montgomerie, whose descendant in the eldest male line is Dr. Montgomery, of Erie.

Mr. Thomas H. Montgomery (uncle of Dr. James H. Montgomery of Erie) is the President of the North American Insurance Company in Philadelphia, and a vestryman of old Christ Church, of which church, his maternal great-grandfather, Bishop White, was rector for so many years.

207. James Griffitts[6] (Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts, b. Sept. 9, 1756; d. March 22, 1836; m. Sept. 12, 1793, Sarah Havens, at Friends' Meeting House, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

Israel Morris in his will* bequeaths to cousin James Griffitts (son of Abigail Griffitts), his silver watch, stating that it "was presented by his father William Griffitts, which said watch, I was informed belonged to, and was worn by, his grandfather James Griffitts of Swansea, S. Wales.

James and Sarah (Havens) Griffitts had issue:—

561. Samuel Powel Griffitts, b. July 16, 1794; d. Aug. 15, 1846; m. Oct. 16, 1817, Ann Gibbs.

208. Samuel Powel Griffitts,[6] M. D. (Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts, b. July 21, 1759; d. May 12, 1826, m. Jan. 3,

Vide "Abstract of Will of Israel Morris, Jr.," in this work, p. 382.

1787, Mary Fishbourne, b. in Philadelphia in 1760, d. there Sept. 21, 1842, dau. of William and Elizabeth Tallman Fishbourne.*

Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts studied medicine in Paris, London and Edinburgh, graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1780, and as Doctor of Medicine (Univ. of Penna.) 1781, was Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Pennsylvania 1791–1796; was a founder of the Philadelphia Dispensary, a member of the American Philosophical Society 1785, became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1787, being one of its founders. He was its Secretary 1788, and its Vice-President in 1818. Upon a slab, in the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, the names of Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, Dr. John Morris, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and others, appear as Founders of the College, Instituted 1787, Incorporated 1789.

Dr. Griffitts possessed an accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and such a mastery of French as to enable him to speak it, with the greatest fluency and correctness.

He was a man of a retiring disposition, his great ambition being, to effect the most good with the least show. In the great pestilence, which in 1793 desolated Philadelphia, he remained in the city, actively engaged in extending professional aid to the sick, except when laboring himself under the disease. "Again and again in the epidemics of 1797, '98, '99, 1802 and 1805 he stood in the midst of the desolation, and regardless of personal danger, was solely intent upon extending relief to his suffering fellow-citizens, who, wasted by pestilence in darkness and at noonday, were falling on every side," His practice was distinguished by "closeness of observation, clearness of judgment, and when the occasion required, prompt decision and efficient energy."

In stature, Dr. Griffitts was about the middle size, and although his constitution was by no means robust, it was, nevertheless, capable of supporting considerable fatigue. He possessed such a strong predilection for walking, that he always visited his patients on foot, and nothing could induce him to adopt the usual method of riding. He was extremely plain, abstemious, and regular in his mode of living. His dress was

* Mary Fishbourne's brother, Benjamin Fishbourne, was Aide-de-Camp to General Washington throughout the Revolutionary War. Mary and Benjamin were descended from Ralph Fishbourne, who came from Talbot Co., Md.

PROF. SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, M. D.

such as became an Elder of the "Society of Friends," of which he was an esteemed and constant member. He was an early riser, and always began the day, by reading a part of the New Testament in Greek or Latin. It was his uniform custom to visit daily, such of his children and grandchildren as resided in the city. It has been said of him, that "as a friend he was kind, sincere and obliging; as a husband attentive and affectionate; as a father, fond and indulgent." Dr. Griffitts resided for many years, in the old Morris Mansion on Front Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

He died quite suddenly 12th May, 1826, having complained of some "unpleasant feeling" in his chest, but a few minutes before.

Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts had issue:—

562. Mary Griffitts, b. Oct. 25, 1787; d. Jan. 3, 1817; m. April 2, 1807, Redwood Fisher.
563. Abigail Griffitts, b. Dec. 29, 1791; d. March 26, 1871; m. April 3, 1817, Richard W. Wells.
564. Hannah Griffitts, b. Dec. 9, 1793; d. Jan. 11, 1862; m. Feb. 10, 1814, Thomas Waln Morgan.
565. William Fishbourne Griffitts, b. Oct. 5, 1796; d. Aug. 28, 1878; m. (1st) May 18, 1824, Rebecca H. Smith; m. (2ndly) July 21, 1842, Helen McDougall Smith.
566. Sarah Emlen Griffitts, b. April 20, 1798; d. Nov. 19, 1863; m. Dec. 30, 1828, William Alexander Smith.
567. Hester Griffitts, b. Dec. 26, 1799; d. June 8, 1867; m. Oct. 1, 1822, Ellis Lewis.
568. Samuel Powel Griffitts, b. Dec. 8, 1802; d. Jan. 25, 1849; m. Oct. 22, 1824, Mary Ann Wharton.

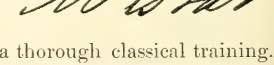
211. Mary Powel Potts[6] (Sarah Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Joseph and Sarah (Powel) Potts, b. Jan. 1, 1769; d. in child-bed, March 17, 1787, aged 18 years; m. 1786, Jonathan Potts Jones, son of Owen Jones.

Jonathan P. and Mary P. (Potts) Jones, had issue:—

A child, b. and d. March, 1787.

214. Elizabeth Mifflin[6] (Martha,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of George and Martha (Morris) Mifflin, b. 11 mo. 28, 1775; d. 9th mo. 7th, 1844; m. Nov. 28, 1798, Caspar Wistar, M. D., as his second wife.

Caspar Wistar, M. D., (son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar and grandson of Caspar Wistar "Emigrant,") b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1761; d. there Jan. 22, 1818; m. (1st) in 1788 Isabella Marshall of Philadelphia, who d. in 1790; m. (2ndly) Nov. 28, 1798, Elizabeth Mifflin. He was educated at the Friends' School in his native city, where he received a thorough classical training. His interest in medicine began, while he was aiding in the care of the wounded after the battle of Germantown in 1777, and he pursued his studies for the first three years, under the direction of Dr. John Redman.



Having gone through the regular course, at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, in 1782. After spending a year in England, he went to Edinburgh, where in 1786, he received his doctorate, after publicly defending his thesis "De Animo Demisso." While in Scotland, he was for two successive years, President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and also President of a Society for the "further investigation of Natural History." He returned to America in January 1787, and entered on the practice of his profession, in Philadelphia, where he was at once appointed one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was professor of Chemistry and Institutes of Medicine, in the College of Philadelphia, from 1789 till 1792, when the faculty of that Institution, united with the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was an adjunct professor of Anatomy, Midwifery, and Surgery, till 1808. In that year, on the death of his associate, Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., he was given the chair of Anatomy, which he retained until his death. His fame attracted students to his lectures, and he was largely the means of establishing the reputation of the school. Meanwhile in 1793, he had been chosen physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained, until he resigned May 7, 1810.

His reputation as an anatomist, was increased by his description of the posterior portion of the Ethmoid bone, with the triangular bones attached, which received universal recognition, as an original treatment of the subject. It was his habit to throw open his house at the southwest corner of Fourth and Prune

(now Locust) Street, once every week in the winter, and at these gatherings, students, citizens, scientists and travellers, met and discussed subjects of interest. These assemblies, celebrated in the Annals of Philadelphia, under the title of "Wistar parties," were continued long after his death, by other residents of the city.

The original Wistar Club, which arose from these meetings, was composed of the membership of the American Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Wistar was once President. Chief Justice Tilghman speaking of a certain committee meeting of this Society, says, "It was the custom after the business of the evening was concluded, to enter upon an unconstrained conversation upon literary subjects. Then without intending it, our lamented friend (Dr. Wistar) would insensibly take the lead; and so interesting were his anecdotes, and so just his remarks, that drawing close to the dying embers, we often forgot the lapse of time, until warned by the unwelcome clock, that we had entered upon another day."

It became the custom, to invite strangers of distinction, who might be in the city, to the Saturday evening parties. Thus in 1804, Dr. Wistar entertained Baron Von Humboldt and his young friend Bonpland. At first, the entertainments were characterized by a frugal simplicity, but after Dr. Wistar's death, they became more sumptuous. The meetings were held at the houses of members in turn, and were kept up, until the time of the Civil War, when they broke up for a time, but have lately been revived.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, elected Dr. Wistar a fellow in 1787, and he was appointed one of its censors in 1794, which place he retained until his death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, in 1787, was chosen its Vice President, in 1795, and on the resignation of Thomas Jefferson in 1815, succeeded to the highest office, which he filled during the remainder of his life. On the death of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Wistar succeeded to the presidency of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

He was much interested in botany, and made several expeditions in search of plants, with the Abbé Correa Da Serra, the Portuguese minister to the United States, who was a botanist of some distinction. The Abbé was a wit, as well as a man of great

learning, and a very popular character, for many years, in Philadelphia. He was the devoted friend of Dr. Wistar, took tea at his house regularly once every week, and named the well-known vine, "*Wistaria*," to commemorate their friendship.

Dr. Wistar wrote a system of Anatomy, in two volumes, published in 1811, which was the first American Work on the subject, and passed through several editions.

He was a man who charmed by his personality, and his acts, from day to day. More than anything else, he excelled as a teacher, and students flocked to him from every part of the Union. Philadelphia being at that time, the unquestioned centre of medical education, her greatest physician attracted unusual attention, and his death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven, was generally regarded as a national calamity.

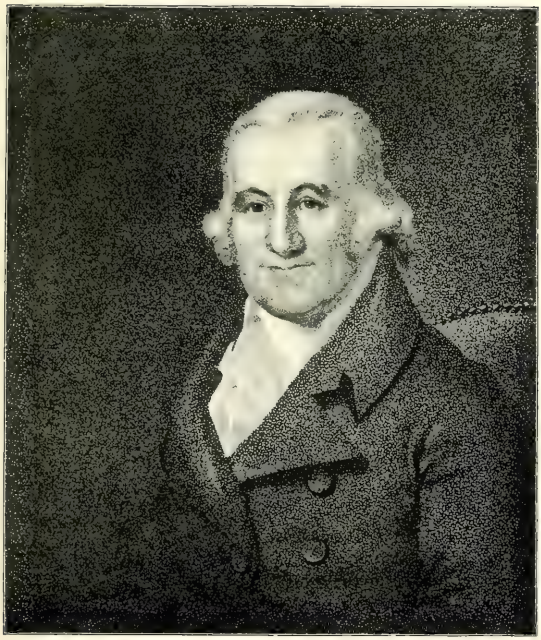
He had given a great impetus to his profession, by the introduction of models and specimens in teaching anatomy. He spared neither expense nor pains, in inventing, and preparing, all kinds of apparatus and specimens, for his lectures. After his death, the whole of this, then, very valuable collection, enriched by preparations collected in Europe, was given by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Wistar, to the University, and was the basis on which has grown the Wistar Museum.

Mrs. Wistar was the niece of Governor Mifflin. The letter by which she gave her husband's collection to the University, as it was the first document in the history of the Wistar Museum, is here given in full:—

"*To the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.*

"The family of Dr. Wistar wish to present the Anatomical Museum to the Trustees of the University, for the use of the Medical School with which Dr. Wistar was so intimately connected, and in the prosperity of which, he took such great interest; at the same time expressing the sincere desire, that it may still continue, as heretofore, to increase and flourish."

Recently, a considerable enlargement has been made of this museum, by the munificence of General Isaac J. Wistar, and in its enlarged state, is known as the "Wistar Institute of Anatomy." The dates on the new building, which is now completed, are 1808–1892. The date 1808 was the beginning of Dr. Wistar's



professorship, and may in truth be said to be the real beginning of the institution.

Dr. Wistar left several children, but they all died many years ago, leaving no direct lineal descendant. His son Dr. Mifflin Wistar, a man much esteemed and respected by every one who knew him, died in 1872. He inherited many of his father's qualities, and though quiet and unassuming, was a man of much cultivation, devoted to acts of benevolence, and deeply interested, to the last, in the study of his profession. His widow, Mrs. Mifflin Wistar, is now, the only living representative, of the founders of the institution.

The founder had a brother, Thomas Wistar, whose son, a physician, called also Caspar Wistar, was the father of General Isaac J. Wistar, who, as the great-nephew of the distinguished Professor Caspar Wistar, has greatly enlarged the usefulness of the Museum, and given it a new home.*

Dr. Caspar and Elizabeth (Mifflin) Wistar had issue:—

569. Richard M. Wistar, b. 11mo. 11, 1805; d. 1883.

570. Mifflin Wistar, M. D., b. 6mo. 30, 1811; d. s. p. 9mo. 19, 1872; m. 12mo. 13, 1838, Esther Fisher Smith, b. 9mo. 26, 1818; dau. of James and Hannah (Logan) Smith, and a descendant of James Logan.

571. Elizabeth Wistar, b. 3mo. 20, 1816; d. unm. 10mo., 1834.

215. Thomas Mifflin[6] (Martha,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George and Martha (Morris) Mifflin, b. 1777; d. April 1, 1820; m. June 20, 1799, Sarah Large, b. Philadelphia, 1779; d. Philadelphia, 12mo. 7, 1856. She was a dau. of Ebenezer Large, a prosperous flour merchant of Bristol, Berks Co., Pa., and Dorothea Sparks, his wife.

Thomas Mifflin followed his ancestors, in a commercial career, and like them, was a member of the Society of Friends, until, in 1794, he was "disowned" for engaging in military duty, in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, May 12, 1798, and resigned Jan. 31, 1810.

Vide Appleton's Cyclop. American Biography; Hist. Pennsylvania Hospital; Penna. Magazine, Vol. xviii., p. 90, etc.

Thomas and Sarah (Large) Mifflin had issue:—

572. James Large Mifflin, b. June 26, 1800; d. Sept. 25, 1872; m. June, 1844, Theresa Worrell.
573. George Mifflin, b. Philadelphia, May 2, 1802; d. 10mo. 25, 1837.
574. Mary Mifflin, b. Dec. 26, 1804; d. s. p. Feb. 3, 1873.
575. Martha Mifflin, b. Nov. 7, 1807; d. unm. May 2, 1867.
576. Thomas Mifflin, b. March 5, 1811; d. s. p. Aug. 29, 1870.
577. Phœbe Morris Mifflin, b. March 12, 1814; d. unm. April 10, 1872.
578. John Large Mifflin, b. April 23, 1817; d. s. p. July 8, 1859.
579. William Mifflin, b. Jan. 22, 1820; m. Feb. 4, 1839, Ann Poultney Large.

LARGE FAMILY.

The Large Family, which is well known in Philadelphia, had for the first American ancestor, John Large, of Bristol, Pa., who was born about 1698, and married, in 1721, Sarah, daughter of William Corker. Their son, William Large, was a Member of Councils for the borough of Bristol, from 1749 to 1763. On May 31, 1744, he married Sarah Allen. Their son, Ebenezer Large, who became a prominent and wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, was b. March 26, 1750, married Dorothea, daughter of James Sparks, of England, and died January 11, 1810. Their son, James Large, who likewise resided in Philadelphia, was born Nov. 10, 1786, married Jan. 15, 1817, Elizabeth Poultney, of Baltimore, Md., and died Dec. 2, 1862. Their daughter, Ann Poultney Large, married William Mifflin, Feb. 4, 1839.*

216. Hannah Morris[6] (James,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of James and Elizabeth (Dawes) Morris, b. 9mo. 12, 1773; d. 7mo. 27, 1842; m. 6mo. 10, 1802, Thomas Chalkley James, M. D.; b. 8mo. 31, 1766; d. 7mo. 5, 1835.

Prospective marriages were as much the subject of epistolary gossip, at the beginning of the century, as they are at its close. A few days before the marriage of Hannah Morris took place, Margaret (Hill) Morris thus wrote to Sarah Dillwyn:—

"Burlington, 6mo. 1, 1802.

* * * "One of thy former favorites, T. C. James, is soon to be married to the daughter of my Coz. Jas. Morris, decd at

---

* *Vide* Memoranda relating to the Mifflin Family, p. 17.

White Marsh—it will prove an agreeable Connexion to both families."

Dr. Hodge, in his memoir of Dr. T. C. James, referring to this marriage, says, that when Dr. James "married Miss Hannah Morris (a lady connected with one of the first families of Pennsylvania, eminently adapted by her mild, but decided character, her judicious, yet cheerful disposition, to meet the peculiarities of Dr. James's character), his success became certain, business rapidly increased, and his time became fully occupied with patients and pupils, all of whom admired and loved him."

Thomas Chalkley James, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1766. His father, Abel James, was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, and a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. His mother was Rebecca Chalkley, a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, the celebrated Quaker preacher, who for many years exerted by his talents, eloquence, excellencies, and untiring industry, a most extensive influence among "Friends," in England and America.

Thomas C. James pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Adam Kuhn, and graduated in 1787, at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1788, he accepted the appointment of Surgeon on the "Sampson," a merchantman, and sailed to the Cape of Good Hope and Canton, with a view of obtaining pecuniary means, to complete his studies in Europe, which he was able to accomplish. He returned home in the summer of 1790, and soon after, went to England, where he found his fellow-countryman and student, Dr. Physick, pursuing his studies at St. George's Hospital. By his advice, in 1791, he entered as a house pupil of the Story Street Lying-in-Hospital. He went to Edinburgh in the spring of 1792, where he studied at the University. From the high estimation of his grandfather, Thomas Chalkley, and his own mental and personal qualities, he soon found easy admission into the good society of the places which he visited.

In 1793, he returned to Philadelphia, but a short time before the epidemic of yellow fever, and was himself attacked by the disease. In the winter of that year, Dr. James undertook the regular duties of his profession. In 1794, he was Surgeon to the

"Macpherson Blues," on the Western Expedition. Upon settling himself again in his profession, he selected Obstetrics as his special department.

In 1802, he, in connection with Dr. Church, commenced his first regular course of Lectures on Obstetrics. In order to give practical illustration, he had by his influence and exertions, established a "Lying-in-ward" (the first in the city), at the Almshouse, and was elected attending Accoucheur. In 1810, he was elected Professor of Midwifery at the University of Pennsylvania. This was the first independent chair of this branch, established by the Trustees, although attendance upon the lectures on this branch, was not at this time made compulsory. His regular course of Lectures on Obstetrics, in the Medical School, commenced November, 1810. In 1813, the Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that hereafter the Professor of Midwifery shall be a member of the Medical Faculty and shall have all the power, authority, and privileges belonging to a Professorship in said Faculty, and that no person shall be admitted hereafter, as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in this University, unless he shall have regularly attended the lectures of said Professor, for two years."

About the year 1821, as his health had begun to fail, Dr. James requested the assistance of an Adjunct Professor of Midwifery; this office, the Trustees in October, 1825, established, and in November, elected Dr. William P. Dewees to the position. In 1834, Dr. James resigned the Professorship, of which he was the founder, and had sustained, for a period of twenty-four years.

Dr. James was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and became its President in 1835; he was a Member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was one of those, who associated to form the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which, he became one of the Vice-Presidents. He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1807, and resigned in 1832. He wrote but little, and only occasionally read papers before the College of Physicians. He was one of the Editors of the "Eclectic Repertory," and contributed very largely to its success. He edited Burns' "Principles of Midwifery," and Merriman's "Synopsis," which were principally used as text-books for medical students.

Dr. James was fond of the belles-lettres. In the early periods of his professional career, he became a writer, even of poetry, and in the opinion of his friends, with no ordinary success, but never so much to his own satisfaction, as to allow his name to be publicly connected with any of his productions. In the magazines of the day, are to be found some sprightly and beautiful verses, entitled the "Glow Worm," the "Eagle of Freedom," the "County Meeting." These were a few of the many, written by Dr. James. "The County Meeting" was very much admired, and passed through all the Magazines that were published for several succeeding years.

The most striking traits in the character of Dr. James were unfeigned modesty and diffidence. He paid great deference to the opinions of others, and only those who enjoyed his confidence, who were admitted into the favored precincts of his private friendship, could discover how positive and correct were his sentiments; how discriminating was his opinion respecting men and things; and yet how anxious to avoid having his views known, whether for praise or criticism.

As a man, Dr. James was remarkable for great dignity, combined with mildness of disposition, and gentleness of manners. To the important subject of Christianity he devoted much attention. He studied the Bible as the source of all correct knowledge on religious subjects, not only in his own language, but in the original Hebrew and Greek, and in the Latin, French and German versions. His intimate friend, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, writes of him, that frequently in the confidence of friendship, had he confessed to him, "his great and overwhelming sense of the depravity of human nature; that he had no confidence in his own good intentions, feelings or actions; and that all his hope of pardon and happiness, rested on the merits and sacrifice of an Almighty Saviour. This solemn declaration was reiterated in the most impressive manner, to his family and physicians, a short time previous to his dissolution, and was almost the last effort of that excellent man, whose life, in the eyes of his fellow-men, was irreproachable, but who regarded himself as vile, in the eyes of a Holy God."

He died July 5, 1835, aged sixty-nine years, leaving "his surviving friends, and the medical profession, a bright example of the accomplished physician and the Christian gentleman,

who always preferred the useful to the brilliant, and who, however others may have surpassed him in originality of thought, and boldness of execution, was inferior to none, in that pure morality, that unsophisticated integrity, that sound discriminating judgment, so essential for the practitioner of medicine, which exalt and dignify the possessor, and render him a blessing to the community."*

Dr. Thomas C. and Hannah (Morris) James had issue:—

580. Morris James, b. 3mo. 16, 1803; d. 7mo. 1, 1813.
581. Abel James, b. 5mo. 30, 1805; d. 5mo. 9, 1814.
582. Elizabeth Morris James, b. 4mo. 7, 1807; d. unm. 8mo. 13, 1838.
583. Rebecca C. James, b. 1mo. 29, 1811; d. unm. 9mo. 24, 1894.
584. Thomas C. James, b. 1 mo. 8, 1813; d. unm. 1mo. 13, 1863.
585. Martha James, b. 2mo. 11, 1816; d. 4mo. 17, 1843; m. William Jackson.
586. Phœbe Morris James, b. 7mo. 22, 1818; m. 10mo. 18, 1843, Saunders Lewis.

229. Edward Shane[6] (Mary Jones,[5] Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Shane, b. ——; m. Mary Cutler.

Edward and Mary (Cutler) Shane had issue:—

587. James Shane, b. ——; m. Sally Ann Wildes.
588. Thomas Shane, b. ——.
589. Edward Shane, b. ——.
590. Sarah Ann Shane, b. ——.
591. Phœbe Shane, b. ——.
592. John Shane, b. ——.

232. Thomas Shane[6] (Mary Jones,[5] Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary Welden.

Thomas and Mary (Welden) Shane had issue:—

593. Susan Shane.
594. Thomas Shane.
595. Edward Shane.

233. Phœbe Shane[6] (Mary Jones,[5] Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. John Hill.

* *Vide* Memoir of Thomas C. James, M. D., read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, by Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., 1841.

John and Phœbe (Shane) Hill had issue:—

596. Mary Hill, b. ——.
597. Ann Hill, b. ——.

234. Benjamin Shane[6] (Mary Jones,[5] Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Shane, b. ——; d. ——; m. (1st) Elizabeth Miller; m. (2ndly) Zella Jobson.

Benjamin Shane, by first wife, Elizabeth, had issue:—

598. Benjamin Shane.

Benjamin Shane, by second wife, Zella, had issue:—

599. Charles Shane.

236. Phœbe Wilson[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. Feb. 4, 1779; d. March 11, 1854; m. Dec. 8, 1801, Philip F. Rasin, son of William Rasin. Philip F. Rasin b. in Kent Co., Maryland, Oct. 4, 1771; d. Oct. 28, 1820.

Philip F. and Phœbe (Wilson) Raisin had issue:—

600. Jacob Freeman Rasin, b. Feb. 24, 1803; d. April 11, 1831; m. Feb. 17, 1825, Mary Reyner.
601. George Wilson Rasin, b. Jan. 6, 1805; d. March 20, 1806.
602. Robert Wilson Rasin, b. Sept. 16, 1806; d. in Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1878; m. May 8, 1832, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Ringgold.
603. Edward Freeman Rasin, M. D., b. April 16, 1809; d. March 24, 1861; m. (1st) April 10, 1839, Jeanette Turner; m. (2ndly) June 6, 1843, Ann Cacy.
604. James Morris Rasin, b. Feb. 6, 1811; d. Feb. 20, 1880.
605. Henry Holliday Rasin, b. Dec. 29, 1812; d. ——, 1885, at Baltimore, Md.; m. April 11, 1849, Anna E. Woodland.
606. Ann Editha Rasin, b. Sept. 12, 1814; d. Aug. 8, 1842.
607. Caroline Rasin, b. Jan. 31, 1816; d. April 24, 1825.
608. Sophia Lavinia Rasin, b. Feb. 22, 1817; d. June 6, 1832.
609. Philip Alexander Rasin, b. Jan. 3, 1820; d. Dec. 31, 1820.

THE RASIN FAMILY.

William Rasin, the progenitor of the family in America, settled in Kent, Province of Maryland, in A. D. 1670, under Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore.

William Rasin was a man of estate, and prominence, being a

Member of the Assembly, as early as 1757, and was one of the earliest, and a leading vestryman, in Chester Parish.

His descendants have intermarried with families of distinction, and are related to some of the earliest and most eminent settlers of Maryland, many of whom, are of colonial, revolutionary, and historic fame, being connected by direct intermarriage with the—

Wilson, 1700; *Holliday–Ringgold*, 1650; *Claypool*, 1653; *Hanson*, 1653; *Wilmer*, 1660, families.

237. Robert Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. Jan. 13, 1781; d. May 8, 1822; m. (1st) Aug. 8, 1811, Elizabeth Peterson; b. Dec. 27, 1791; d. May, 1818; m. (2ndly)—— Mary Davis.

Robert Wilson and his first wife, Elizabeth, had issue:—

610. Margaret Wilson, b. Aug. 31, 1812; d. Sept. 17, 1813.
611. Edwin Wilson, b. Dec. 15, 1813.
612. Robert Wilson, b. ——.

Robert Wilson and his second wife, Mary, had issue:—

613. Wilbert Wilson, b. ——.

238. George William Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. Feb. 27, 1784; d. Dec. 30, 1841, m. Jan. 7, 1806, Williamann Ringgold, a dau. of James and Ann Ringgold.

George W. and Williamann (Ringgold) Wilson, had issue:—

614. Susan Elizabeth Wilson, b. Nov. 6, 1807; d. Dec. 28, 1875; m. June 2, 1829, Dr. James Heighe.
615. Mary Henry Wilson, b. Sept. 15, 1808; d. unm. at Galena, 1869.
616. Sophia Georgianna Wilson, b. Nov. 11, 1810; d. unm.
617. John William Wilson, b. ——; d. unm.
618. James Ringgold Wilson, b. ——; d. unm.
619. Julianna Virginia Wilson, b. —— 1815; d. Sept. 5, 1860; m. July 19, 1834, Thomas K. Stephens.
620. George Holliday Wilson, b. ——; d. very young.
621. William George Wilson, b. May 8, 1817; d. Dec. 16, 1845; m. Jan. 25, 1844, Margaret P. W. Travilla.
622. Anne Williamina Wilson, b. ——; d. young.
623. Maria Deborah Wilson, b. Dec. 16, 1823; m. 1850, John Dunlap.

239. Millicent Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. May 13, 1786; d. July 27, 1838; m. (1st) Feb. 20, 1806, Jervis Spencer; m. (2ndly) William Reading; m. (3rdly) Dr. Dunbar.

Millicent Wilson by her first husband had issue:—

624. Louisa Virginia Spencer, b. Nov. 15, 1806; d. Feb. 26, 1807.
625. Ann Caroline Spencer, b. March 19, 1808; d. Sept. 11, 1813.
626. Alexandria Hamilton Spencer, b. Jan. 7, 1810; d. Nov. 3, 1810.
627. George Wilson Spencer, b. April 15, 1812; d. June 5, 1884; m. (1st) May 18, 1834, Margaret Ringgold; m. (2ndly) Nov. 3, 1858, Margaret E. Heighe.
628. William Jervis Spencer, b. —— 1814; d. Jan. 19, 1847.

Millicent Wilson by her second husband had issue:—

629. Adelia Reading, b ——.
630. Louisa Reading, b. ——.

240. Susan Holliday Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. June 29, 1788; d. Oct. 17, 1842; m. June 17, 1806, John Cummins of Smyrna, Delaware.

John Cummins, b. in Smyrna, April 7, 1777; d. July 29, 1833; a son of Daniel and Frances Cummins. After being for four years in partnership with George Kennard, the leading merchant of Smyrna, he bought out Mr. Kennard's interest, and started in the mercantile business for himself. Being possessed of great natural ability, and excellent judgment, he was so successful, that in a few years he amassed a large fortune for that time, and by the time he had attained middle life, he was the most extensive individual grain dealer in Delaware. John Cummins being an excellent financier, was elected President of the Commercial Bank of Smyrna, but at the expiration of the Charter of that institution, he declined to take an interest in the Smyrna Bank, and opened a private bank, in connection with his large mercantile, milling and real estate interests, and conducted it successfully until his death. In religion, John Cummins, like his ancestors, was an Episcopalian. He was chief founder and

supporter, through life, of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Smyrna, as the memorial chancel window, of this church, donated by his youngest son, the Rev. Alexander J. Cummins, expresses. He was a delegate, as long as he lived, to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

As a gentleman of the old school, he was punctilious, and regular in his habits; in the domestic circle he was typical of the best example of the husband and father. Besides possessing great mental strength, he was a man of indomitable will, energy and perseverance.

The following inscription is upon the tombstone of John Cummins:—

"Active in life and tranquil in death,
Behold how the Christian dies."

On the tombstone of Susan Holliday (Wilson) Cummins, wife of the above, is inscribed the following:—

"Possessing the most cordial manners, feelings of singular warmth and permanence, a strong intellect, and a whole character endowed with energy and sanctified by grace, she fulfilled her course with eminent fidelity!"

John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins had issue:—

631. Susan Holliday Cummins, b. Nov. 4, 1807; d. March 16, 1892; m. May, 1835, Dr. Samuel M. Fisler.
632. George Wilson Cummins, b. Jan. 18, 1809; d. Jan. 23, 1891; m. June 8, 1837, Evelina M. Denny.
633. John Holliday Cummins, b. July 19, 1810; d. Oct. 16, 1884; m. (1st) April 22, 1834, Martha Ringgold; m. (2ndly) Rebecca B. Ringgold.
634. Alphonsa Cummins, b. Aug. 13, 1812; d. Sept. 5, 1880; m. June 4, 1833, Major John G. Black.
635. William Cummins, M. D., b. June 21, 1814; d. April 22, 1883; m. Nov. 7, 1842, Ellen Theresa Lowber.
636. Mary Cummins, b. Sept. 5, 1818; d. Sept. 11, 1865; m. Daniel B. Cummins.
637. Daniel Cummins, b. April 12, 1820; d. June 9, 1861; m. April 13, 1843, Martha Ann Raymond.
638. David James Cummins, b. March 16, 1824; m. June 29, 1852, Juliet Polk.
639. Martha Cummins, b. ——; m. —— Alfred Barratt.
640. Robert Holliday Cummins, b. April 1, 1829.
641. Alexander G. Cummins (Rev.), b. Nov. 12, 1830; m. June 15, 1867, Louisa R. Hayes.

241. Rachel Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. March 12, 1791; d. Nov. 13, 1837; m. Sept. 8, 1812, Edward Price Wilmer, who died 1822.

Edward P. and Rachel (Wilson) Wilmer had issue:—

642. Henrietta Wilmer, b. July 2, 1813, d. Feb. 24, 1841; m. March 6, 1832, Rev. Pennell Coombe.
643. Susan Elizabeth Wilmer, b. Aug. 16, 1814; d. March 1, 1839; m. Jan. 19, 1832, Lambson Farrow.
644. William Carmichael Wilmer, b. ——; d. in infancy.
645. Edwin Wilmer, b. Sept. 10, 1819; d. Jan. 27, 1888; m. April 11, 1839, Hannah Elizabeth Megredy.

WILMER.

16th February, 1582.

Grant of *Crest* and confirmation of "his Auncyant Armes" to Thomas Wulsmere alias Wylmer of Ruyton, in Countie of Warwike, and to his yssue, ofspringe and posteritie for ever.

Abstract for Grant.

"to his auncynt Armes, beinge Gueules, a cheveron vairy betwene three egelettes desplayed gold; ffor his Crest or Cognoysance upon the healme on a Torce or Wreath gold and gueules an Egle hedd betwene Wynges vairy.

"The mantelles dependant beinge gueules doubled or lyned argent.

"ROBERT COOK

"*Clarencieux* 1582

"*King of Armes.*"

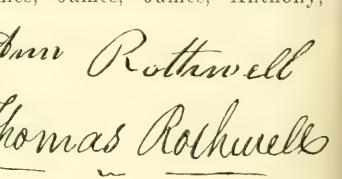
Copy of the original Grant, now in the possession of *Edwin M. Wilmer*, 1300 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

242. Margaret Wilson,[6] (Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and Susannah (Holliday) Wilson, b. June 11, 1793; d. Jan. 13, 1857; m. Feb. 5, 1812, John Lowber, son of Peter Lowber. John Lowber m. for his second wife, a Miss Furgeson. He d. Sept. 30, 1870.

John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber had issue:—

646. Charles A. Lowber, b. ——; m. (1st) Catharine Dougherty; m. (2ndly) Emily Safford.
647. Ellen Theresa Lowber, b. ——; d. ——; m. Nov. 7, 1842, Dr. William Cummins.
648. Robert Wilson Lowber, b. ——; d. ——; m. (1st) Maria Bergen; m. (2ndly) Elizabeth Redfield.
649. Edward J. Lowber, b. Sept. 8, 1818; d. Sept. 6, 1883; m. May 29, 1844, Elizabeth Ebsworth.
650. Rachel Maria Lowber, b. ——; m. David Smith.
651. Jane Lowber, b. ——; d. unm.
652. Catharine Lowber, b. ——; m. (1st) Gov. William Temple; m. (2ndly) Col. Charles Christman.
653. John H. Lowber, b. ——, 1833; m., 1859, Priscilla Strover.
654. Margaret Lowber, b. ——; m. —— Frothingham.
655. James H. Lowber, b. ——; m. —— Florence.

243. Ann Morris,[6] (James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James and Elizabeth (Berry) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 23rd, 1775; d. 4th mo. 16th, 1804; m. 10th mo. 27th, 1796, Thomas Rothwell, who lived on the "Levels" near Middleton, Delaware, but removed, on his marriage, to Smyrna.



Thomas and Ann (Morris) Rothwell had issue:—

656. Susan Rothwell, b. 9mo. 30, 1797; d. 9mo. 21, 1798.
657. Elizabeth Berry Rothwell, b. 3mo. 8, 1799; d. 9mo. 6, 1825; m. 9mo. 21, 1820, Abraham Pierce Shannon.
658. Mary Rothwell, b. 6mo. 29, 1801; d. 6mo. 16, 1804.
659. Ann Morris Rothwell, b. 4mo. 15, 1804; d. 8mo. 9, 1805.

245. Rebecca Morris,[6] (James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James and Elizabeth (Berry) Morris, b. 5th mo. 21st, 1780; d. 6th mo. 3rd, 1864; m. 11th mo. 23rd, 1803, at Friends' Meeting, Duck Creek, Kent Co., Delaware, James Rigby Corse, b. 1775; died 11th mo. 1st, 1822.

Rebecca Morris or "Beckie," as her father liked best to call her, was her father's favorite child, with the exception

of his beloved son James Morris, Jr.* In her sixteenth year, her uncle, Isaac Griffin, who lived at New Geneva, Penn., on his way home from Congress, stopped at her father's for a visit, and invited Rebecca to go home with him. She did not pack her "Saratoga," seat herself in "the drawing-room car" of a "flyer" and speed away "o'er mountain, vale and stream," but with her modest wardrobe stowed in saddle-bags and flung across her horse, she mounted, and at her uncle's side, started on the long and tedious journey. Fayette County was then "away out west," and the way was beset with dangers, yet we are sure the long ride was not without its charms,—to be permitted to drink in the solemn grandeur of the Alleghenies from their summits, would atone for much weariness,—to feel one's soul grow quiet amid the stillness of the valleys, where only dumb things dwelt—to ford the clear streams, and to rest at night-fall within the "wayside inns," was no mean privilege, and she appreciated all at the time, and in after years, enjoyed relating her adventures.

James Morris Jr.

Elizabeth B. Morris

Rebecca Morse

While at New Geneva, she was introduced to Albert Gallatin, who showed her many kind attentions, one of which was, that he took her to his glass-works, made and gave her a number of curious and useful pieces, which she carried home to Smyrna in her saddle-bags; a few of these pieces still remain in the family and are highly prized.

It is said, that she was a very interesting and sweet young girl, and some of her descendants, know her to have been a very beautiful grandmother. With slight exception, she was confined to her room, as an invalid, for twenty years, and to this sanctuary, children, grandchildren, dear friends and sorrowing ones, fled with new found joys or treasures, in hours of perplexity, with

* These signatures of James Morris, Jr. and his sister Elizabeth B. Morris, were not obtained soon enough to be inserted in their proper places. They are, therefore, inserted here.

blighted hopes and breaking hearts, sure at least of the sympathy and interest of one loving spirit. As a little child, one of her grandchildren remembers "wondering if heaven could be as lovely as grandma's room, and honesty impels her to confess, that her childish conclusion was in favor of the latter."

Rebecca Morris Corse was called to pass through many vicissitudes of fortune, and sore bereavements, but she had implicit confidence, that God would keep and care, for whoever and whatever, was committed to Him.

James and Rebecca (Morris) Corse had issue:—

660. Sarah Ann Corse, b. 1mo. 13, 1805; d. unm. 4mo. 17, 1887.

661. Elizabeth Morris Corse, b. 3mo. 22, 1807; d. 5mo. 5, 1887; m. 8mo. 1, 1839, Albert French.

662. Susan Cassandra Corse, b. 7mo. 2, 1809; d. unm. 12mo. 8, 1889.

663. James Morris Corse, M. D., b. 11mo. 8, 1811; d. 8mo. 10, 1885; m. (1st) 2mo., 1841, Mary Louise Leontine Booseron; m. (2ndly) 6mo. 8, 1858, Jane P. Elfreth.

664. Mary Berry Corse, b. 4mo. 22, 1814; d. 2mo. 8, 1858; m. 4mo. 30, 1845, James Morris Oliphant.

665. John Rigby Corse, b. 11mo. 20, 1816; d. unm. 11mo. 7, 1845.

666. William Henry Corse, M. D., b. 2mo. 17, 1820; d. unm. Oct. 27, 1897.

In early life William Corse was a druggist, having graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, at which time he wrote to a sister, "I intend to be of the first quality, if I can do it by hard study, or I will be none at all;" the characteristic of industry and thoroughness followed him through life,—whatever he did, he did well. Some years later, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, as an M. D., and practised medicine in Wilmington, until he gave up his profession on account of delicate health, and removed to Philadelphia.

He gave many years of his life to the care of his mother, relieving her of every anxiety in his power, tending her in sickness with a most beautiful, filial devotion, and in every way possible, ministering to her comfort and happiness.

After the death of his mother, he became the prop upon which his sisters leaned, and as years crept on them, and infirmities increased, he gave more and more of his time and care to them, until both were at rest, when he found himself alone in the old home with memories reaching backward forty years; he then felt the time had come to leave the old associations, and consequently took up his residence in Philadelphia.

Only those who knew him best, realized how deeply he was moved by the wrongs and sufferings of his fellow men, and not a few could testify of help and comfort ministered in dark hours, "the right hand scarcely knowing what the left hand did."

He was warmly attached to the principles of "Friends," with whom he held a life-long membership.

THE CORSE FAMILY.

The Corse Family came originally from Scotland. JOHN CORSE (1st) settled at Hepborn Farm, Mill-Pond Hundred, Kent Co., Md.; his son John (2nd) m. Cassandra Rigbie, dau. of John and Sarah Rigbie. Cassandra Rigbie was doubtless, the sister of James Rigbie, a beloved and sweet spirited minister among Friends, though we have only circumstantial evidence of this fact.

John and Cassandra Rigby Corse had three children, James Rigby, John and Sarah.

Of JAMES RIGBY CORSE we know nothing until his marriage with Rebecca Morris, 11th mo. 23rd, 1803. He took his bride to Hepborn Farm, where they continued to live for fourteen years; they then removed to Smyrna, where they lived nine years, and where James R. Corse died 11th mo. 1st, 1822. About five years before his death, he was thrown into ill health by the rupture of a blood vessel in the thorax, from which he never recovered.

James R. Corse was a man of few words, of good mental ability, a lover of nature from the humblest flower or spray of moss, to the grandeur of the storm-cloud; so honest, that he was more apt to wrong himself, than his neighbor, and with a hatred for injustice, that is only born of a noble soul.

The following incident was characteristic of him: A poor man was driving a cow past his place, when James Corse asked the stranger, where he was going with his cow; the man replied, he was taking her to town to sell; "and what does thee ask for her?" Upon being told, Friend Corse replied, "that is not enough; I will give thee *so much*,"—naming a sum quite in advance of the amount asked. So she was driven into his field, not so much because he needed her, as that he feared his poor neighbor would be wronged, through his ignorance.

A slave woman, belonging to one of James R. Corse's neighbors, used to come to his house at night, and beg him to buy her, because her master threatened to sell her to "George," a fate

counted worse than death, by the slaves of the border States. He did not wish to buy the woman, but when she learned that her master intended to carry out his threat, she came in the night and renewed her petition. Friend Corse bought, and manumitted her immediately. One of his daughters used to say, if he had lived later, he would have been an "Abolitionist."

246. Deborah Morris,[6] (James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James and Elizabeth (Berry) Morris, b. 10th mo. 6th, 1782; d. 1st mo. 21st, 1821; m. (1st) 6th mo. 4th, 1799, William White Darrah, who d. 3rd mo., 1800; m. (2ndly) 10th mo. 1st, 1812, Samuel Groome, who d. 3rd mo. 14th, 1828.

By his Will, Samuel Groome left all his negroes free, at thirty-five years of age, or immediately, if they thought proper to go to Liberia, under the direction of the Colonization Society; in which case, each one was to have twenty dollars allowed him or her, to provide them with an outfit. He left his brother, Wm. H. Groome, the guardian of his children Matilda and Mary, with the hope expressed, that their aunt Elizabeth B. Morris, of Wilmington, would consent to take one or both of them, under her care. His brother, William H. Groome, writing from Easton, 29th March, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth B. Morris, thus refers to Samuel's death:—

"By the late melancholy dispensation of Providence, Society has been deprived of one of its most enterprising and valuable members, and his family and relatives of their kindest and best friend."

Deborah Morris by her second husband had issue:—

667. John Berry Groome, b. ——.

668. Anna Matilda Groome, b. 1mo. 1, 1815; d. 7mo. 28, 1843; m. 11mo. 25, 1840, Philip Henry Fiddaman.

669. Mary Elizabeth Groome, b. 11mo. 27, 1820; d. April 14, 1897; m. 6mo. 9, 1840, William Smyth Thompson.

248. Ann Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, b. 5th mo. 22nd, 1776; d. 2nd mo. 22nd, 1834; m. 1st mo. 1st, 1797, Jas.

Witter Nicholson, a soldier, and the only son of Commodore James Nicholson, of Revolutionary fame.

James Witter Nicholson was born at Nicholson Manor, Maryland, but removed to Fayette County, with his brother-in-law, Albert Gallatin, and acted as his clerk, while Gallatin was chief, of the first glass company west of the mountains. Afterwards James W. Nicholson became a merchant at New Geneva. Early in this century, he built a substantial stone house, which was considered palatial in that day, and it is still standing. He had married Ann, the eldest daughter of Isaac Griffin, and in this home he reared a family of four sons and two daughters. The high culture and refinement which were his, both by birth and education, were equally shared by his wife.

About the year 1836 he built a house at Elk Hills, where he resided during the remainder of his life, until his death, Oct. 6, 1851, at the age of 78 years.

James W. and Ann (Griffin) Nicholson had issue:—

670. James Nicholson, b. Nov. 16, 1799; d. unm. Dec. 2, 1832.
671. Thomas Witter Nicholson, b. April 10, 1803; d. April, 1869; m. 5mo. 25, 1829, Mary Biffle.
672. Mary Ann Nicholson, b. 4mo. 15, 1807; d. July 9, 1840; m. Isaac Beeson.
673. Frances Witter Nicholson, b. 11mo. 3, 1808; d. June 17, 1843; m. Oct. 15, 1836, Franklin Bond.
674. Albert Gallatin Nicholson, b. 6mo. 3, 1814; d. unm. Jan. 22, 1857. He was a soldier in the Mexican War.
675. William Few Nicholson, b. 5mo. 30, 1816; d. in the Mexican War Dec. 31, 1847; m. 5mo. 16, 1838, Elizabeth Coalbank.
676. Maria Nicholson, b. 7mo. 3, 1820; d. 8mo. 2, 1820.

250. Harriet Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, was b. March 5, 1782; d. March 18, 1835; m. 1799, or 1800, Edward Hall.

Seventeen of the grandsons of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall were soldiers actively engaged in the Civil War. All of them were connected with either the Iowa or Indiana Cavalry and Infantry.

Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall had issue:—

677. Alfred Hall, b. 9mo. 17, 1801; d. unm. 10mo. 12, 1862.
678. Louisa Hall, b. 10mo. 19, 1803; d. Oct. 1896; m. ——, 1827, Thomas Neal.
679. Isaac G. Hall, b. 11mo. 15, 1805; d. 6mo. 13, 1848; m. 1828, Elizabeth House.
680. James Griffin Hall, b. April 12, 1808; d. June 2, 1873; m. March 10, 1832, Celestia Miller.
681. John Hall, b. May 4, 1809; d. Sept. 25, 1876; m. Fannie Patterson.
682. Joseph Tilton Hall, b. 7mo. 27, 1812; d. 10mo. 9, 1893; m. 8mo. 11, 1834, Mary Louisa Stewart.
683. Mary Morris Hall, b. 5mo. 8, 1815, d. 9mo. 29, 1854; m., 1838, Joel Bronson.
684. Lewis Hall, b. 7mo. 16, 1817.
685. Amy Nicholson Hall, b. 10mo. 31, 1819; d. 1mo. 7, 1853; m. 1838, G. Barstow Williams.
686. Elizabeth Hall, b. 2mo. 6, 1822; m. about 1844, Zebina Williams.
687. Samuel Hall, b. 6mo. 24, 1824; m. Nancy Hannon.
688. Harriet Hall, b. 11mo. 14, 1827; d. 9mo. 25, 1877; m., 1856, Joshua S. Murray.

251. Samuel Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin was b. Aug. 16, 1785; d. March 9, 1838; m. Oct. 15, 1809, Esther Smyth.

Samuel Griffin lived near the home place, after his marriage to Esther Smyth of Virginia, until some years after the death of his father, when he removed to Ohio, where he remained eight years. The spirit of unrest having seized him, he determined to remove farther west. He went to Kentucky, where both he and his family, unfortunately, located in an unhealthy neighborhood. There Samuel died, and his family returned to Ohio, whence they became scattered in different directions. James settled in Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Isaac in Iowa; Thomas went into the Mexican Army, and afterwards settled in Mississippi, where he became a successful planter, and married Amanda Farris. They raised a family of seven children, all of whom do them great credit. Thomas served as Captain in the Confederate Army, and afterwards was in the State Legislature for two terms.

The daughters Elizabeth and Lavinia, remained single, and spent their lives in doing good. Elizabeth died in 1895, at the age of eighty-five, and one who knew her said, "She thought and said no ill of any one." Harriet married Richard Hanke of Ohio.

Samuel and Esther (Smyth) Griffin had issue:—

689. Elizabeth Griffin, b. Oct. 19, 1810; d. unm. 10mo. 6, 1895.
690. Lavinia Griffin, b. Dec. 4, 1811; d. unm. Dec. 20, 1879.
691. James Morris Griffin, b. 8mo. 24, 1813; m. (1st) 9mo. 23, 1840, Margaret Cox; m. (2ndly) 12mo. 29, 1850, Hannah Mason.
692. William Augustus Griffin, b. 8mo. 26, 1815; d. unm. 9mo. 10, 1843.
693. Isaac Hall Griffin, b. 8mo. 3, 1817; m. 12mo. 25, 1879, Susan K. Streeter.
694. Sarah Ann Griffin, b. 10mo. 23, 1819; d. unm.
695. Mary Griffin, b. 10mo. 16, 1821; d. 3mo. 23, 1822.
696. Harriet Griffin, b. 2mo. 23, 1823; m. 4mo. 4, 1843, Richard Hanke. In 1893 they celebrated their "Golden Wedding."
697. Thomas Masterson Griffin, b. 3mo. 21, 1825; m. 3mo. 3, 1840, Amanda Farris.
698. Samuel Griffin, b. ——.

252. Mary Morris Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the fourth dau. of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, b. Jan. 1, 1787; d. July 9, 1842; m. June 24, 1804, Andrew Oliphant.

Mary Morris Griffin, born in Kent County, Delaware, was brought an infant to Fayette County, Pa., when her parents came there to make their home. At the age of twelve years, she was sent back to Delaware, where she attended Miss Susan Hanson's select boarding school for two years, making the journey, to and from Delaware, on horseback. Upon her return to her father's house, she at once took a large share of the housekeeping upon her shoulders, her mother being in delicate health, and her elder sisters being married. As she possessed considerable executive ability, she developed great capacity for such duties, and the experience thus gained, enabled her afterwards, to plan, and manage, the large establishment, to which she went upon her marriage (June 24, 1804), to Andrew Oliphant, a bachelor of thirty years, and one of the pioneer manufacturers of iron at Sylvan Forge, about three miles from her father's house—where she took up her wifely duties with more ease, from her gathered experience in her mother's house. In her after life, she was frequently compared to the wise woman of Solomon, who strengthened the hands of her husband, and looked well to the ways of the household, who, if not clad in purple, were clothed in fine linen and soft woolens, the product of the careful management of her husband's enlarged business and comfortable estate.

One who is now living, can well remember the large household, the constant coming and going of guests, the hospitable, and abundant table, and the well trained servants. To the many dependents, who never left her door hungry or empty handed, she was the Lady Bountiful of Sylvan Forge.

Andrew Oliphant came with his father, into Fayette County, late in the last century, and early in the present century was engaged with his eldest brother, John, in the manufacture of iron, managing Fairfield furnace, at the foot of the mountains, where the ore was found and burned, and Sylvan Forge on the Waters of George's Creek, near the village of New Geneva; the pig iron made at Fairfield, was conveyed by wagon to Sylvan Forge, where it was converted into bar iron.

They built boats, launched them on the Monongahela River, at New Geneva, and floated the iron down the river to Pittsburg, and other points lower down the Ohio and Mississippi. It is said, that during this period, they furnished a quantity of solid shot, which was shipped on a small craft down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and was used by General Jackson's artillery, in the battle of New Orleans. After 1817, Andrew Oliphant ceased to manufacture iron, but used the fine water power for turning Grist, Saw and Oil Mills, built on the site of the old Forge. The place was then called Sylvan Mills. Its owner employed his active mind and inventive genius, to improving nature; the result was an elaborate chain of mill races or small canals, walled with stone, lined with trees, and crossed with bridges. A new house, built to enlarge the old one, had a terraced yard and garden, a carriage house, barns, stables, cribs, and shelters of wonderful construction for domestic animals, that made the place look like a small town. Natural beauty aided him greatly, and in those days, it was the show place of the neighborhood. Mr. Oliphant has been heard to say, "When I built this house, people came twenty miles to see it." But as the reins passed from his hands, a closer management became necessary, with less expenditure to keep it in order. So that in later days, its glory had departed. He was a man of fine presence, more than six feet in height, of great dignity and unswerving integrity. His manner to strangers seemed austere, but on nearer acquaintance it became genial and social. In his family,

he was affectionate and indulgent, and gave to his children every advantage of that day.

Of the descendants of Andrew and Mary Oliphant, all but one, viz.: Mrs. Alice Hobart, live in Minneapolis. Elizabeth married Dr. James J. Linn, a physician of success in Minneapolis, who was formerly from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, whose grandfather, Andrew Lynn, tomahawked a claim there in 1761, which was afterwards patented to him in 1769, it being the first survey of land made in Fayette County, under the new law, and this deed was signed by Benjamin Franklin. This land, with three other tracts, which were purchased at the same time, remain in the Linn family, to the present day.

Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliphant, married Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown, Virginia, a lawyer, and afterwards Member of Congress. Of their four children, Louise died at the age of 27 years; Oliphant died young; and Eugene studied and practised law. Upon being appointed U. S. Marshal for Minnesota, under Buchanan, he removed to Minnesota. He rose in his profession, served as Mayor of Minneapolis, and was Member of Congress. He married Elizabeth Kimball, and three of his daughters survived his death, which occurred at Nassau, in the Bahamas, in 1890. His eldest daughter, Mary, married Captain Henry Fitzherbert, of the English army, and is now stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Louisa, daughter of Mary Ann and Edgar C. Wilson, married William W. McNair, a prominent lawyer of Minneapolis. There were two daughters, the fruit of this marriage. The eldest married Louis Kossuth Hull (also a lawyer), a grandson of Commodores Perry and Hull.

Andrew and Mary M. (Griffin) Oliphant had issue:—

699. Mary Ann Oliphant, b. 5mo. 1, 1807; d. 7mo. 12, 1842; m. 11mo. 22, 1831, Edgar C. Wilson.

700. James Morris Oliphant, b. 6mo. 11, 1810; d. 2mo. 9, 1866; m. (1st) 4mo. 12, 1832, Caroline Toucey; m. (2ndly) 6mo. 8, 1837, Margaret Hertzog; m. (3rdly) 4mo. 30, 1845, Mary Berry Corse.

701. Nathaniel Breading Oliphant, b. 6mo. 27, 1821; d. 4mo. 26, 1822.

702. Elizabeth Haymond Oliphant, b. 4mo. 19, 1826; m. 2mo. 19, 1850, James J. Linn, M. D.

703. Omer Toucey Oliphant, b. 2mo. 13, 1833; d. 4mo. 25, 1835.

253. Ebenezer Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, b. Aug. 12, 1788; d. ——; m. Leah Clawson.

Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin had issue:—

704. Thomas Griffin, b. 6mo. 13, 1810; m. 9mo. 13, 1832, Elizabeth Casement.
705. Mary F. Griffin, b. 11mo. 21, 1811; d. 11mo. 15, 1862; m. (1st) 9mo. 15, 1832, David Husted; m. (2ndly) 1845, William Zerley.
706. Garrett Clawson Griffin, b. 5mo. 23, 1815; d. 6mo. 13, 1861; m. 11mo. 7, 1833, Lydia Husted.
707. Maria N. Griffin, b. 1818; d. 11mo. 17, 1852; m. 11mo. 20, 1838, Edward M. Roe.
708. Keziah Griffin, b. 3mo. 15, 1820; m. 1mo. 15, 1837, Richard Dotson.
709. Alpheus Griffin, b. 1mo. 6, 1827; m. 3mo. 16, 1848, Serena Padgit.

255. Elizabeth Griffin,[6] (Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, b. Nov. 26, 1791; d. Nov. 14, 1835; m. Daniel Haymond.

Daniel and Elizabeth (Griffin) Haymond had issue:—

710. Cassandra Haymond, b. ——.
711. Mary Ann Haymond, b. ——.
712. Frances Haymond, b. ——.

256. Isaac Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Griffin, b. Dec. 27, 1793; d. Feb. 20, 1826; m. Ann Griffin.

Isaac and Ann (Griffin) Griffin had issue:—

713. Elizabeth Griffin, b. ——.
714. Joseph Griffin, b. ——; m. ——.

258. Henry Peterson,[6] (Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Henry and Margaret (Morris) Peterson, b. 9th mo. 20th, 1784, at Duck Creek Cross Roads; d. ——; m. Mary Ann Marson.

Henry and Mary A. (Marson) Peterson had issue:—

715. Elizabeth Peterson, b. ——.
716. Sarah Ann Peterson, b. ——.
717. Emaline Peterson, b. ——.
718. Benjamin Franklin Peterson, b. ——.
719. John M. Peterson, b. ——.

261. Lydia Peterson,[6] (Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Henry and Margaret (Morris) Peterson, b. 6th mo. 21st, 1789, at Alexandria, Virginia; d. June 4, 1857, in Allegheny City, Pa.; m. 5th mo. 12th, 1831, Col. James Hite, of Hopewell, in Jefferson Co., Va.

James and Lydia (Peterson) Hite had issue:—

720. Peter Yost Hite, b. 7mo. 8, 1832; m. 11mo. 13, 1855, Susan Rebecca Richardson.

262. Lewis Peterson,[6] (Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Henry and Margaret (Morris) Peterson, b. in Loudon Co., Virginia, 9th mo. 6th, 1791; d. 1884 at ninety-three years of age; m. 1st mo. 23rd, 1812, Maria Shriner.

Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson had issue:—

721. Elizabeth S. Peterson, b. ——; d. young.
722. Elizabeth Peterson, b. 1815; d. Nov., 1893; m. 1835, Henry Irwin.
723. Margaretta Peterson, b. 5mo. 11, 1817; m. 1865, John Hamilton.
724. Josephine Peterson, b. Dec. 27, 1818; m. March 20, 1862, Alexander McCormick.
725. Ann Catharine Peterson, b. May 26, 1820; m. William Hardy.
726. Lewis Peterson, Jr., b. Oct. 6, 1822; d. Nov. 18, 1893; m. (1st) May 27, 1845, Mary Ann Ewing; m. (2ndly) Sept. 3, 1867, Mrs. Jane M. Campbell.
727. Charles William Peterson, b. 8mo. 23, 1824; m. ——.
728. Maria Louisa Peterson, b. ——; d. in infancy.
729. Emily Peterson, b. ——; d. in infancy.
730. Amelia Peterson, b. ——; d. in infancy.
731. George Peterson, b. ——; m. Mary Stone.
732. William Peterson, b. ——; d. in infancy.
733. Theodore Peterson, b. ——; d. in infancy.
734. William Henry Peterson, b. 6mo. 29, 1834; d. 1856.
735. Theodore Peterson, b. 5mo. 22, 1836; m. Elizabeth Boyden.

271. William Waln,[6] (Sarah Richardson,[5] Sarah,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Richardson) Waln, b. 3rd mo. 16th, 1775; d. 1825; m. March 14, 1805, Mary Wilcocks, dau. of John and Mary Wilcocks.

William and Mary (Wilcocks) Waln had issue:—

736. Sarah Waln, b. May 22, 1806; d. June 6, 1886; m. Oct. 10, 1842, Benjamin Chew Wilcocks.
737. John Waln, b. ——; d. unm.
738. Nicholas Waln, b. 12mo. 15, 1810; d. unm. 9mo. 22, 1820.
739. William Waln, b. ——; d. March, 1861.
740. Mary Waln, b. ——; d. about 1889; m. Dr. Richard Maxwell.

278. Sarah Morris,[6] (Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris, b.——; d. ——; m. Thomas Pancoast.

Thomas and Sarah (Morris) Pancoast had issue:—

741. Thomas Pancoast, b. ——; d. ——; m. ——.
742. Charles Pancoast, b. ——; d. ——; m. —— Hamill,
743. Edward Pancoast, b. ——; d. ——.
744. Sarah Pancoast, b. ——; m. George Dilkes.

279. David Morris,[6] (Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris, b.——; d. ——; m. Elizabeth Knight *née* Burden.

David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris had issue:—

745. Lydia Morris, b. Jan. 26, 1805; d. about 1820.
746. Bathsheba Morris, b. Nov. 2, 1807; d. about 1878–80; m. Alexander Powell.
747. Ruth Morris, b. Jan. 23, 1810; m. Benjamin Stackhouse.
748. Susan Morris, b. May 10, 1812; m. Asa Stackhouse.
749. David Morris, b. March 31, 1815; d. Sept. 30, 1889; m. Sarah Beckman.
750. Elizabeth Morris, b. Jan. 22, 1818; m. William Walker.
751. Abigail Morris, b. Oct. 1, 1820; d. May 12, 1886; m. Isaac Stackhouse.
752. Isaac Pile Morris, b. May 17, 1823; d. Jan. 11, 1898; m. April 8, 1849, Sarah L. Lloyd.

280. Mary Morris[6], (Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris, b. 12th mo. 1st, 1780, at Ancocas, N. J.; d. 6th mo. 16th, 1845, at Burlington, N. J.; m. 12th mo. 19th, 1811, at Upper Evesham, Samuel Butcher, of Haddonfield. The family resided for several years at Upper Evesham, where the children were born, but removed by certificate dated 5th mo. 8th, 1819, to Haddonfield, N. J.

Samuel and Mary (Morris) Butcher had issue:—

753. Martha Butcher, b. 12mo. 26, 1813; d. at Burlington 11mo. 12, 1878.
754. Joseph Butcher, b. 12mo. 29, 1815; m. Jan. 24, 1841, Mary Shinn.
755. Morris Butcher, b. 9mo., 1820; d. 12mo. 10, 1892.

281. John Morris,[6] (Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris, b. at

Burlington 12th mo. 3rd, 1782; d. about 1822; m. at Upper Evesham, 12th mo. 24th, 1812, Prudence Butcher, b. 6th mo. 7th, 1782, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Butcher. Prudence was sister to Samuel Butcher, who married Mary Morris last mentioned.

John and Prudence Morris removed by certificate to Philadelphia 4th mo. 10th, 1819. They received certificate from Philadelphia to Burlington dated 9th mo., 1821, and from Burlington to Evesham 3rd mo., 1822.

John and Prudence (Butcher) Morris had issue:—

756. Elizabeth J. Morris—she was a "minor" 3mo. 3, 1823. She m. at Philadelphia, Pa., Carlton Stokes, of Woodbury, as his second wife. Prudence Morris and her minor dau. Elizabeth J. Morris, received 3mo. 3, 1823, a certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting. Prudence Morris (widow) m. 5mo. 6, 1823, at Plymouth Meeting House, John Hoyle, Jr., of Whitpain, farmer, late of Yorkshire, G. B., son of John and Sarah, deceased.

282. Stephen Morris,[6] (Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Bathsheba (Jess) Morris, b. Aug. 30, 1788; d. Dec. 25, 1831; m. Aug. 15, 1812, Elizabeth Coles, b. Oct. 19, 1785; d. May 3, 1841; dau. of Job Coles.

Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris had issue:—

757. John Morris, b. May 8, 1814; d. June 11, 1893; m. May 13, 1838, Mary Katz.
758. Rebecca Wright Morris, b. Nov. 16, 1816; d. May 28, 1894; m. Feb., 1859, Charles Delany.
759. Samuel Coles Morris, b. Aug. 21, 1818; d. July 20, 1860; m. (1st) July 16, 1839, Eliza Harris Johnson; m. (2ndly) March 14, 1847, Justina Quick.
760. Drusilla Coles Morris, b. April 13, 1820; m. Oct. 10, 1842, Robert Taylor Fry.
761. Stephen Morris, b. April 14, 1823; d. Feb. 14, 1889; m. Oct. 31, 1847, Artemisia Curtis.
762. Edward Pancoast Morris, b. July 29, 1825; d. Jan. 27, 1889; m. (1st) Dec. 20, 1847, Mary Hutchinson Hoy; m. (2ndly) Nov. 1, 1875, Elizabeth Childs.
763. Elizabeth Coles Morris, b. Aug. 20, 1829; d. Sept. 21, 1829.
764. Charles Coles Morris, b. Aug. 20, 1829; d. Sept. 16, 1829

285. Thomas Rakestraw,[6] (Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Abraham and Mary (Morris) Rakestraw, b. 7th mo. 13th, 1773; d. 6th mo. 6th, 1842; m. 3rd mo. 13th, 1798, Mary Lippincott, b. 8th mo. 20th, 1776; d. 9th mo. 27th, 1848; dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Lippincott. Thomas Rakestraw obtained certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting to Evesham Monthly Meeting 5th mo. 2nd, 1796. Thomas Rakestraw and Mary his wife received certificate from Burlington Meeting to London Grove Meeting, Penna., with three minor children, Abraham, Eliza and Ann, 4th mo. 7th, 1806.

Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw had issue:—

765. Abraham Rakestraw, b. 3mo. 24, 1799; d. 12mo. 9, 1874; m. Lydia Bushong.
766. Eliza Rakestraw, b. 4mo. 18, 1801; d. 11mo. 12, 1841; m. 1823, James Michener.
767. Ann Rakestraw, b. 7mo. 11, 1803; d. 10mo. 2, 1877; m. Thomas Baker.
768. Abigail Rakestraw, b. 12mo. 11, 1806; d. 9mo. 3, 1881; m. 8mo. 20, 1829, James Jackson.
769. Mary Rakestraw, b. 4mo. 29, 1809; d. 3mo. 3, 1873; m. 1832, Samuel Baker.
770. Thomas Rakestraw, b. 8mo. 19, 1811; m. Susan Barnaby.
771. William Lippincott Rakestraw, b. 11mo. 6, 1813; d. Oct. 9, 1869; m. March 10, 1840, Sarah Savery Sugar.

286. Hannah Rakestraw,[6] (Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Abraham and Mary (Morris) Rakestraw, b. 1st mo. 14th, 1780; d. 8th mo. 29, 1839; m. Samuel Gatchell.

Samuel and Hannah (Rakestraw) Gatchell had issue:—

772. Phœbe Gatchell, b. 3mo. 22, 1807; d. 7mo. 29, 1846; m. Harper Brosius.
773. Mary Gatchell, b. 5mo. 27, 1809; d. unm. 4mo. 27, 1871.
774. Samuel Gatchell, b. 8mo. 27, 1811; d. 11mo. 25, 1867; m. 11mo. 19, 1851, Rachel B. Reynolds.
775. Joseph Gatchell, b. 5mo. 15, 1815; d. 4mo. 1, 1896; m. 3mo. 7, 1844, Jane Hoopes.
776. Thomas Gatchell, b. 2mo. 25, 1820; d. 8mo. 14, 1892; m. Caroline Jamison.
777. Abraham Gatchell, b. 2mo. 25, 1820; d. 11mo. 14, 1884; m. Elizabeth Froelick.

287. Mary Rakestraw,[6] (Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Abraham and Mary (Morris) Rakestraw, b. 7th mo. 17th, 1785; d. 1st mo. 1841; m. Thomas Reeves.

Thomas and Mary (Rakestraw) Reeves had issue:—

Eleven children, eight of whom were sons and three daughters; one of these was:

778. Mary Reeves, b. about 1813; m. 1829, a Mr. Edwards, who d. about 1887.

No further particulars of this family have been forthcoming.

288. Esther Rakestraw,[6] (Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Abraham and Mary (Morris) Rakestraw, b. 1st mo. 25th, 1790; d. 2nd mo. 18th, 1851; m. 4th mo. 20th, 1814, Joshua Blakey Linton, b. 9th mo. 14th, 1783; d. 4th mo. 13th, 1859.

Joshua B. and Esther (Rakestraw) Linton had issue:—

779. Nathan Linton, b. 3rd mo. 11, 1815; d. 1868; m. 3mo. 17, 1842, Martha Harvey.

780. Cyrus Linton, b. 4mo. 9, 1829; d. 5mo. 18, 1886.

293. Mary Morris,[6] (George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and —— Morris, b. 1784; d. 1862, aged 78 years; m. Joseph Fort.

Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort had issue:—

781. Susan Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Samuel Coleman.

782. Elizabeth Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Dedrick Lowden.

783. John Fort, b. ——; d. unm.

784. Charles P. Fort, b. Nov. 22, 1817; d. Aug. 21, 1885; m. Dec. 20, 1844, Rebecca Fenimore.

785. Benjamin Adams Fort, b. Feb. 21, 1820; d. Jan. 25, 1872; m. (1st) April 10, 1844, Caroline Roberts; m. (2ndly) March 28, 1852, Ruth Remine.

786. George Dillwyn Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary P. Letchworth.

787. Sarah M. Fort, b. ——; m. Aaron R. Kimball.

295. Sarah Morris,[6] (George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George and —— Morris, b. ——; d. ——; m. William Sharp, being his first wife.

William and Sarah (Morris) Sharp had issue:—

788. Charles Sharp, b. ——; m. ——.

297. Joseph Morris,[6] (George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George and —— Morris, b. ——; m. ——.

Joseph Morris had issue:—

789. Charles Morris, b. ——.
790. Elwood Morris, b. ——.
791. Joseph Morris, b. ——.

298. Abraham Zelley Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. in Burlington Co., N. J., 12th mo. 21st, 1793; d. 1st mo. 29th, 1884; m. Mary Hisler.

Abraham Z. Morris accompanied his parents to Ohio in the migration of the family from New Jersey in 1821, (Certificate from Monthly Meeting, Burlington, 9th mo. 3rd, 1821). He was "a valued minister in the Society of Friends."

Abraham and Mary (Hisler) Morris had issue:—

792. Sarah Ann Morris, b. 1817; d. ——; m. (1st) Thomas Cobbs; m. (2ndly) David Hunt.
793. Joseph Morris, b. 1820; m. Sarah Whiting.
794. Isaiah Morris, b. ——; m. (1st) Mary Vaughan; m. (2ndly) Selina Hale.
795. Rachel Morris, b. ——; m. Joseph Hale.
796. Mary Morris, b. ——; m. William Wood.
797. Rebecca Morris, b. ——; d. young.

299. Sarah Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 11mo. 7, 1795; d. 3mo. 26, 1865; m. 1824, Charles Smith.

Sarah Morris accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1821. Certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting to Monthly Meeting at Plainfield, Ohio, dated 9th mo. 3rd, 1721.

Charles and Sarah (Morris) Smith had issue:—

798. James B. Smith, b. 1825; m. Sarah Wood.
799. Joseph Bess Smith, b. ——; d. ——.
800. John Smith, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary Wilson.
801. Abraham Smith, b. ——; d. unm.
802. Hannah B. Smith, b. ——; d. unm.

300. John Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 5th

mo. 5th, 1798; d. 8th mo. 1st, 1831; m. 1828, Elizabeth Goldy, b. 1808; d. Dec. 30, 1880.

John Morris accompanied his parents from New Jersey to Ohio in 1821.

John and Elizabeth (Goldy) Morris had issue:—

803. Samuel Morris, b. 3mo., 1829; d. young.
804. Sarah Morris, b. 10m. 5, 1830; m. 11mo. 3, 1850, Joseph Bowyer.

301. Rebecca Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 4th mo. 12th, 1800; d. 2nd mo., 1832; m. 1824, Isaac Street, who d. 9th mo. 21st, 1868.

Rebecca Morris accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1821.

Isaac and Rebecca (Morris) Street had issue:—

805. Mary Ann Street, b. 6mo. 21, 1825; m. 4mo. 13, 1848, James W. Duncan.
806. Rachel Street, b. 5mo. 22, 1826; m. (1st) George Shale; m. (2ndly) 5mo. 14, 1895, Isaac Church.
807. Belinda Street, b. 6mo., 1828; d. 7mo., 1836.

302. Thomason Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 5th mo. 24th, 1802; d. 1st mo. 9th, 1877; m. 9th mo. 2nd, 1825, Jonathan Maris, b. 2nd mo. 9th, 1800; d. 1st mo. 25th, 1864.

Jonathan and Thomason (Morris) Maris had issue:—

808. Barclay Maris, b. 7mo. 13, 1826; d. 3mo. 5, 1893; m. 5mo. 27, 1874, Ann Pim.
809. Ann Maris, b. 9mo. 27, 1827; d. 6mo. 20, 1889.
810. Esther Maris, b. 9mo. 18, 1829.
811. Joseph Maris, b. 1mo. 26, 1833; d. 1mo. 28, 1871.
812. Isaac Maris, b. 7mo. 16, 1834; m. 12mo. 7, 1858, Alma L. Buten.
813. Caleb Maris, b. 5mo. 12, 1836; m. (1st) 4mo. 29, 1861, Deborah Watson; m. (2ndly) 4mo. 28, 1870, Elizabeth Butler.
814. Abraham Maris, b. 5mo. 18, 1838; m. 7mo. 8, 1896, Sarah E. Williams, dau. of Dr. Edward Williams and Hannah Bruff.
815. Jesse Maris, b. 9mo. 4, 1840; d. 7mo. 27, 1862.
816. Job S. Maris, b. 5mo. 26, 1844; d. 6mo. 5, 1875.
817. William Maris, b. 6mo. 22, 1847; m. 3mo. 20, 1867, Sarah H. Ball.

303. Joseph Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 6th mo. 23rd, 1804, in Burlington Co., New Jersey; m. 11th mo. 27th, 1828, Jane Warrington; b. 1809; d. 1896, dau. of Abraham and Keziah (Woolman) Warrington, of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, Ohio (formerly of New Jersey). This happy couple lived together for nearly 68 years. Joseph Morris was a member of the company already referred to, which migrated to the West, from Burlington, in 1821. He is still living at the advanced age of 94 years, in Cardington, Ohio, and has written an interesting book of "Reminiscences," which gives a brief history of his life, and labors of charity, in various parts of America. It recounts his visits to Cincinnati, Iowa, Illinois, North Carolina, Canada, Chicago, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and to the Indian tribes,—always paying special attention to the inmates of Prisons and Hospitals.

In his diary for 1849 he wrote: "When I was at the age of eighteen years, my parents, with all their children (except my brother Anthony, who died some five years previous), moved to the State of Ohio—in the year 1821. Our family, at that time, numbered twelve. My eldest brother, Abraham, with his little family, came in company with us. We all settled in Columbiana County, a newly settled country, which exposed us to many hardships. My dear father lived but about three years.

"On the 27th of 11th month, 1828, I was married to Jane Warrington, and about the year 1837, we removed with our little family, then three children, and settled in Marion County, Ohio, at Weston Meeting, a branch then, of Alum Creek, but now of Gilead Monthly Meeting.

"We settled in an unbroken forest, and were favored with good health, and soon had a comfortable home. Although we were subjected to many privations, on account of our small stock of money, yet we have cause to believe, that the all-sustaining hand of Providence has been our helper.

"Last year, 1848, we built a new house, which is convenient, and of good appearance. Our farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres, which is all that we desire. Our fruit nursery affords a valuable income. May these comforts never prove a snare to us."

Joseph and Jane (Warrington) Morris had issue:—

818. Abraham W. Morris, b. 12mo. 21, 1829; m. 1mo. 11, 1860, Mary Knowles.
819. Tabitha Morris, b. 12mo. 17, 1831; d. 5mo. 15, 1895; m. 6mo. 27, 1861, Thomas E. Hartley.
820. John P. Morris, b. 5mo. 4, 1834; m. (1st) 11mo. 2, 1853, Priscilla Ann Farrington; m. (2ndly) 8mo. 12, 1857, Sarah Gibson.
821. Joshua Morris, b. 10mo. 9, 1838.
822. Kezia Morris, b. 7mo. 24, 1842; m. 9mo. 26, 1883, William D. Greene.
823. Rachel E. Morris, b. 4mo. 20, 1845; m. 6mo. 25, 1884, William Nickels.
824. Joseph C. Morris, b. 8mo. 18, 1848; m. Lina M. Miner.

304. Rachel Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. in New Jersey 9th mo. 6th, 1806; d. 3rd mo. 31st, 1895; m. 5th mo. 31st, 1826, Basil Brooke, b. 2nd mo. 6th, 1803; d. 8th mo. 14th, 1831.

Basil and Rachel (Morris) Brooke had issue:—

825. Hester Brooke, b. 3mo. 4, 1827; m. (1st) J. C. Shinn; m. (2ndly) 11mo. 6, 1860, John Howard.
826. George W. Brooke, M. D., b. 4mo. 29, 1828; m. (1st) 6mo. 17, 1852, Theda A. Carter; m. (2ndly) 9mo. 23, 1878, Mary E. Williams.
827. Deborah Brooke, b. 6mo. 5, 1830.
828. Basil Brooke, b. 1mo. 15, 1832; m. 10mo. 4, 1865, Mary I. Heisler.

305. Esther Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, b. 3rd mo. 10th, 1809; d. 4th mo. 26th, 1847; m. 4th mo. 28th, 1841, Philip Evans, b. 7th mo. 16th, 1804; d. 8th mo. 8th, 1880.

Philip and Esther (Morris) Evans had issue:—

829. Rachel Evans, b. 9mo. 24, 1843; d. 8mo. 5, 1847.
830. Jonathan M. Evans, b. 4mo. 24, 1847; m. 1mo. 23, 1872, Annie C. Miller.

309. Beulah West Morris,[6] (Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, was b. in New Jersey, 11th mo. 7th, 1819; m. 3rd mo. 11th, 1858, John Neiler, b. in Chester Co., Penna., 4th mo. 3rd, 1811, went to Ohio, 1851. Both living in Alliance, O., (1898).

Mrs. Beulah Neiler and her brother, Mr. Joseph Morris of Cardington, are the only survivors of the large family of Joseph Morris,[5] which went from Burlington to Plainfield, O., in 1821.

John and Beulah W. (Morris) Neiler had issue:—

831. John Neiler, b. 9mo. 30, 1861; "d. soon after birth."
832. Esther Neiler, b. 9mo. 30, 1861; d. 3mo. 24, 1862.

310. Uriah Pitman,[6] (Elizabeth,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Morris) Pitman, b. April 17, 1795; d. Jan. 28, 1846; m. April 30, 1822, Euphemia Spencer, b. Oct. 26, 1793. Euphemia (Spencer) Pitman m. (2ndly) March 7, 1852, John Pickering.

Uriah and Euphemia (Spencer) Pitman had issue:—

833. John Pitman, b. Aug. 8, 1823; d. Aug. 10, 1846.
834. Lydia Pitman, b. April 8, 1824; d. June 23, 1873.
835. Levi Pitman, b. June 8, 1825; d. Dec. 21, 1830.
836. George W. Pitman, b. March 13, 1827; m. April 1, 1846, Louisa N. Arnold.
837. Jephtha Pitman, b. Dec. 28, 1829; d. June 12, 1847.
838. Milton Pitman, b. Sept. 16, 1831; d. May 27, 1833.
839. Harriet Pitman, b. Oct. 16, 1835; m. Nov. 18, 1857, William Shriner.
840. Theudas Pitman, b. Feb. 21, 1838; d. Aug. 7, 1842.

316. Barzillai Morris,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 5th mo. 4th, 1798; d. 12th mo. 26th, 1861; m. 1st mo. 2nd, 1823, Sarah Crew at Friends' Meeting, Damascus, Ohio. Sarah Crew b. 4th mo. 4th, 1802; d. 11th mo. 17th, 1863.

Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris had issue:—

841. Meribah Morris, b. 12mo. 13, 1823; d. ——; m. 1843, George C. Baldwin.
842. Jane Morris, b. 4mo. 25, 1825; m. 3mo. 10, 1862, John Steele.
843. James B. Morris, b. 6mo. 1, 1826; killed 9mo. 19, 1863, in Battle of Chickamauga; m. 9mo. 3, 1846, Nancy Kirkbride.
844. John W. Morris, b. 6mo. 1, 1826; m. (1st) 6mo. 3, 1847, Mary Kirkbride; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 13, 1859, Rebecca Morrough; m. (3rdly) 2mo. 1, 1877, Mary N. Barber.
845. Thomas F. Morris, b. 9mo. 22, 1828; d. 11mo. 25, 1864; m. 6mo. 26, 1853, Martha Harris.
846. Hannah Morris, b. 2mo. 2, 1831; d. 1mo. 13, 1862; m. 8mo. 15, 1848, William Woodruff.
847. Eliza Ann Morris, b. 11mo. 13, 1832; m. 10mo. 10, 1852, Robert Kirkbride.
848. Sarah C. Morris, b. 12mo. 18, 1835; m. 1mo. 25, 1860, Alexander C. Lutes.
849. Mary P. Morris, b. 1mo. 29, 1838; m. 8mo. 23, 1857, Joseph Townsend.

318. SARAH MORRIS,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 5th mo. 31st, 1801; d. 1st mo. 27th, 1890; m. 3d mo. 1st, 1821, James B. Bruff, b. 9th mo. 26th, 1797, Talbot Co., Md.; d. 3d mo. 20th, 1865, son of Christopher and Mary (Berry) Bruff.

James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff had issue:—

850. LYDIA B. BRUFF, b. 1mo. 26, 1822; m. 3mo. 27, 1851, William H. Oliphant.
851. HANNAH BRUFF, b. 8mo. 27, 1823; d. 10mo. 11, 1882; m. 3mo., 1849, Edward Williams, M. D.
852. CHARLES BRUFF, b. 2mo. 24, 1825; d. 4mo. 1, 1835.
853. JOSEPH BRUFF, b. 3mo. 6, 1827; d. 11mo. 14, 1885; m. Anna M. Ogden.
854. MARY BRUFF, b. 5mo. 3, 1829; d. 1mo. 20, 1883; m. 7mo. 27, 1848, Benjamin C. Andrews.
855. JAMES MORRIS BRUFF, b. 2mo. 27, 1831; d. 8mo. 30, 1834.
856. SARAH BRUFF, b. 8mo. 4, 1833; m. 8mo. 30, 1859, Tristram Coggeshall.
857. ESTHER BRUFF, b. 10mo. 9, 1835; m. 3mo. 28, 1877, Isaac N. Miles.
858. HENRIETTA T. BRUFF, b. 3mo. 5, 1837; d. 9mo. 5, 1837.
859. ELIZABETH BRUFF, b. 9mo. 13, 1838; m. 10mo. 27, 1864, Lindley M. Kirk.
860. ANNA LOUISA BRUFF, b. 4mo. 11, 1840; d. unm. 2mo. 25, 1872.
861. SUSAN BRUFF, b. 4mo. 20, 1842; d. 8mo. 24, 1842.

320. HANNAH MORRIS,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 10th mo. 17th, 1804; d. 12th mo. 4th, 1870; m. 8th mo., 1828, Joseph Jones, b. 1st mo., 1804.

Joseph and Hannah (Morris) Jones had issue:—

862. JOHN JONES, b. 9mo. 20, 1829; m. Rachel Heald.
863. ANTHONY JONES, b. 3mo. 28, 1831; m. Octavia Withrow.
864. ELIZABETH JONES, b. 12mo. 10, 1832; d. 3mo. 21, 1869; m. Pleasant Johnson.
865. DANIEL JONES, b. 4mo. 17, 1834; d. 8mo. 13, 1854.
866. ESTHER JONES, b. 3mo. 29, 1836; m. Jos. Rogers.
867. MARY F. JONES, b. 2mo. 1, 1838; d. 9mo. 15, 1877.
868. CHARLES B. JONES, b. 6mo. 15, 1840.
869. JAMES MORRIS JONES, b. 10mo. 28, 1844; d. Aug. 8, 1887; m. Sept. 4, 1873, Hannah Evans.
870. LYDIA B. JONES, b. 10mo. 9, 1847; d. 10mo. 16, 1879; m. Allen Eddy.
871. MALISA ANN JONES, b. 1mo. 19, 1856.

321. Joseph Morris,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 12th mo. 1st, 1806; m. Julia A. Palmer.

Joseph and Julia (Palmer) Morris had issue:—

872. George Morris, b. ——; m. Lydia Click.
873. Hannah Morris, b.——; m. Chester Thompson.

322. Elizabeth Morris,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 6th mo. 13th, 1809; d. 8th mo. 29th, 1843; m. at Friends' Meeting, Damascus, Ohio, 11th mo. 28th, 1839, William Carson, b. 1st mo. 7th, 1811.

William and Elizabeth (Morris) Carson had issue:—

874. Morris E. Carson, b. 8mo. 16, 1843.

324. Mary Morris,[6] (Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, b. 8th mo. 12th, 1811; d. Feb. 5, 1884; m. at Friends' Meeting, Damascus, Ohio, 11th mo. 1st, 1832, William Boulton, b. 6th mo. 5th, 1812.

William and Mary (Morris) Boulton had issue:—

875. Elizabeth Boulton, b. 9mo. 9, 1833; m. George Porter.
876. Sarah Boulton, b. 6mo. 5, 1836; d. 7mo. 3, 1842.
877. James Boulton, b. 12mo. 5, 1838; m. Louisa Brooks.
878. Charles Boulton, b. May 10, 1841; m. Alzada Thompson.

330. Susan Elizabeth Morris,[6] (William B.,[5] Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William B. and Susanna (Norris) Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1808; d. March 17, 1891, in Baltimore, Md.; bu. at Falston, Harford Co., Md.; m. Nov. 9, 1836, Mansel Edward Morrison, b. Nov. 16, 1812; d. Nov. 19, 1875, son of Emmor and Margaret Morrison.

Mansel E. and Susan E. (Morris) Morrison had issue:—

879. Frederick Douglas Morrison, b. Sept. 30, 1837; m. July 21, 1865, Mary Abby Patrick.
880. George Clarence Morrison, b. Jan. 27, 1840; d. at Hempstead, Texas, Sept. 14, 1868.
881. Jane Augusta Morrison, b. Jan. 18, 1846; m. Dr. Charles Collins Buck.
882. Florence Morrison, b. Aug. 12, 1847.
883. Joshua Ralph Morrison, b. Jan. 29, 1849; m. Frances F. Florian.
884. Margaret Alice Morrison, b. Oct. 23, 1850; d. Dec. 7, 1862.
885. William E. Morrison, b. Feb. 21, 1856; d. Feb. 14, 1859.

SUSAN E. MORRIS MORRISON

331. William Ulysses Morris, M. D.,[6] (William B.,[5] Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William B. and Susanna (Norris) Morris, b. Aug. 31, 1810; d. in Richmond, July 2, 1888; m. Delia Coon of Troy, N. Y.

Dr. William Ulysses Morris was a very fine looking man, with a splendid physique, and aristocratic military bearing, having at 19 served upon Gen. Houston's staff in Texas. He was a prominent Apostle of Temperance, and devoted much time to lecturing upon the subject in various parts of the country. Both he and his brother Joshua B. Morris were brilliant men and good speakers.

Dr. William U. and Delia (Coon) Morris had issue:—

886. Annie Morris, b. ——.
887. Clarence Morris, b. ——.

336. Richard Wistar,[7] (Sarah,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Richard and Sarah (Morris) Wistar, b. Oct. 3, 1790; d. in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1863; m. June 23, 1824, Hannah Owen Lewis, b. June 6, 1795; d. Jan. 24, 1857; dau. of William Lewis and his wife Rachel Wharton, dau. of Joseph Wharton and Hannah Owen.

Richard and Hannah (Lewis) Wistar had issue:—

888. Rachel Wistar, b. ——; d. 1825.
889. Sarah Wistar, b. ——; m. (1st) Oct. 23, 1851, Joseph Hopkinson, M. D.; m. (2ndly) James M. Gillilan.
890. Rachel Lewis Wistar, b. May 27, 1828; d. April 15, 1893; m. May 24, 1865, Alexander E. Harvey.
891. Richard Wistar, Jr., b. Dec. 14, 1829; d. April 8, 1894.
892. William Lewis Wistar, b. March 25, 1831; d. Feb. 21, 1894.
893. Frances Anna Wistar, b. ——; m. May 23, 1857, Lewis Allaire Scott.

337. Samuel Wells Morris,[7] Judge, (Benjamin W,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) of Wellsborough, eldest son of Benjamin and Mary (Wells) Morris, b. in Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1786; d. in Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa., May 25, 1847; m. at Muncy Meeting, Pa., Dec. 5, 1810, Anna Ellis, b. May 7, 1791; d. at Germantown, Pa., Jan. 26, 1858. She was a dau. of William and Mercy Ellis, and sister to William C. Ellis, who m. Rebecca Morris.

Judge Samuel Wells Morris received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Wellsborough. He became Judge of the District Court, and was subsequently elected and re-elected, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1841. His children received the greater part of their schooling at the Wellsborough Academy, whose early beginnings he planted and fostered, for being himself a Princeton collegian, he felt the necessity of some educational advantages for his large and growing family. The Morris homestead at Wellsborough was styled "The Hill," and many of the old county residents must remember the great beauty of that old home, amid trees and flowers, and vines and fruit

SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS, (JUDGE)

trees, planted and tended with loving care by the mother of this large family of sons and daughters.

[Judge] Samuel W. and Anna (Ellis) Morris had issue:—

894. William Ellis Morris, b. Jan. 29, 1812; d. Oct. 15, 1875; m. May 7, 1839, Mary Nancy Burnside.
895. Mary Wells Morris, b. ——, 1813; d. Oct., 1896; m. 1834, James Lowrey.
896. Sarah Ellis Morris, b. Oct. 14, 1815; d. Jan. 4, 1898; m. Nov. 2, 1836, Joseph P. Morris.
897. Susan Marriott Morris, b. July 29, 1817; d. Sept. 3, 1891; m. May 4, 1841, John W. Guernsey.
898. Benjamin Wistar Morris, D. D., (Bishop), b. May 30, 1819; m. June 22, 1852, Hannah Rodney.
899. Rachel Wells Morris, of Portland, Oregon, b. 1821.
900. Ellen Morris, b. 1823; d. 1885; m. 1846, Judge Henry Booth, LL. D.
901 Charles Ellis Morris, b. 1825; d. 1883; m., 1851, Elizabeth Holstein Amies.
902. Anna Ellis Morris, b. Aug. 28, 1827; m. Aug. 3, 1853, Geo. R. Barker.
903. Louisa Morris, b. 1829; d. unm., 1864.
904. Samuel Wells Morris, Jr., b. ——, 1835; m., 1863, Charity Payntar.

THE ELLIS FAMILY.

Thomas Ellis was born in Wales and married there, but as no records have been examined there, the name of his first wife is not known.

The names of the children by the first wife are given, as Ellis Ellis, the eldest, Humphry, second; Bridgart and Ellinor. After the death of this wife, he married the second time, Ellen Rees, who had one daughter, Rachel.

In the history of Delaware County, Penna., by Dr. George Smith, he states that "Thomas Ellis was one of the most eminent of the Welsh Settlers." He came from Pembrokeshire, and arrived here, with his second wife, Ellen, and family.

While in his native land, William Penn appointed him to several offices, which he was to fill upon his arrival in America.

The first record is thus worded: "To Thomas Ellis, given at 'Worminghurst Place, Old England,' Nov. 21st, 1686."*

This was for the purpose of acting as Commissioner, granting

Vide Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xix., pp. 4, etc.

Warrants, Surveying Land, and passing Patents for Lands so surveyed. Two other appointments are given Thomas Ellis, dated at the same place; Nov. 24, 1686, concerning Caves; and Nov. 26, 1689, concerning cutting of Timber, and clearing of *Lotts* in Philadelphia and Suburbs.

At the same "Worminghurst Place," 13th of March, 1687, a meeting of the three Commissioners was held, viz., Sir Wm. Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John Goodson, in reference to Gov. Penn's Proclamation, about ye Caves, and about the cutting of Timber, and clearing of *Lotts* in Philadelphia, etc.

In Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. ix., p. 645, Thomas Ellis is named as "Register General," July 28th, and same Book, May 18, 1687, as "Justice of the Peace."

In "Provincial Councillors," page 4, he is mentioned as "Commissioner to Grant Land-Warrants," etc.

In Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. xix., pages 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, and others, Thomas Ellis is referred to in connection with the re-surveying of Land, etc., continued on pages 276, 338, 340, etc.

Upon Thomas Ellis' arrival in America, with his wife Ellen (Rees) and five children, they settled upon one of the two large tracts of land in Haverford, which he had purchased of four of the early Welsh settlers. These tracts of land were "conveyed by them to Thomas Ellis of Iscregan, in the County of Merioneth, Gentleman, for £9, 17s. 2d." (This is the way it is worded for 625 acres! At this price!)

There is also a patent to "Thomas Ellis and Company, for Seven hundred and ninety acres on Mill Creek." In right of his purchase, made in Wales, Thomas Ellis took up 600 acres of land, in Merion Township, adjoining one of the same extent, belonging to Rowland Ellis.

(In his Will, it appears that he also held about 1500 acres of land, near Philadelphia, besides a large number of city lots).

The Will of Thomas Ellis of Haverford West, Prov. of Penna., was signed 11th mo. 1st, 1688. Although he is said to have died in 1688, his Will was not proved until 3rd mo. 16th, 1690. We find it recorded in Administration Book A, page 110. Thomas Ellis by his Will, appointed his "trusty and well beloved friends" William Howell, Edward Jones, Jno. Roberts and Griffith Owen his trustees and executors. The will was

signed by Thomas Ellis and witnessed by George Wood, and John Humphry, but as stated by Francis Rawle, Dep. Register General, the executors named refused to serve, and upon the application of Ellen Ellis, relict of Thomas Ellis, Letters of Administration were granted to her.

Thomas Ellis in his Will directs that the 600 acres of his land lying between Rowland Ellis's land and Christopher Pennock's land, also 30 acres of land with his dwelling house and plantation between Danyell Humphry's and Lewis David's land in Haverford West, also his house at Schoolkill and City Liberty and all his lots in City of Philadelphia, also all his land beyond Darby Creek in County of Chester, be sold to defray his debts and funeral expenses.

He leaves the remainder of his "lands lotts and liberties" to his "dear and well beloved wife Ellien Elliss" during her natural life, and afterwards to daughter Rachell Elliss and her heirs or in default of her having issue, living, after her natural life, to his two sons and their heirs.

To his eldest son Elliss Elliss he gives 200 acres of land in Haverford West "where he now lives."

To son Humphry Elliss he gives 90 acres of land "which are already laid out to him" in Haverford West, together with 200 acres of land in *Dyffun* Manor.

To daughter Bridgart Jones he gives 100 acres of land, adjoining land of William Lewis in Haverford West.

To his wife and daughter he gives 245 acres of land in Haverford West, and also 10 acres of land which he bought of Richard Daviss.

To sons Elliss and Humphry he gives 2 oxen and some sheep.

To daughter Ellinor Lawrence he gives £6.5.0. The rest of personal estate he leaves to wife and daughter.

Thomas Ellis' eldest son, Ellis Ellis, who was born in Wales, came with his father to America in 1683, the family consisting of four others,—three daughters and one son.

Ellis Ellis, when settled upon a tract of land in Haverford, married "Lydia," eldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey.

Their children were ten in number, the three eldest, died unmarried.

Benjamin, the 5th child, married Ann Swaffer, a Netherlander by birth. To Benjamin and Ann Swaffer Ellis were born seven children, four daughters and three sons.

Mary, the second daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Swaffer) Ellis, married Thomas Tucker. *Their* sons were noted as the first manufacturers of china, in this country.

William, sixth child of Benjamin and Ann (Swaffer) Ellis, married, in 1785, *Mercy Cox*, whose family was of English origin.

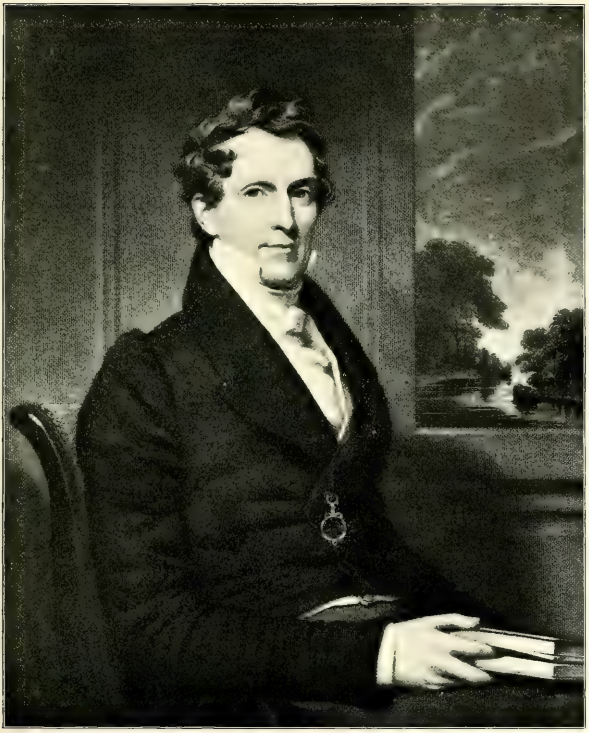
To William and Mercy (Cox) Ellis was given a large family of children, the eldest son being William Cox Ellis, said by well-known persons of his day, to be a "Strikingly handsome man," with a remarkable resemblance to his father, who was William Ellis, the eldest son of "Ellis Ellis," and he, the eldest son of *Thomas Ellis* and the first wife.

The imprisonment, for "Conscience Sake," and the hardships which Thomas Ellis endured in Wales, greatly impaired his health, so that he lived but five years after his arrival in America, but he held the offices to which he had been appointed by Wm. Penn until his death. In "Penna. Archives, Vol. xix., pp. 480 and 481," it is stated that "Robert Wharton married Rachel, youngest daughter of Thomas Ellis, and only child of Ellen, his second wife.

338. Sarah Morris,[7] (Benjamin W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Benjamin and Mary (Wells) Morris, b. 9th mo. 2nd, 1788; d. 5th mo. 18th, 1862; m. 8th mo. 5th, 1804, Jacob Shoemaker Waln.

Jacob Shoemaker Waln, son of Richard and Elizabeth Waln, was born in the year 1776, at Walnford, his father's country seat in Monmouth County, New Jersey, whither the

family had temporarily repaired, during the disturbed state of society, consequent upon the Revolutionary troubles. He received the best education Philadelphia could afford, and at an early



Jacob Walk

No. 338

age, entered "the counting house"—as it was then styled, of Jesse and Robert Waln, his kinsmen and well-known merchants. Having tried himself as supercargo, in a few Indian voyages he entered upon business for himself; and in a few years placed himself among the foremost, and most successful of merchants. In the year 1804 he was married in the Old Pine Street Meeting House, to Sarah Morris, who was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, among the many Quaker beauties of Philadelphia, then the metropolis of elegance, refinement and hospitality.

Having served in the municipal councils, he reluctantly yielded to the request of prominent citizens that he should enter the State Legislature, in which he advocated many important measures, and was pronounced by one of Pennsylvania's ablest statesmen and lawyers to be "a man of soundest judgment and most enlarged public views, and on all questions of commerce and finance, he was always looked up to and consulted. His charity was unostentatious, and the most deserving of the public charitable and benevolent institutions received annually, his anonymous contributions.

Jacob Shoemaker and Sarah M. (Morris) Waln had issue:—

905. Richard W. Waln, b. 5mo. 17, 1806; d. s. p. 4mo. 13, 1825.

906. Samuel Morris Waln, b. 10mo. 24, 1807; d. s. p. Dec. 22, 1870.

Samuel M. Waln devoted his life and time to benevolent objects, and took especial interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He became a manager of the Institution in 1855, and served until his decease, in 1870. He not only subscribed liberally himself, but obtained liberal subscriptions from others towards its various departments.

He wisely determined, in the disposition of his Estate, to become his own executor, by giving during his lifetime, so as to witness the benefit he was bestowing. At the period of the commencement of the Civil War, when the income of the Department for the Insane had diminished in as great ratio as its expenses had increased, Mr. Waln gave, for immediate use, ten thousand dollars which he had designed for the department of the insane "for the purpose of endowing two additional free beds, and at the same time, to be expended entirely in supplying certain very desirable improvements and furniture much needed, to be designated by the Physician in chief and to be approved by the Board of Managers."

Samuel M. Waln was a member of the Society of Friends, a regular attendant of their meetings, and a thorough believer both in their doctrines and in their practical application to all the social relations of life. He was head of the firm of S. Morris Waln & Co.

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital passed lengthy resolutions in testimony of their appreciation of the noble charac-

ter of S. Morris Waln, and of the valuable services which he had rendered that Institution. A similar tribute of regard for his memory, was offered by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

907. Henry Lisle Waln, b. 9mo. 13, 1809; d. April 8, 1891, unm.
908. Edward Waln, b. 10mo. 22, 1811; d. 10mo. 1, 1887; m. —— 1844, Ellen Cora Nixon.
909. Mary Morris Waln, b. 8mo. 4, 1814; m. March 12, 1840, Richard Vaux.
910. Elizabeth Waln, b. 12mo. 14, 1816; d. unm. 5mo. 24, 1855.
911. Sally Morris Waln, b. 8mo. 22, 1819.
912. Ellen Waln, b. 3mo. 17, 1822; d. unm. at "Pinehurst," Germantown, May 21, 1887.
913. Anne Waln, b. 7mo. 7, 1825; d. unm. at "Pinehurst," Germantown, Dec. 16, 1896.

339. Rebecca Morris,[7] (Benjamin W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Benjamin W. and Mary (Wells) Morris, b. Dec. 23, 1789; d. at *Muncy, Pa.*, Dec. 8, 1871; m. July 11, 1810, William Cox Ellis, of *Muncy*, Lycoming Co., Pennsylvania, Attorney at Law, Member of Congress, and also of Pennsylvania Legislature, b. May 5, 1787, at Fort Muncy, (then Northumberland County); d. Dec. 13, 1871. He was the son of William Ellis of Radnor, Pa., and Mercy Cox of Harford Co., Maryland.

William C. and Rebecca (Morris) Ellis had issue:—

914. Mary Morris Ellis, b. May 7, 1811; d. unm. April 15, 1831.
915. William Ellis, b. June 20, 1813; d. Oct. 13, 1881; m. (1st) Hannah A. Lownes; m. (2ndly) Agnes Boyd.
916. Richard Wells Ellis, b. June 18, 1815; d. unm. May 21, 1832.
917. Mercy Ann Ellis, b. Oct. 11, 1817; d. unm. Aug. 23, 1843.
918. Benjamin Wistar Morris Ellis, b. Jan. 27, 1820; d. Dec. 5, 1881; m. Elisabeth Masters.
919. Sarah Ellis, b. Jan. 27th, 1822; m. April 25, 1842, Rev. Edwin Nathaniel Lightner.
920. Anna Morris Ellis, b. April 9, 1824; m. Sept. 26, 1848, William Hayman Holstein, b. Feb. 17, 1816; d. Aug. 9, 1864; son of Geo. W. Holstein of Upper Merion Township, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Mrs. Holstein lives near Bridgeport, Pa. She was highly distinguished for her work in the hospitals during the late Civil War. Together with her husband, at the first call for aid, they were at the front, caring for the sick and wounded, and never ceased their labors as long as they were needed, and until peace was declared, their last work being devoted to returned prisoners.

921. Joshua Alder Ellis, b. April 28, 1826; d. Aug. 4, 1896; m. (1st) July 14, 1852, Henrietta Ashmead; m. (2ndly) June 10, 1856, Mary Cheney; m. (3rdly) Mrs. Courtney.
922. Alfred Ellis, b. Dec. 19, 1828; d. Oct. 1, 1829.

342. Rebecca Morris,[7] (Caspar W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Caspar W. and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, b. July 3, 1798; d. Nov. 9, 1870; m. Jan. 28, 1822, Benjamin Davids, b. July 17, 1792; d. Jan. 24, 1863.

Benjamin and Rebecca (Morris) Davids had issue:—

923. Hugh Davids, b. Dec. 14, 1822; d. Jan. 30, 1872; m. Oct. 22, 1849, Judith Helen Maria Souberbielle.
924. Caspar Morris Davids, b. May 17, 1824; d. Dec. 24, 1825.
925. Richard Wistar Davids, b. Aug. 30, 1825; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; m. April 9, 1850, Eliza Parke Jacobs.

343. Jacob Giles Morris,[7] (Caspar W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Caspar W. and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, b. July 20, 1800; drowned on Steamer "Arctic," Sept. 27, 1854; m. 1822, Lydia S. Coates; b. 1804; d. at St. Germain, Paris, Sept., 1837.

After completing his scholastic education, Jacob G. Morris entered into commercial pursuits, but in 1828, he retired from active business, being possessed of a comfortable fortune. In 1822, he married Lydia (daughter of John R. Coates), a most estimable lady, to whom he was devotedly attached. With her, and his only remaining daughter—having lost two previously—he visited Europe in 1829, and spent about a year in travelling in Great Britain, and on the Continent.

In 1835, he revisited Europe, and remained abroad until 1838. During this trip he had the misfortune to lose his wife, at St. Germain, Paris, in September, 1837.

A considerable part of 1847 and 1848, he again passed in Europe, accompanied as before, by his daughter. This daughter was married in May, 1850, to a physician in Virginia, but her health which had been delicate, rapidly failed, and in September of the same year, she was taken away by consumption.

In May, 1854, Jacob G. Morris again embarked for Europe. In this instance, he went abroad alone, and started from New York, even after getting on ship-board, with considerable reluctance, and without the buoyancy of spirits, which, on such an occasion, was natural to him. After travelling through England, and a considerable part of Scandinavia, he went to Paris, and then to England, where he was persuaded by friends, to leave for

America, contrary to his original plan, on the ship "Arctic," which left Liverpool on the 20th September, 1854. Many are still living, who too well remember the sad fate which befell the vessel, which was of the first class, in size, strength and convenient accommodations. Seven days out, while under full headway, in a dense fog, on the banks of Newfoundland, she came in violent collision with another steamer, and in less than five hours after, that noble vessel went down, carrying with her, nearly three hundred of those, who composed her living freight when she sailed from Liverpool. From survivors of that disastrous day, who knew him well, it has been ascertained, that Jacob B. Morris was among the most active in doing, whatever was possible, for the comfort and tranquility of the helpless crowd around him; that the last act in which he was seen to be engaged, was securing life preservers around the bodies of the unfortunate females, who stood upon the deck of the vessel; and that a few moments before the final plunge, which all saw to be near at hand, and which buried so many earthly hopes, and crushed so many fond hearts, he was seen, standing calmly, with folded arms, as if awaiting an event which he knew to be inevitable, and from which, he felt, all earthly power was impotent to save. Thus ended a life, which had been full of activity and energy, for whilst possessing an ample fortune, his truly benevolent heart led him actively to associate himself with the charitable institutions of Philadelphia. At the time of his death, besides being one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and several other charitable institutions, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Fine Arts, etc., etc. The Institution for the Blind, besides publishing a beautiful tribute to his memory, prepared by the venerable President of that Association, appointed a committee "to cause an appropriate tablet, with an inscription commemorative of his virtues and services, to be placed in the large hall of the Institution."

Similar evidences of esteem, and testimony to his worth and labors, were offered by the management of every institution with which he was connected.

"A beauteous life hath glory following it."

Jacob G. and Lydia S. (Coates) Morris had issue:—

926. Elizabeth Giles Morris, b. —— 1823; d. 7mo. 17, 1824.
927. Clifford Morris, b. —— 1825; d. —— 1826.
928. Sarah Wistar Morris, b. —— 1829; d. Sept. —— 1850; m. May 23, 1850, Daniel Allen Langhorne, Lieut. Col. C. S. A., M. D., b. 1825.

344. Caspar Wistar Morris,[7] (Caspar W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Caspar W. and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, b. Nov. 8, 1806; d. —— 1877; m. —— 1829, Lydia Eliza McCollum, b. July 3, 1811; d. 1891.

Caspar W. and Lydia E. (McCollum) Morris had issue:—

929. Elizabeth Giles Morris, b. Oct. 13, 1830; d. April 3, 1872; m. April 8, 1851, Colonel Maurice Scarisbrooke Langhorne.
930. Caspar Wistar Morris, b. April 1, 1832; m. Oct. 15, 1857, Annie Purves Milnor.
931. Jacob Giles Morris, b. Nov. 5, 1835; m. —— 1857, Isabel Fennell.

345. Caroline Morris,[7] (Caspar W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the third dau. of Caspar W. and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, b. May 24, 1811; d. April 8, 1882; m. to Caspar Wistar Pennock, M. D., by Bishop White, Dec. 17, 1833, at their own house on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Dr. C. W. Pennock, b. 7th mo. 2nd, 1799; d. 4th mo. 16th, 1867; was a son of George Pennock and Sarah Wistar.

Caroline Morris was a very beautiful girl, with such a magnificent complexion, that strangers constantly accused her of "painting, both red and white." Upon one occasion, she overheard the remark, and was so tried by it, that on her return home, she removed some fruit prepared for preserving, from the kitchen out into the garden, and preserved it there, on a small portable furnace, hoping by this means to become so sunburnt, as to put an end to any further remarks upon her complexion. But better even than her appearance, were her remarkable mental characteristics. Even as a child, she possessed and evinced, uncommon presence of mind, and she was trusted in situations, where most children would have been frightened to go. All through life she manifested the same power of self command.

Her devoted active interest in the soldiers, engaged in the late Civil War, deserves never to be forgotten. Had it not

been for her husband's ill health, she would have been one of the first to go to the Field Hospitals, as a nurse. But although she was unable to leave home, she worked day and night for them, sending boxes of comforts and delicacies, for the sick and wounded, depriving herself of every possible thing, that she might be able to do the more for them. And so it was in other things, when the war was over, she was always denying herself of something, that she might do the more for some one else. During the years from 1844–46, her leisure moments were occupied in preparing a "Tree of the Pennock Family." A stroke of Paralysis preceded her death April 8, 1882, aged 71, and she was buried beside her husband Dr. Caspar Wistar Pennock, in the church yard of Calvary Church, Rockdale, in Delaware County, Penna.

Dr. Caspar W. and Caroline (Morris) Pennock had issue:—

932. Sarah Wistar Pennock, b. Jan. 5, 1840; m. March 20, 1861, William Henry Miller.

346. Elizabeth Clifford Morris,[7] (Caspar W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Caspar W.[6] and Elizabeth (Giles) Morris, b. 8th mo. 19th, 1813; d. 3rd mo. 10th, 1892; m. 6th mo. 25th, 1832, by Rev. Dr. S. Tyng, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Samuel Canby, b. 7th mo. 10th, 1811; d. 6th mo. 20th, 1875.

Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Morris) Canby had issue:—

933. Caspar Morris Canby, b. 3mo. 25, 1833; d. 3mo. 6, 1836.
934. Elizabeth Morris Canby, b. Oct. 31, 1848; m. Oct. 7, 1875, Charles Grubb Rumford.

THE CANBY FAMILY.

The Canbys in America, trace their descent from Thomas Canby, who emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., from Thorne in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1683. He was then sixteen years old, and accompanied his maternal Uncle Henry Baker. Thomas Canby settled in Bucks Co., Penna. He was a Representative for Bucks Co., in the Assembly, having been elected in 1721, and again in 1722, 1730, and 1738. He was a Justice

of the Peace in 1719, and Clerk of a Monthly Meeting of Friends.

He was married three times, and by his first two wives, had a family of seventeen children. Married (1st) Sarah Jerves; married (2ndly) Mary Oliver, daughter of Evan and Jean Lloyd Oliver; married (3rdly) Jane Preston, (no children).

By his first wife Thomas Canby had nine children, viz.:—Benjamin, Sarah (married —— Hill), Elizabeth (married —— Lacy), Mary (married —— Hampton), Phebe (married —— Smith), Esther (married Stapler), Thomas, and Benjamin, 2nd, (the Canbys of Philadelphia, Baltimore and the West are descended from these two), and Martha (married —— Gillingham).

By his second wife (Mary Oliver), he had eight children, viz.:—Jane, Rebecca, Hannah, Joseph, Rachel, Oliver, Ann and Lydia.

Oliver Canby of Brandywine, Del., b. in Bucks Co., 11th mo. 24th, 1716; d. 11th mo. 30th, 1754; m. 2nd mo. 12th, 1744, Elizabeth Shipley, dau. of William Shipley and his first wife, Mary Tatnall.

Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby had two sons, William, and Samuel, and one daughter, Mary, who married Abraham Gibbons.

Their son, William Canby, b. 10th mo. 6th, 1748; d. 4th mo. 3rd, 1830; m. Martha Marriott, who was sister to Sarah Marriott, who m. Isaac Morris. Wm. Canby had seven children, one of whom, *Merrit Canby*, m. Eliza Tatnall Sipple, dau. of Thomas Sipple and Ann Tatnall. Merrit Canby's name was Marriott, his mother's family name, but, as it was pronounced Merrit, his father changed the spelling to *Merrit*,—all who are named after him, have used the family name, *Marriott*.

Merrit Canby and his wife Eliza T. Sipple had a daughter, Martha Canby, who married Elliston P. Morris. The other children of Merrit and Eliza T. (Sipple) Canby were:—William Marriott Canby (married Edith Matthews Dillon), and Anna Tatnall Canby.

Samuel Canby, 2nd son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, married Frances Lea.

Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby had several daughters and one son, named James Canby, whose son Samuel Canby (b. 1811;

d. 1875), married Elizabeth Clifford Morris 6th mo. 25th, 1832. The only child of Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Morris) Canby, is Mrs. Charles G. Rumford, of Wilmington.

348. Phœbe Pemberton Morris,[7] (Anthony,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the eldest child of Anthony and Mary (Pemberton) Morris, b. April 4, 1791; d. unm., 1825.

Phœbe P. Morris,[7] from the high social position of her distinguished father, was, with her sister and brother, from early years, on intimate terms with the leading families of the City of Philadelphia. The following is a letter written by her only the year before her death, to her friend Mrs. Madison.

To Mrs. Madison from Miss Phœbe Morris.

"Washington, January 19th, 1824.

"My Dearest Mrs. Madison:

"I have been in Washington about a fortnight, where everything reminds me of you, but alas! sometimes painfully, for so many scenes of joy and sorrow have passed since the happy period of my early youth, which was rendered more joyous by your protecting care. We are very comfortably established together at the 'six buildings.' I often think of you and my dear Mr. Madison alone at Montpelier, for you have told me that there is not so much visiting in Winter. I know all your notions and ways so well, that at any hour of the day, I can represent to myself, what you are doing. What do you think of having the Marquis de Lafayette for a visit, for surely Montpelier will be the first place to fly to, when he comes to the United States. The Secretary of the Navy, says he shall have one of the finest and best manned vessels in the service, to convey him hither, if Mitchell's resolution is carried, and he wishes to come, which does not appear as yet quite decided. Mrs. Monroe is really going to have a drawing room on Wednesday. You have no doubt seen the description of Mrs. Hays personal elegance of deportment and costume, in the papers. We all attended Mrs. Adams' reception on the 8th, and it was really a very brilliant party, and admirably well arranged. The ladies climbed the chairs and benches, to see General Jackson, and Mrs. Adams

very gracefully took his arm, and walked through the apartments with him, which gratified the general curiosity. It is said, there were fourteen hundred cards issued, and about eight hundred supposed to be present. I would like to hear something of Miss Willis, whenever I feel a little romantic and think of some pure and innocent being, sheltered from the storms of life and lovely in the bosom of retreat, my imagination turns to that sweet and sympathetic girl. I beg you will remember me to her affectionately, my dearest friend, also to her excellent mother. How is your mother, Mrs. Madison? I hope she is as bright and active as ever. Give my love and respectful admiration to her. Adieu, my dearest and best friend; believe me as ever,

"Your own affectionate

"Phœbe Morris."*

349. Rebecca Wistar Morris,[7] (Anthony,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Mary (Pemberton) Morris, b. at 72 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1793; d. ——, 1885; m. 1816, Major Charles J. Nourse, U. S. Army, b. June 1, 1786; d. ——, 1851.

Major Charles J. and Rebecca W. (Morris) Nourse had issue:

935. Mary J. Nourse, b. Oct. 16, 1817.
936. Caroline R. Nourse, b. June 13, 1819; d. ——, 1893; m. Feb. 2, 1843, Commodore Bladen Dulany.
937. Louisa Nourse, b. Sept. 29, 1820; d. ——, 1851; m. June, 1848, Charles Forrest.
938. John Nourse, b. Oct. 25, 1821; d. ——, 1822.
939. Rosa M. Nourse, b. Oct. 10, 1823.
940. Charles J. Nourse, b. June 23, 1825; m. (1st) Margaret Tillotson Kemble; m. (2ndly), 1885, Anne Constance Simpson.
941. Phœbe P. Nourse, b. Dec. 8, 1826; d. ——, 1880.
942. James B. Nourse, b. Sept. 18, 1828.
943. Elizabeth James Nourse, b. Jan. 13, 1831; m. 1852, Charles Carroll Simms.
944. Henrietta C. Nourse, b. Nov. 21, 1833; d. unm. 1870.
945. Israel Pemberton Nourse, b. Aug., 1836; d. unm. July, 1861.

350. James Pemberton Morris,[7] (Anthony,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Anthony and Mary (Pem-

* *Vide* Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison, p. 168.

berton) Morris, b. June 21, 1795; d. —— 1834; m. May —— 1816, Louisa Gardiner, a lady of Scottish extraction.

James P. and Louisa (Gardiner) Morris had issue:—

946. Phineas Pemberton Morris, b. May 2, 1817; d. March 1, 1888; m. —— 1855, Martha C. Bowers (*nee* Price).
947. Rosa G. Morris, b. —— 1818; d. —— 1893; m. —— 1850, Henry Romilly, who d. 1884.
948. Eliza Morris, b. —— 1820; lost at sea —— 1850; unm.
949. Mary Morris, b. and d. 1822.
950. Isabella Morris, b. 1824; d. 1891.
951. William G. Morris, b. 1826; Surgeon in the British Army, d. at Siege of Delhi, —— 1858.

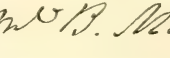
351. Louisa Pemberton Morris,[7] (Anthony,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Anthony and Mary (Pemberton) Morris, b. July 30, 1798; d. —— 1828; m. —— 1826, William Chaderton.

William and Louisa P. (Morris) Chaderton had issue:—

952. Mary Chaderton, b. —— 1827.
953. Phœbe Chaderton, b. —— 1828; d. unm. —— 188—.

352. Samuel Buckley Morris,[7] (Luke W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Luke W. Morris and his first wife Elizabeth Morris Buckley, b. Dec. 27, 1791; d. Jan. 23, 1859; m. June 16, 1825, Hannah Perot, b. June 12, 1792; d. July 6, 1831.

For many years, Samuel B. Morris was a member of the widely-known shipping firm of Waln and Morris of Philadelphia, and established for himself, a high reputation for mercantile integrity. He entered with all the earnestness of his energetic and benevolent nature,



into the general movement that was awakened in Philadelphia, early in the present century, on behalf of the laboring classes, and in aid of the afflicted poor. He was one of the first directors of the "Philadelphia Saving Fund," which was the second institution of its kind in the United States. He was among the founders of "The Penna. Asylum for the Deaf and

Gouv. B. Morris.

No. 352

Dumb." He took an active part in the management of the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane" which was the second institution of that character, in this country. Always deeply interested for the young, he was one of the founders of "Haverford School," now "Haverford College," and throughout the later years of his life, he was devoted to the advancement of Friends' "Westtown Boarding School." During his residence in Germantown, he suggested, and was in fact, the founder of, the present prosperous Saving Fund, in that part of Philadelphia. In all of these institutions he retained a lively interest until the last.

In 1825, he married Hannah, only daughter of Elliston and Sarah (Sansom) Perot, and resided in the York Buildings, Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Soon after her decease in 1831, he retired from business, purchasing in 1834, after the death of Elliston Perot, the residence owned since the year 1804, by Elliston and John Perot, now known as the "Morris Mansion," No. 5442 Germantown Avenue, below School House Lane, Germantown. This house was occupied by Lord Howe, as his headquarters, at the time of the Battle of Germantown in 1777, and as the residence of President Washington, whilst the yellow fever was in Philadelphia, in the summer of 1793. There Samuel B. Morris devoted his entire energies to the education of his three motherless children, and to efforts designed to promote the welfare of his fellow men. A member of the Religious Society of Friends by earnest conviction, he maintained in his own person, and in his family arrangements, a most scrupulous conformity to their peculiarities, while he looked with the most expansive charity, upon all by whom he was surrounded. His cheerful smile and hearty expression of good will, made him welcome everywhere, while the heart of the widow, and the fatherless leaped with joy at his approach, and followed his retiring footsteps, with the blessings of grateful love. His charities were silent and unostentatious, but like the dew of heaven, or light and air, they were enjoyed freely by all around him. He died at Germantown, Jan. 23, 1859, having just entered his sixty-eighth year. His body was followed to the grave, by an unusually large number of relatives and townspeople, and was interred in the Friends' Old Burying Ground on Main Street, above Coulter Street; his funeral sermon was delivered

by Thomas Evans, from the truly appropriate text, "I heard a voice from heaven saying: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Samuel B. and Hannah (Perot) Morris had issue:—

954. Samuel Morris, b. 10mo. 7, 1827; m. 2mo. 17, 1853, Lydia Spencer.
955. Beulah Sansom Morris, b. 1mo. 4, 1829; m. 3mo. 24, 1870, Charles Rhoads.
956. Luke W. Morris, b. 1830; d. 1830.
957. Elliston Perot Morris, b. 5mo. 22, 1831; m. 3mo. 21, 1861, Martha Canby.

THE PEROT FAMILY.

The following account of the family is in part taken from a manuscript "Family Record" by Samuel B. Morris, kindly placed in my hands by his daughter Mrs. Beulah M. Rhoads.

In the history of religion, a parallel can scarcely be found for the persecution which the French Protestants or Huguenots underwent, in support of their principles.

In the year 1576 they obtained a peace from Henry III., but it was only of short continuance; and their sufferings, mitigated by the famous Edict of Nantes, granted to them in 1598, by Henry IV., were renewed after the revocation of this edict by Louis XIV., in 1685.

Upon that event, numbers of these sufferers for conscience, sake, sought an asylum upon these shores. Among those who embarked at Rochelle, were the ancestors of the Perots, the DeLanceys, and the Jays, from the latter of whom, descended the distinguished and excellent John Jay—long the venerable President of the American Bible Society, eminent alike for his public services, and his Christian virtues.

The principal settlement was made at New Rochelle, near the City of New York. During the sufferings the Huguenots endured, previous to leaving France, tradition reports, that an ancestor of the Perots was imprisoned for his religious or political opinions, and sentenced to be kept without food for twenty-one days. During the confinement, his life was sustained by a hen daily laying an egg in the window of his prison. At the expiration of that period he was released. The probability of

WESTTOWN SCHOOL — BOYS' WING AND SOUTH FRONT, 1898

this providential interference, is confirmed by an ancient copper plate, and several seals, in possession of the family, bearing corresponding impressions.

James Perot was born in the year 1710, and early in life, he went from New York to Bermuda, where he settled and married Frances Mallory, who was born in the year 1712. He departed this life, on the night of the 29th of the 2nd, and his wife on the morning of the first of third month, 1780,—both were carried to the grave, and buried at the same time. The disease which proved so fatal, was a putrid fever, that raged with great violence at the time, throughout Bermuda. Their children were eight in number, viz.:—Martha, Mary, Elliston, John, James, William, Frances and Angelina.

Elliston Perot was born in the Island of Bermuda, on the 15th of third month, 1747. When seven years old, he was sent to New York, to be educated by his uncle Robert Elliston, at that time Comptroller of the Customs, under whose auspices he spent five years at school at New Rochelle, but before he finished his education, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his uncle, after which, he returned to Bermuda, where he remained until he became of age, when having evinced a great attachment to mercantile pursuits, he re-embarked for New York, and commenced business, having by the assistance of his friends in that city, obtained the consignment of goods, with which he proceeded to the West Indies.

In the year 1772, Elliston entered into partnership with his brother John, under the firm name of Elliston and John Perot in the Island of Dominica, where they continued until 1778, at which time, with the prospect of greater advantages, they removed to St. Cristopher's, but not finding their expectations answered after a short residence, they left that place for St. Eustatia, then belonging to the Dutch Government, where they remained in uninterrupted prosperity, until 1781, when that island was surprised and taken by the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan. At the time the fleet arrived in the harbor, the inhabitants were altogether unsuspicious of hostilities, between Great Britain and Holland, and were much at a loss to conceive the object, when

they saw springs put upon the cables of the Men of War. This, however, was quickly explained by the landing of troops, and the forts being surprised, were surrendered without resistance. In the morning of the day when these things happened, Elliston and John Perot entertained no apprehension of disturbance from any quarter, as they were residing on a neutral island, but before twelve o'clock they were prisoners of war, and all their goods were confiscated, and afterwards sold at public auction. They were, however, treated with personal respect, and every consideration which their situation admitted of was shown them, by the officers of the guard.

They were detained as prisoners of war, for some months, and when liberated, Elliston Perot went to England, when, in connection with others similarly situated, an unsuccessful attempt was made, to prosecute Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, for what they considered, illegal proceedings, at the same time, hoping to recover damages for their loss.

Elliston Perot remained about three years in Europe, during which period, he visited Holland, Ireland and France, moving in the first commercial circles in these different countries.

John Perot was born in Bermuda, the 3rd of 5th mo., 1749; died 8th Jan., 1841. The early part of his life he passed upon that island. When about twenty years of age, he went to Virginia, and spent between two and three years with his uncle John Mallory, in the Isle of Wight County, from which place, he made several voyages to the West Indies, in a vessel belonging to his uncle. In 1772, he came from Bermuda to Philadelphia, where he and his friends loaded a vessel, with which he proceeded to Dominica. In 1781, he returned to Philadelphia and settled. In 1783, he married Mary Tybout, b. Jan. 6, 1763; d. Sept. 12, 1849; only child of Andrew Tybout by his first wife.

In 1784, the subject of this memoir arrived in the United States, with the intention of making his permanent residence here, and commenced business in this country with his brother Elliston, as Merchants.

The first property they purchased, was on the eastern side of Water Street, between High and Mulberry Streets, extending to the River Delaware, where they resided and carried on a business together, for several years under the same roof.

JOHN PEROT

ELLISTON PEROT

In the year 1786, John Perot made application, and was admitted a member of the Society of Friends, at the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, in which district, he resided the remainder of his life.

In 1787, Elliston Perot married Sarah Sansom, (born in 1764), only daughter of Samuel and Hannah Sansom, at the Bank Meeting House, on Front Street, above Arch Street, upon the Bank side overlooking their Water Street establishment. An account of their wedding, has been preserved in the Journal of Ann Warder, who accompanied her husband from England to this country, he having come out to attend to some business matters. They brought one child with them, leaving two others with her sister and mother, for whose amusement this Journal was written:—

"1st month 9th, 1787.

"A pouring wet night and dull morning, presented a bad prospect for Elliston Perot's wedding guests. However, we having the use of George Emlen's carriage, it was not of much consequence to us, further than getting into meeting, to which, there were no less than a dozen steps from the street, and these in bad weather so muddy, as to be quite uncomfortable.

"Met at the door Richard and Nancy Vaux. When we got in, found most of the wedding company there, at least those who came, for the weather discouraged some from attending. I went and sat amongst them, thinking one looked so different amongst the women, which is very much the practice here, except those who are nearly related, and bridesmaids, to prevent an unnecessary show, which was the reason they abolished all the company streaming in at once.

"Cousin Betsy Roberts first said a few words, then honest Robert Wills, after which, Betsy appeared in supplication, then was followed by a long and fine testimony by William Savery. After which, the Bride and Groom performed, the latter exceedingly well, and the former not very badly. Meeting early closed, at least when the pair had signed, and certificate was read—the woman taking upon her her husband's name. We went to Elliston's house, but little distance from the meeting, and soon felt very comfortable with several of my old acquaintances, among them Abijah and Sally Dawes, John and Anne Clifford, with many others—in all 48. We were ushered up stairs, where were

bed rooms in order to receive us, having fires in most parts of the house.

"Cake and wine were early handed; the Bride's brother, Joey Sansom, brought the latter in two decanters on a waiter with bitters and glasses. His sister, going to take some, an accident happened that spilt it all over her wedding garment, for which I felt much less, than the poor young man, whose embarrassment was very great. Our next disaster proved a discovery that the black paint off the scurting board in every part of the house came off. Some gowns looked almost ruined, but I did not thoroughly examine mine, not wishing to be made uneasy about anything of the kind.

"At 2 o'clock, we were summoned down to dinner, time having passed till then, in agreeable conversation, all very sociable, though some, and indeed many entire strangers to me, till from inquiry, I found who they were, and discovered most related to some I was acquainted with.

"All the company sat at one horse-shoe table, except Cousins John Head, Jacob Downing, and Billy Sansom,—who were groomsmen and waited on us. The bridesmaids were Sally Drinker, her cousin Betty Drinker, and a young woman named Sikes. Jacob Downing has long courted the former, and it is now likely to be a match in the spring, report says. She is a very cheerful, clever girl, and he an agreeable young man.

"We had a plentiful plain entertainment, almost all things that the season provided. After being all satisfied, we adjourned up stairs, and chatted away the afternoon, moving from one room to the other, as inclination took us. The young folks were innocently cheerful, and the old ones not less so. They made tea in another room, and sent to us. About nine, we were called to supper, which was mostly the fragments, with the addition of a few hot partridges, and but less pastry and such like, than I have ever seen on such occasions. After all had sufficiently satisfied themselves, a general remove took place, and the house soon seemed cleared. Sally Dawes went with us in Sally Emlen's carriage, and so to her home. We sat down, and related some particulars, and then retired. 17th, Lydia, Sally, Nelly Parker, Hannah Wills and myself, calling for Lucky Head, went to visit the Bride. We were first ushered into the small parlor, to take off our bonnets, for which purpose

the bridesmaids and groomsmen attended, when the latter handed each of us up to the bride, with a great deal of form. We then seated ourselves; about ten had got there before us, and in an hour we mustered full 40, many that I knew. Polly and Molly Sykes, Sally Rawle, Peggy Wharton, Nancy Drinker, Sally Pleasants, Sally Gilpin, her brother Joshua, Isaac Pleasants, Gideon Wills, Jenny and Richard Parker, with many others. There was a freedom and ease in most of the company, that destroyed every idea of form. The conversation was not general, but dividing into little parties, all seemed lively. Tea was made, and handed in, after which the three young women in office joined us. The men assisting to wait, were also at liberty to chat with the rest, after that was over. Sally conducted herself very becoming, and with great ease, moving her seat repeatedly, to converse amongst us all. This ceremony lasting a week, must be fatiguing, and I should think very disagreeable to both bride and groom, but customs long established, are not very easy broke through. Several left as soon as tea was over, others kept moving, from then until between 8 and 9 o'clock, the time we did."

During the summer season until 1802, it was the practice of Elliston Perot to retire with his family to Par la Ville, a small country seat belonging to his father-in-law, upon the banks of the Schuylkill near the present Fairmount Water Works.

In the year 1793, the firm purchased a lot of ground in High Street, and erected upon it the house No. 299, the third door east of Eighth Street, which John Perot occupied as a dwelling house until the close of his life.

Elliston Perot was associated with some of the most eminent citizens in the internal improvement of this country, and the circumstances attending his connection with the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, have been kindly communicated by his friend John Bacon, Secretary of the Company, as follows:—

"On examining the minutes of the Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, I find recorded the following proceedings relative to our highly valued friend, Elliston Perot. For several years previous to his final action

upon the subject, he at different times suggested his intention to resign the situation of President of that Company—an office he had long and honorably filled. The solicitations of his friends and co-members postponed it from year to year until the first month, 1826, when he addressed the following letter to the Board of Managers:—

"'PHILADELPHIA, First mo. 7, 1826.

"'ESTEEMED FRIENDS,

"'On account of my health I have this day handed in my resignation as a member of your Board.

"'I cannot part with you, without expressing my regret at leaving the society of such old friends, with whom I have passed so many agreeable hours of my life.

"'Wishing you individually, every blessing, and hoping that your future efforts may prove more beneficial to the stockholders,

"'I remain, respectfully

"'Your friend,

"'ELLISTON PEROT.

"'To the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.'

"The Board reluctantly felt compelled to accept the proferred resignation of their much valued President, and adopted unanimously the following resolution, viz.:—

"'*Resolved*, that this Board cherish a high sense of the long continued and valued services of their late President, Elliston Perot, Esq., and of that uniform urbanity and kindness which the Managers of this Company experienced from him, whilst acting as their chairman.

"'They regret, that on account of the impaired state of his health, he has thought it expedient to withdraw from them, and deem it an act of justice, both to him and to them, to give this testimony of their unfeigned respect for his character and warmest wishes for his happiness.'

"To the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held first mo. 9th, 1826, he expressed by note, his desire to be no longer a candidate for the office of President, to which he had been so

repeatedly and unanimously elected. At this meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"'*Resolved*, that Elliston Perot, late President of this Company, is pre-eminently entitled to the thanks of the stockholders, and that the Managers be, and they are hereby directed to procure for this worthy gentleman, a piece of plate with a suitable device, and inscription, as a memorial of the esteem and gratitude of the stockholders, for his long, faithful, zealous and gratuitous attention, to the affairs of this corporation.'

"This resolution, indefinite as to the amount to be expended, was carried into effect, but his dignified modesty would not admit of an expenditure equal to the desires of the Committee having the commission in charge, and commensurate with the invaluable services of the individual for whom the plate was intended. Hence, the unpretending pitcher with its characteristic device and inscription, was the honored memorial of the affectionate attachment of his friends. * * *

"His memory ever has been, and I trust ever will remain dear to me."

Of the Philadelphia Insurance Company (one of the oldest in the country), Elliston Perot was elected a Director in the year 1816.

Elliston Perot was elected a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital at the Annual Meeting of the contributors fifth month 4th, 1789, and resigned his seat at the Board, sixth month 30th, 1806, having been a manager of the hospital about seventeen years and two months.

Almost from the date of his entrance to the Board his name occurs as a member of Committees on outstanding debts, loans, settlements of accounts, acceptance of securities, reports on the financial state of the corporation, etc.

The following minute, under date of sixth month 30th, 1806, marks the period of his resignation, and the estimation in which he was held by his colleagues (who, however, appear to be men of few words):—

"Elliston Perot, who has served the institution about seventeen years, to the great satisfaction of the Managers, now sends in his resignation, which the Board accepts with regret."

Of the Philadelphia Dispensary he was a manager at the time of his decease, having served about twenty-two years.

In 1804 the Brothers Perot purchased a lot and erected the house No. 297 High Street, to which John Perot then removed; the situation of this and No. 299, the adjacent house, with their windows and doors opening into the large intermediate yard, in mutual enjoyment of the two families, served to facilitate a constant intercourse; for seldom, or never, did the day pass, without one visit (at least), between the heads of the families; and very frequently, all the children were assembled at one fireside, or around one table, forming so close, so intimate, and so endearing a union, as to be without a parallel. Most articles of the partnership store room, for many years, and several of them, until the last, were resorted to, without weight or measure, according to the necessities of either household.

Their estates (with three items in exception), their carriage, country seat, whatever could contribute to their mutual comfort, or add to their pleasure, *all* was common property.

In 1802 they purchased the Germantown house and Grounds, which they possessed and occupied together, each succeeding summer for thirty-three seasons, until the decease of Elliston Perot severed these interesting bonds, which had subsisted unbroken for nearly eighty years, during which they lived in an uninterrupted state of harmony and brotherly love; their greatest delight being in each other's company,—rejoicing together in prosperity, and solacing one another under the trials and afflictions, to which human nature is subject, during a long life; leaving their descendants and connections to cherish the remembrance of this beautiful, and deeply instructive, illustration of fraternal attachment.

After affectionately performing the duties of a devoted husband, during the period of twenty-one years, Elliston Perot was called upon to endure the bereavement of his wife, and the endeared object of his tenderest love, who died in her forty-third year—on the 22nd of 8th month, 1808, at Germantown; and was interred there in the Friends' Burying Ground, on the 24th, by the side of an infant son, who was born and died in 1793 at Par la Ville, during the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia. In consequence of this circumstance, the corpse was taken to that place for interment.

Although advanced into age, Elliston Perot, had been blest with excellent health, until the Autumn of 1820, when at the Yellow Springs, he was attacked by the Influenza, which impaired his constitution, and left him occasionally subject to an asthmatic affection. With this abatement, he continued to enjoy good health, until the 21st of 11th mo., 1834, when he complained of some indisposition, and afterwards appeared to sink from debility, rather than from an attack of illness. During the course of succeeding weeks he was calm and reflective,—evidently preparing for the final change; being fully aware, that he was passing through his last illness, of which he spoke frequently to his children, and other attendants. He was favored with consciousness, until near his close, when he quietly passed away. The interment took place on the 30th of 11th month, at Friends' Western Burying Ground, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A large concourse of people attended on the occasion. The solemnity of the scene was greatly increased, by the rare circumstance of a total eclipse of the sun; which commenced at one o'clock, about the time his friends and acquaintances were collecting.

When the funeral procession moved onward through the streets, in that silence which is known to prevail in Philadelphia, on the Sabbath Day, the assembly proceeded to the grave, beneath the deep shadow of the middle period of the Eclipse.

The decease of Elliston Perot was noticed by Journals of the day, from one of which we extract the following obituary:—

From the "Germantown Telegraph."

"Departed this life, at his residence in Philadelphia, on Friday last, the 28th of November, Elliston Perot, in the 88th year of his life; a worthy and exemplary member of the Society of Friends.

"The deceased was intimately known and highly esteemed in this place, where he has resided during the summer season (as he himself informed the Editor but a few months since) for the last thirty-three years, without the omission of a single summer, and occupied the dwelling distinguished as the residence of General Washington during the prevalence of the fever in 1793. Mr. Perot was a person of the kindest feeling and most affec-

tionate manner, and had only to be known to be beloved. His mind, naturally strong, was enriched with a vast amount of varied knowledge, gathered from study, and extensive travels in Europe and in this country. Notwithstanding his vast years, he could recount in a remarkable manner the minutest transactions of his early life; giving names, dates, &c., as though it were an occurrence of only a few weeks or months standing.

"He was in every sense of the word a really *Good Man*, such an one as we feel a pleasure and satisfaction in remembering and contemplating.

"His like is seldom looked upon."

Among the interesting similar peculiarities of these two families—John and Elliston Perot—they had alike resigned to the tomb several of their children in infancy or childhood, but in each family, there grew up to maturity four sons, and an only daughter, who regarded one another as sisters and brothers.

Susan and Hannah Perot were "kind, independent, pure and free." They possessed many of the virtues and graces which adorn, and dignify the female character,—enjoying the fondest affection of every individual of both families. They loved each other, (though not so long), if possible, as tenderly as their fathers had done.

Elliston and Sarah (Sansom) Perot had issue:—

I. Hannah Perot, b. 6mo. 12, 1792; d. 7mo. 6, 1831; m. 6mo. 16, 1825, Samuel B. Morris. (Descendants are given in this Genealogy).

II. Sansom Perot, b. 11mo. 24, 1794; d. unm.

III. Francis Perot, b. 8mo. 23, 1796; d. March 24, 1885; m. 6mo. 17, 1823, Elizabeth Marshall Morris. (Descendants are given in this Genealogy).

IV. Joseph Perot, b. 2mo. 11, 1799; d. 1mo. 19, 1876; m. 6mo. 5, 1827, Sarah Wistar Morris. (Descendants are given in this Genealogy).

V. William S. Perot, b. 9mo. 23, 1800; d. 3mo. 14, 1833; m. 10mo. 9, 1822, Mary Williams Poultney, b. 7mo. 23, 1804; d. 3mo. 18, 1887; dau. of James Poultney.

Issue:

1. James Poultney Perot, b. ——.
2. Sansom Perot, Jr., b. ——; m. Sallie T. Siter.

Issue:

(1) Charlotte S. Perot, b. ——; m. Joseph S. Keen, Jr.

Issue:

HAROLD PEROT KEEN, b. —— .
(2) WILLIAM S. PEROT, b. ——; m. Annie Wood.
(3) EDWARD S. PEROT, b. ——; m. Elizabeth Albertson.

Issue:

EDWARD SANSOM PEROT, b. —— .
SARAH LEE PEROT, b. —— .
(4) MARY POULTNEY PEROT, b. —— .

3. SARAH SANSOM PEROT, b. ——; m. Samuel Huston.

Issue:

(1) ROBERT MENDENHALL HUSTON, JR.
(2) WILLIAM PEROT HUSTON, b. ——; m. Caroline Bettle.

Issue:

AUBREY HUSTON.
LAWRENCE HUSTON.
NORMAN HUSTON.
(3) MARY PEROT HUSTON.
(4) SAMUEL WEST HUSTON, b. ——; m. Mary P. Cooper.

Issue:

WILLIAM COOPER HUSTON.
MARY ELIZABETH HUSTON.
(5) LETITIA PEROT HUSTON.
(6) JAMES P. P. HUSTON.
(7) HANNAH WEST HUSTON.
(Two other children died in infancy.)

4. LETITIA POULTNEY PEROT, b. ——; m. Morris Hacker.
5. CHARLES POULTNEY PEROT, b. ——; m. Mary Knowles.

Issue:

(1) L. KNOWLES PEROT, b. ——; m. Jessie Hannis.

Issue:

WILLIAM HANNIS PEROT, b. ——.
(2) LETITIA POULTNEY PEROT, m. Dr. Albert Draper Whiting.
(Three children died in infancy.)

6. HANNAH PEROT, m. Charles Richardson.
7. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS PEROT.
8. ANNIE SMITH PEROT.
9. MARY WILLIAM PEROT.

John and Mary (Tybout) Perot had issue:—

I. Andrew Perot, b. Oct. 20, 1784; d. Aug. 10, 1786.
II. James Perot, b. Nov. 13, 1785; d. unm. July 5, 1835.
III. Susanna Perot, b. Oct. 21, 1787; d. April 9, 1821; m. June 15, 1815, John J. Downing.

Issue:

1. Thomas Downing, b. Dec. 29, 1816; d. July 31, 1823.
2. Mary P. Downing, b. Nov. 6, 1818; d. Sept. 3, 1876; m. May 15, 1838, John Lardner, b. July 6, 1801; d. ——.

Issue:

(1) Perot Lardner, b. Aug, 3, 1839; d. April 29, 1881; m. April 21, 1880 (Mrs.) Ellen M. Dixon (*née* Megargee) who died six months after marriage.
(2) Charles Lardner, b. March 18, 1841; accidentally killed Aug. 13, 1855.

3. John Perot Downing, b. March 8, 1821; d. Sept. 10, 1864.

IV. Edward Perot, b. Nov. 9, 1789; d. Oct. 3, 1866, unm.
V. John G. Perot, b. Aug. 23, 1791; d. Nov. 28, 1801.
VI. Richard Perot, b. March 24, 1794; d. unm. April 5, 1829.
VII. Charles Perot, b. Nov. 9, 1797; d. unm. March 6, 1870.

N. B.—The family of John Perot became extinct upon the death of Perot Lardner, April 29, 1881.

THE MORRIS MANSION, GERMANTOWN.

This Mansion, which is situated No. 5442 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, was built in the years 1772–3–4, by David Deshler,* a merchant of Philadelphia, who was so noted for his integrity, that his name passed into a proverb—"as honest as David Deshler." The late David Lewis, a short time before his death, handed to Mr. Elliston P. Morris, the present owner of the Mansion, a package of papers in the German language, containing memoranda made by David Deshler, his grandfather. Upon deciphering, and translating them, Mr. Morris found that one referred to the building of this mansion, giving the description

* David Deshler (2nd) was born in Germany in 1711; died at his house on Market Street March 20, 1792, aged 81 years. His father was Captain David Deshler, Aide-de-camp to Prince Louis of Baden, in the War of the Spanish Succession. His mother was Marie Wüster, dau. of Hans Caspar Wüster and Anna Catharina his wife.

"MORRIS MANSION," GERMANTOWN

and cost of material and labor for its erection, between the years 1772 and 1774.

At the time of the Battle of Germantown in 1777, Sir William Howe removed his headquarters to this house, and tradition says, that Prince William, (afterwards William IV.), paid him a visit there.

David Deshler continued to live in this house during the summer season, until his death in 1792. It was then sold to Col. Isaac Franks, of the Revolutionary Army, who lived there until 1802. But in the year 1793, when yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, this house was selected as a temporary residence for Gen. Washington, and Col. Franks acceded to the request to rent it to the President. General Washington, writing to Colonel Burgess Ball from Germantown, under date of Nov. 24, 1793, makes a reference to this house:—

"The malady with which Philadelphia has been sorely afflicted, has, it is said, entirely ceased; and all the citizens are returning to their old habitations again. I took a house in this town when I first arrived here, and shall retain it until Congress get themselves fixed; although I spend part of my time in the city."*

In 1802, the house was purchased by the brothers Elliston and John Perot, gentlemen of Huguenot extraction,—and they used it as a summer residence. On the death of Elliston Perot in 1834, it became a part of his estate, in the settlement of the joint estate of the two brothers. His only daughter, Hannah, had married Samuel B. Morris, of the old shipping firm of Waln and Morris, and Mr. S. B. Morris purchased the house in 1836, from his brother-in-law Francis Perot. Mr. Morris lived in it until his death in 1859, leaving it by his will, to his son Elliston Perot Morris, who now resides there.

The Germantown Morris House is built in the Colonial style, having a frontage of forty feet, which, tradition says, would have been wider, but for a noble plum tree on the south side, which David Deshler, the owner of the property, was averse to removing. The main body of the building is about forty

* Extracted from an autograph letter now in the possession of Ferdinand J. Dreer, Esq., of Philadelphia.

feet in depth, with back buildings, extending into the large and beautiful garden, which, commencing alongside, and running southward, presents a width of one hundred feet, and extends westward 435 feet. In it, may be seen some magnificent trees, and box bushes, more than a century old.

The entrance door of the Mansion, is approached from the street by three soapstone steps. The panelled door is flanked on each side by rounded pilasters, and is surmounted by a moulded pediment. On either side of the doorway, are two windows, the panes of which, in true colonial style, are 8 by 10 inches in size. In the second story, are five windows, with panes of glass of similar size, and in the roof, are two dormer windows.

The front door, with its old-fashioned knob, latch and fastenings, which, many a time must have been handled by President Washington, opens into a roomy hallway, extending back some forty feet. On the left, as one enters, is the parlor, filled with well preserved antique furniture, every piece of which possesses some interesting family association. Behind the parlor is a pleasant cosy room, which still is known as "Washington's Breakfast Parlor." It has two windows, from one of which, is a view of the well kept lawn and garden, and the other serves also, as a window to the Conservatory which adjoins. The open fireplace of the "Breakfast parlor," is surrounded by Dutch tiles with quaint devices, and within the ingle nook, are metal plates of beautiful design. The whole of the chimney is wainscoted, and ornamented with simple, but effective mouldings. In one corner of this room, is a closet, with bevelled glass doors, affording a glimpse of a tastefully arranged collection of fine old china. The Nankin and Canton cups and saucers, and bowls, as well as "Tucker" pitchers and "Hair" china, excite one's admiration, but the most highly prized pieces, which are brought out, by careful hands, from the depths of the closet, for the visitor's inspection, are a cup and saucer, and a china plate, which were used by President Washington, during his stay in this stately Mansion. The President's manner of living here, is said to have been of the most unostentatious character, his attendants were few in number, and his *menu* was exceedingly plain and substantial.

On the northern side of the hallway is the Library, corre-

WASHINGTON'S BREAKFAST PARLOR, MORRIS MANSION, GERMANTOWN AVENUE

sponding to the parlor in size. Two elegant bookcases occupy the recesses, on either side of the library chimney. At the back of the hallway, is a door leading to the grounds and garden. Close by it is an Antique "Grandfather's Clock," at least 200 years old, which formerly belonged to a "Canby" ancestor of Mrs. Elliston P. Morris. By the side of the clock, is the entrance to the dining-room, and still further to the right, is the stairway leading to the upper floors. At the top of the first short flight, is a landing, with a small window above it. Tradition says, that upon this landing, Martha Washington often rested, and through the window chatted with her next door neighbor. Hence it is always affectionately referred to, as "Martha Washington's Window."

General Washington's thoughts and sympathies, were doubtless with the suffering victims of the scourge which was devastating the population of Philadelphia, but he must have keenly appreciated the retirement, which he enjoyed for a time, in this rural retreat at Germantown

"Far from the busy haunts of men."

An air of repose, a sense of quiet, yet dignified refinement still pervades the house, and as one sits and gazes upon the well-preserved and beautiful appointments, one feels that this is something more than a "Morris Mansion," for here it was, that the Father of his Country—the estimable President Washington, lived and moved, and breathed, and eat, and slept, during one of the most important periods of American history. Could they but speak, what tales these walls might tell! First, of the simple-minded, "honest" Deshler; then of the unbidden titled warrior, who with his noisy retinue, invaded its peaceful precincts; then of the patriot Colonel, who had sought it for its quiet, after the turmoils of the Revolutionary period; and then of the first President of the Republic, whose presence here, has made the house pre-eminently historical, for as long as American History shall last, this house will ever be remembered as "President Washington's Germantown Headquarters."

These walls, which once upon a time, echoed to the tramp of martial feet, have since become, and still are, the residence of those, who hold, that the glorious Gospel of Peace, is far more powerful than the Soldier's Sword.

Among the relics preserved by Mr. Elliston Perot Morris, the present owner of the Morris Mansion, is an ancient silver spoon that once belonged to the Elizabeth Senior, who became the wife of Anthony Morris, "Mariner."*

The spoon was brought over by Anthony Morris,[2] "the Emigrant," who gave it to his son James Morris[3] (of Duck Creek, Delaware). In the line of his descendants it was handed down from generation to generation, until it came into the possession of Elizabeth B. Morris, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was the last of that line to bear the name of "Morris." She being desirous that the relic should be held by those bearing the family name of Morris, presented it a few years before her death, to her cousin, Samuel B. Morris, as indicated by the following inscription within the bowl:—

PRESENTED
BY
ELIZ'TH B. MORRIS
TO
SAM. B. MORRIS

FIFTH MONTH, 1852.

She making the request that after his death it should be the property of Elliston P. Morris.

Mr. Elliston P. Morris has also in his possession, the solid silver case, containing the "pitcher"† likeness of Washington, set in gold, which Captain Dunlap of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, prepared at his own expense, and presented to his friend Captain Samuel Morris, "the better to preserve the certificate of discharge from our beloved General." Little could the "beloved General" foresee, as he indicted at Morristown, in 1777, the honorable letter of discharge of Captain Samuel Morris, and his gallant troop of horse, that a few years later, he would inhabit a house, which ultimately should

*The bowl, and the handle, are ornamented with an elegant scroll design in relief, and the point at which the handle and bowl are joined together, is easily traceable. Its construction evidences great age, confirmatory of which, is the style of inscription of the initials E. S. upon one side of the handle. Upon the other side of the handle, is engraved Elizabeth Senior Morris, 1654. The spoon is undoubtedly much more ancient than that date would indicate.

†So called from the representation of Washington upon some pitchers made in France. It was considered a remarkably good likeness, so that when the mould was accidently broken, the pitchers became enhanced in value.

HALL, STAIRCASE AND DINING ROOM, "MORRIS MANSION," GERMANTOWN AVENUE

belong to a descendant of Captain Morris, and that the house should become the repository of that precious document! It has been the writer's privilege, to see and handle that letter, and the silver case in which it is preserved. The silver case is nearly oblong in shape. On one side, below the opening which receives the letter, is inserted an oval frame of solid gold which encloses the celebrated "pitcher" portrait of Washington."*

It is probable, that no house of a similar age and historic association in the City of Philadelphia, has been kept in such perfect repair, as the Morris Mansion at Germantown, and the exterior as well as the interior, (which is remarkable for its unusual beauty of design and finish), remain almost unchanged from their earliest days.

353. Elizabeth Buckley Morris,[7] (Luke W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke W. Morris and his second wife Ann Pancoast, b. 6th mo. 12th, 1801; d. 1863; m. 1st mo. 1st, 1821, Thomas Wistar, b. 1798; d. 1876; son of Thomas Wistar and Mary Waln.

Thomas and Elizabeth B. (Morris) Wistar had issue:—

958. Anna Morris Wistar, b. —— 1823; d. —— 1861; m. 11mo. 18, 1847, Joshua H. Morris.

959. Thomas Wistar, b. —— 1826; d. —— 1862; m. —— 1849, Priscilla Foulke.

354. Mary Luke Morris,[7] (Luke W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke W. Morris and his second wife Ann Pancoast, b. 1st mo. 28th, 1803; d. 4th mo. 28th, 1884; m. 9th mo. 25th, 1832, Charles Ellis, b. 1st mo. 31st, 1800; d. 5th mo. 16th, 1874. (Charles Ellis had for his first wife Deborah Tyson, b. May 12, 1801; m. Nov. 15, 1825; d. May 9, 1828.)

Charles and Mary Luke (Morris) Ellis had issue:—

960. Nancy Morris Ellis, b. 1mo. 18, 1841; d. 6mo. 26, 1884; m. 11mo. 15, 1860, William Miller Ellicott, Jr.

*The words of the precious "letter" are engraved upon one of the surfaces of the case, besides which it is stated that the case was presented by Captain Dunlap to his friend Captain Samuel Morris.

355. Sarah Wistar Morris,[7] (Luke W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke W. Morris and his second wife, Ann Pancoast, b. 8th mo. 22nd, 1807; d. 3rd mo. 7th, 1855; m. 6th mo. 5th, 1827, Joseph Perot, b. 2nd mo. 11th, 1799; d. 1st mo. 19th, 1876.

Joseph and Sarah W. (Morris) Perot had issue:—

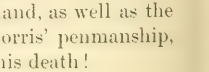
961. John Perot, b. June 4, 1828; d. July 23, 1857.
962. Anne Morris Perot, b. May 6, 1830; d. Jan. 24, 1863.
963. Joseph Sansom Perot, b. Sept. 8, 1832; m. Dec. 4, 1856, Sallie A. Lea.
964. Elliston Luke Perot, b. Nov. 5, 1834; m. Dec. 4, 1862, Julia E. Barlow, who d. April 15, 1881.
965. Effingham Perot, b. Aug. 10, 1837; m. Feb. 11, 1868, Mary E. Burroughs, dau. of Horatio N. Burroughs and Ellen Mitchell.
966. Hannah Perot, b. April 28, 1839; m. Nov. 21, 1861, Galloway C. Morris.

356. Hannah Ann Morris,[7] (Luke W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Luke W. Morris and his second wife Ann Pancoast, b. Sept. 24, 1812; d. Sept. 17, 1889; m. June 11, 1833, Effingham Lawrence Buckley, b. May 10, 1808; d. Feb. 9, 1837.

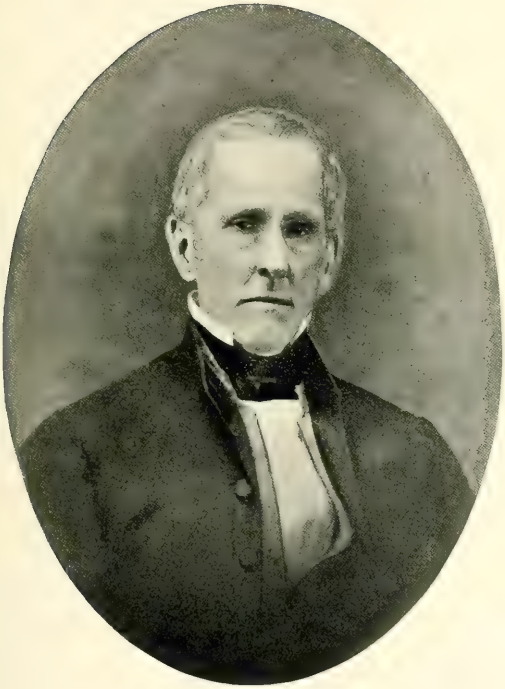
Effingham L. and Hannah A. (Morris) Buckley had issue:—

967. Edward Morris Buckley, b. April 29, 1834; d. May 13, 1866; m. June 6, 1855, Gertrude Onderdonk.
968. Annie Morris Buckley, b. Jan. 13, 1836; m. Dec. 3, 1855, Israel Wistar Morris.

358. Anthony Paschall Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, was b. in Philadelphia, June 26, 1798; d. Feb. 6, 1873; m. at Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, Maryland, Sep. 14, 1820, Anna Husband. In early life, Anthony P. Morris was a student at the Friends' Westtown Boarding School, Chester County; and while there,



he received a letter dated July 23, 1809, from his grandfather Captain Samuel Morris, with whom he was an especial favorite. The original autograph letter to his beloved grandson, is now in possession of Margaret Morris Moon, a daughter of Anthony P. Morris, and it indicates the firmness of hand, as well as the regularity, and beauty of Captain Samuel Morris' penmanship, at 75 years of age—only three years prior to his death!



Anthony P. Morris.

No. 358

Anthony P. Morris entered Westtown boarding school 5th mo., 1809, and on the list, stood 590, among the first thousand in the books of the institution.

In all the relationships of life, Mr. A. P. Morris was highly esteemed and beloved. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in disposition, he much resembled his amiable father Isaac W. Morris, being generous and liberal, ever ready to assist those in distress or suffering. We have a touching instance of his filial piety, in the following remarks, written in his family Bible, upon the death of his mother (Sarah Paschall Morris):—

"My dear Mother deceased this evening 10th mo. 25th, 1842, at quarter before 7 o'clock, in the seventy-first year of her age, in an entire decay of nature, her faculties continuing till near the last, without, at any time any alienation of mind. Her precious spirit passed off, as in a sweet sleep, and for the last hour, without a struggle or pang. During the last two days of her illness, nature had deeply to struggle, causing much pain and suffering, but her continued desire was 'To go, and be with Jesus,' and often expressed herself 'in readiness,' and that the work was 'finished'—leaving, no doubt, with survivors, and those around her of her perfect fitness, for an 'inheritance incorruptible, and that fadeth not away.' My prayer for myself and dear children is—that our close may be like unto her's—*serene and peaceful.* "Anthony P. Morris.

"10th mo. 25th, 1842."

The desire of his heart, that his own end might be like that of his revered mother, was in a marked manner granted to Anthony P. Morris.

A beloved daughter, for whom his pet name was "Blue Bell," at that time, was herself, an invalid, but supported by nurses, she was his constant attendant in his last illness. From a diary which she kept, we learn that after ten days of slight indisposition, he was attacked on the 24th of 1st mo., 1873, with sudden fainting and loss of consciousness. His breathing became disturbed, and he grew weaker from day to day, but his beloved partner, afflicted as she was with rheumatism, would be daily wheeled to his bedside, where she remained for hours at a time, a silent watcher, unable, through infirmities of the flesh, to lend her kindly hand to soothe the prostrate form. On the 4th of

2nd mo. he said to his nurse, "John, I can not tell thee what a a comfort it is to have my dear wife by me." What a pathetic and touching scene!

Upon the arrival of a daughter from a distance, with her two children, he lovingly welcomed them. Again, he asked for the two grandchildren, and upon their being brought in, he said: "Dear children, I am glad to see you; Grandfather loves you, he loves little children, and (putting his hand on the head of one) I must bless you before I leave; you are pure and innocent, keep so all your lives, that you may be a credit to yourselves, an honor and blessing to your parents and posterity." After a pause he was heard to say, "What a gracious favor, to pass so gently down the stream of time."

On the last day of his life, his breathing became more labored, and his voice grew weaker, but he was heard to say faintly—"Nearer,"—and after a pause—"Nearer,"—and at length he breathed his last word "Jesus," and then without a struggle or a groan, he calmly and peacefully entered into rest.

For many years Anthony P. Morris resided at No. 1425 Arch Street, Philadelphia, but he afterwards removed to No. 620 North Fifteenth Street, where he died Feb. 6, 1873.

The following obituary notice of Anthony P. Morris appeared in the "North American and United States Gazette," Feb. 7, 1873:

"ANTHONY P. MORRIS.

"Anthony P. Morris, just deceased in the city, was a descendant of Anthony, the second Mayor of Philadelphia, in 1703-4, and of his son Anthony, who was also Mayor of Philadelphia, 1738-9. The family dates with the Commonwealth, and has supplied many distinguished in commerce, mechanical industry and professional life. Mr. Morris was desired by friends to submit his name as a candidate for the Mayoralty before the war; but owing to a taste for retirement, dread of publicity, and a peculiar fondness for family ties, declined. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, to which his ancestors belonged; energetic in business, sound in judgment, strong in his patriotism, and greatly interested in the welfare of the city. The severity of his last illness did not quench his anxiety to learn of the promise of the Centennial Exhibition, and he frequently desired to know if the steamships of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line were progressing rapidly

"FARM VIEW"—MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.

COUNTRY RESICENCE OF THE LATE ANTHONY P. MORRIS

and would sail as advertised. Catholic in his consideration for the feelings of others, he was strict in the conduct of his own life, and left a reputation in private and business life that will always be cherished by his family. His funeral, though unostentatious, showed the esteem in which he was held by a very large and influential acquaintance."

Another notice of him, from the pen of his beloved and life-long friend—the late George W. Biddle, Esq., of the Senior Philadelphia Bar, appeared in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," 2nd mo. 11th, 1873:—

"The Late Anthony P. Morris.

"There has just passed, in the fullness of years, from the embraces of a loving and sorrowing family, one who, though always keeping the tenor of his way along the cool sequestered vale of life, has yet left behind him an example of singleness of purpose and of devotion to duty, which it is well to dwell upon, if but for a moment. Descended from a family which is coeval in this country with the Commonwealth, and which has supplied, and continues to supply, many of our most patriotic, upright and energetic citizens, alike distinguished in the pursuits of commerce, mechanical industry and the learned professions so-called, the subject of this brief notice, moving in a less conspicuous, but equally important walk, was a daily exemplar of soundness of judgment and excellent practical conduct.

"A consistent member of the religious society to which his ancestors bore testimony, no formality of manner for a moment obscured the play of a kind and affectionate heart, or the manifestations of a warm and consistent friendliness. There are many outside of his family, who can bear witness to his zealous efforts in behalf of those to whom he was attached. Hence the regard and affection felt for him by his friends and nearer acquaintances.

"But in his family he was adored; and never was husband or parent more absolutely entitled to that affection, which was so lavishly returned by wife and children.

"To these children, and to the stricken partner of the joys and sorrows of more than half a century, whose heart was literally one with his, his loss is the division of a tie, which in this

world can never be healed. But are they not authorized to look for a reunion which shall be perfect and forever?

"His body was carried to its final resting-place surrounded by a large gathering of mourners, who were privileged to take part in the simple, but impressive services, which were performed over his remains."

After his death, numerous slips of paper were found in Mr. Morris' desk. They had been written upon at sundry times, and among them were such passages as these: "Enjoy the present day;" "Thoughtful of the future;" "He who brought us here still preserves us." The following was also found in his own handwriting:—

"Hearest thou the awful thunder roll,
Seest thou the lightning fly,
Does the dark storm appal thy soul?
Remember God is nigh.

"Oh! fear not then the dread alarm,
His ever watchful eye
Will keep thee safe from every harm,
Remember God is nigh.

"And should the storms of life assail
Thy heart—thy faith to try!
Oh! let them not, my friend, prevail,
Remember God is nigh.

Another piece found in his desk was the following:—

"An Evening Reflection."

Signed "A. P. M., 1820" (the year of his marriage.)

"While sitting down in Evening's twilight shade,
The mind is taught that *all things here shall fade,*
That every object which presents to view,
Shall fade like morning clouds or evening dew;
Shall glitter for awhile, then disappear,
And glide away, like year succeeds to year.
But man, the noblest creature here on earth
Must die to all, to know a common birth
And feel his will, and every action slain
Before the Lamb immaculate can reign;
Each thought and word, be subject to His will
Before he hears the mandate, Peace be still.
What wonders rise before his dazzled eye
When Faith can pierce beyond the boundless sky,
Hope cheers his prospect to that blest abode,
Where angels sing the praises of their God,
And love, the bond which sets the captive free,
Shall stronger grow, as it ascends to Thee."

ANNA (HUSBAND) MORRIS

Anna Husband, b. at Deer Creek, Md., 1st mo. 23rd, 1798; d. in Philadelphia 2nd mo. 20th, 1877; m. 9th mo. 14th, 1820, Anthony P. Morris. Anna Husband, who spent her girlhood at "Woodlawn"—her father's house at Deer Creek, was a dau. of Joshua Husband (b. 12th mo. 28th, 1764; d. 6th mo. 19th, 1837,) and his wife Margaret Jewett (b. 10th mo. 4th, 1774; d. 12th mo. 1st, 1843,) dau. of Thaddeus and Ann (Webster) Jewett.

Anna (Husband) Morris was a lovely domestic character. She and her husband were methodical in their habits, and exceedingly particular in the arrangements of their home. As a Minister in the Society of Friends, both in Philadelphia and in Trenton, Anna (Husband) Morris was held in affectionate esteem. Her utterances at a public meeting in 1843 were thus referred to:—

> "The gift that Anna Morris left behind,
> Like chains of gold about the heart we'll bind;
> For like an ornament of grace, 'twill shine
> Brighter than all the treasures of the mine;
> The precious 'pocket-piece' which she has given,
> The pure and priceless currency of Heaven."

During the last 20 years of her life she was afflicted with Rheumatism, but her sufferings were borne with a spirit of sweet resignation to the Divine Will. She often told her children ancedotes of her "Grandmother Pusey Mifflin"—who was Mary (Pusey) Mifflin (b. 1743) dau. of Joshua, and Mary (Lewis) Pusey, of London Grove, Chester County, Pa. Mary Pusey became a member of the Society of Friends at the age of seventeen; at the age of nineteen she married Joseph Husband, and removed to Deer Creek.

Joseph Husband (b. in Cecil County, Maryland, Feb. 15, 1736,) "was educated in the way of the Episcopal Church," and is said to have been a British officer, but he entered into religious membership with Friends, after he arrived at man's estate. He d. 5th mo. 6th, 1786, leaving his widow with eight children to rear and educate. In a "testimony" given by his Quarterly Meeting held at London Grove, 8th mo. 21st, 1786, it is stated, that "he conducted himself with reputation, and stability, as a useful friend, manifesting a lively, unshaken concern for the maintenance of our discipline, the furtherance of our testimony

against an hireling ministry, and slaveholding, as well as for the doctrine of peace, especially through the difficulties which occurred in the late time of public requisitions, for the purposes of war: shewing Christian fortitude, humility and resignation, under sufferings and close trials of different kinds, which fell to his lot." Besides eight other children, Joseph and Mary (Pusey) Husband had a son Joshua Husband (b. 12th mo. 26th, 1764,) who became the father of Anna Husband, the subject of our sketch.

The widow Mary (Pusey) Husband, was afterward married to Daniel Mifflin (a great-grandson of John Mifflin, Senior, the "emigrant" from Wiltshire, England), and removed to his residence in Accomac County, Virginia. After the death of her second husband, Mary Mifflin removed to Baltimore. In 1820 she returned to Deer Creek, where she died 3rd mo. 28th, 1823, in the eighty-first year of her age.* Her signature is found upon the Certificate of Marriage of her granddaughter Anna Husband to Anthony P. Morris in 1820.

She was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and her life and works are frequently mentioned in the Friends' Records. Among these, is an interesting biographical sketch, giving the "Testimony of George Churchman" and others, all of whom bear witness to her high character and worthy life.†

There is a tradition in the family, that when, in her second widowhood, she was sought in marriage again, she startled the applicant for her hand, by saying she had already had ten husbands and declined to have another! This facetious remark referred to her marriage with her first husband, Joseph Husband, and her family of little "Husbands."

Anthony P. and Anna (Husband) Morris had issue:—

969. Mifflin Morris, b. 5mo. 30, 1821; d. 2mo. 1, 1887; m. 6mo. 14, 1848, Jerusha K. Howell.
970. Joshua Husband Morris, b. 9mo. 12, 1822; d. Dec. 23, 1885; m. (1st) 11mo. 18, 1847, Anna Morris Wistar; m. (2ndly) 6mo. 16, 1869, Elizabeth Stokes.
971. Charles Wistar Morris, b. 10mo. 27, 1824; d. Nov. 4, 1893; m. 8mo. 24, 1848, Frances E. Skerrett.
972. Sarah Morris, b. 6mo. 26, 1826; m. 11mo. 3, 1852, Henry Haviland.
973. Anthony P. Morris, b. 7mo. 24, 1828; drowned 5mo. 13, 1844.

Vide "Friends' Miscellany," Vol. iii., p. 40, in Pa. Hist. Soc.

†*Vide* "Memoranda relating to the Mifflin family."

EDWARD S. MORRIS

974. Edward S. Morris, b. 12mo. 1, 1830; d. 12mo. 20, 1890; m. 6mo. 5, 1860, Hannah L. Pennock.

Edward S. Morris was for many years well known in Philadelphia, as Consul for the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, in which country he manifested an enthusiastic interest, and he devoted much time and money in advancing the cause of the colored race. In 1869 he visited Africa, and investigated the resources and needs of the infant Republic. He realized, and taught the people, that general education was one of their greatest requirements, continued with a greater spirit of enterprise, in tilling their soil, for the cultivation of coffee. To his efforts, is greatly due the marvellous increase of the coffee trade in that country, as the following extract from the Encyclopædia Brittanica will show:—

Extract from Encyclopædia Brittanica, supplement 1886, Article "Liberia":—

"The chief product of the soil is coffee. The banks of both the St. Paul and the Bassa Rivers are lined with coffee trees. In Mensurada County there are not less than 200 or 300 coffee plantations of various extent. This single county exported in 1883 to America, 400,000 pounds of coffee, exclusive of shipments to England, Germany, and other countries. The estimate of the whole county for the year was 800,000 pounds. It was in 1863, only about 1000 pounds. Much of the increase of the coffee cultivation and trade, may be attributed to the labors of Mr. Edward S. Morris, a merchant of Philadelphia, who at his own expense made a very full exhibit of Liberian products at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. He also promoted the educational interests of the country."

975. Thomas Husband Morris, b. 12mo. 29, 1832; d. 1mo. 19, 1834.

976. Margaret H. Morris, b. 11mo. 3, 1834; m. 4mo. 27, 1886, Robert C. Moon, M. D., (of England), son of William Moon, LL.D., F. R. G. S., and Mary Ann Caudle, dau. of Dr. William Caudle.

977. Anna H. Morris, b. 12mo. 6, 1836; d. 5mo. 15, 1898; m. (1st) 11mo. 27, 1856, John S. Powell; m. (2ndly) 11mo. 6, 1867, John H. Carels.

THE PUSEY FAMILY.

Joshua Pusey (father of Mary) was a descendant of William Pusey, who in 1700 followed his uncle Caleb Pusey to Pennsylvania, and settled in London Grove, Chester County. Joshua Pusey m. 8th mo. 29th, 1734, Mary Lewis, (b. 1st mo. 6th, 1716; d. 8th mo. 22nd, 1760), dau. of Ellis Lewis and his wife Elizabeth, the dau. of Nathaniel Newlin and Mary Mendenhall his wife. Ellis Lewis brought to Pennsylvania a Certificate from the meeting at Mount Mellick, Queen's County, Ireland, dated 25th 5th mo., 1708.*

* Further particulars of "The Lewis family descended from Ellis Lewis," will be given in another portion of this work.

The family of Pusey is of ancient English origin, having been settled in the hundred of Ganfield in Berkshire, England, for nearly nine centuries. The tradition is, that about the year 1016, during the bloody contest for the English crown between the Danes under Canute, and the Saxons led by Edmund Ironside, the hostile forces, having manœuvered for position, lay encamped a few miles apart, the Saxons on White Horse Hill, and the Danes at Chesbury Castle, a hamlet of Charney, when William Pusey, an officer under Canute, entered the Saxon camp in disguise, and discovered a plot, there formed, for a midnight surprise and massacre of the Danes. As a reward for this perilous service, which saved the English Army from destruction, King Canute presented the daring officer with the manor lying contiguous to the camping-ground, giving him as evidence of the transfer, the horn of an ox, bearing the inscription:—

"KING KNOWDE GEVE WYLLYAM PEWTE THYS HORNE TO HOLDE BY THY LOND."

The estate thus granted to William Pusey has remained in the uninterrupted possession of the family and their descendants and direct representatives, down to the present time. The horn is still preserved at the Pusey Mansion.

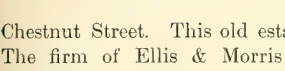
HUSBAND FAMILY.

The first document recorded in the Registry of Wills at Elkton, Cecil Co., Md., is that of William Husband, the progenitor of the American family of "Husband," and it is said to be the first record referring to any member of the family in this country. William Husband had a son William, who married a daughter of Augustine Herman the owner of a large property named "Bohemian Manor," adjoining William Husband's property between Elkton and Perryville. A son, the fruit of this marriage, was named William, and he located near Conawingo. The Joseph Husband referred to above, was a son of this William of Conawingo. Joseph's son Joshua, in 1803–4 built "Woodlawn," Deer Creek. At "Woodlawn" Anna Husband spent her girlhood, and from it she was married to Anthony P. Morris of Philadelphia.

Isaac Norris

Isaac Paschall Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, b. July 24, 1803, at "Cedar Grove," Harrowgate, Philadelphia; d. Jan. 11, 1869, at 826 Pine Street, Philadelphia; m. 11th mo. 17th, 1841, at Friends' Meeting House on Orange Street, Rebecca Thompson, b. Feb. 4, 1811; d. March 22, 1881, dau. of James B. Thompson and Lydia Poultney, his wife.

Isaac P. Morris was educated for a druggist, and, in 1826, he and Charles Ellis purchased the Drug Establishment of Elizabeth Marshall, who was the successor of her father, Charles, and her grandfather, Christopher, in the drug business at (old) No. 56 Chestnut Street. This old establishment was founded in 1740. The firm of Ellis & Morris at once took a front rank in the drug business, and when Isaac P. Morris withdrew in 1827, William Ellis, a son of the senior partner, was admitted, the style becoming Ellis & Son; in later years it became Charles Ellis' Son & Co. Isaac P. Morris retired from the drug business, which was distasteful to him, to devote his talents to the more congenial business of manufacturing machinery, a business then in its infancy, but was daily pushing its way to the front rank which it has now attained.



In 1828, he joined his cousin Levi, and brother Joseph, in the organization of the firm of Levi Morris & Co., which afterwards became the important firm of I. P. Morris & Co., iron manufacturers and proprietors of the Port Richmond Iron Works, and later into the I. P. Morris Co., of which Isaac P. Morris was the senior partner. The history of this great concern will be again referred to in this work. Isaac P. Morris was one of the leading Iron Masters of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

In the management of the Company, and throughout his life, he exercised that rare business ability and judgment, so characteristic of his family, and though in later years his health was much impaired, he still continued his interest in the affairs of the Company.

He was a highly-esteemed citizen, well known for his public

spirit, and the deep interest he took in all that concerned the prosperity of the city.

Isaac P. Morris was an invalid, for some years before his death, and was therefore obliged to retire, whilst in the prime of life, from all active participation in business.

Isaac P. and Rebecca (Thompson) Morris had issue:—

978. James Thompson Morris, b. Sept. 18, 1842; d. Sept. 23, 1874; m. Dec. 5, 1872, Jane Glover Montague, dau. of William H. Montague, at Emanuel P. E. Church, Boston.
979. Isaac Wistar Morris, b. July 14, 1844; d. unm. Nov. 5, 1872.
980. John Thompson Morris, b. July 12, 1847.
981. Lydia Thompson Morris.

THE I. P. MORRIS COMPANY.

About 1827, Levi Morris established his Iron Works at Schuylkill Seventh and Market Streets, now Sixteenth and Market Streets. He afterwards admitted to the partnership, his cousins, Isaac P. Morris and Joseph P. Morris, and the name of the firm became Levi Morris & Co. Joseph P. Morris retired from the firm shortly after its commencement. In 1834, Lewis Taws, who was very well known as a practical iron man, became a partner, and upon the retirement of Levi Morris in 1841, the name of the firm was changed to I. P. Morris & Co.

From the establishment of the firm in 1827 up to 1845, the Company had been very successful, and its works became entirely too limited for the increasing demands of its business.

In 1847, the Company removed from its old location, to the works which have long been known as the Port Richmond Iron Works, and from this place, some of the finest machinery of the country, of the most advanced types of the times, has been turned out.

In the year 1847, John J. Thompson became a member of the firm, and in 1862, John H. Towne was also admitted to membership, and the name was changed to I. P. Morris, Towne & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Towne, in 1868, the old name of I. P. Morris & Co. was resumed. In 1869, Isaac P. Morris died, and he was succeeded by his two sons, James T. and John T. Morris.

REBECCA (THOMPSON) MORRIS

Lewis Taws became the senior member of the firm after the death of Mr. Isaac P. Morris. During his connection with the Company, he had the reputation of being one of the foremost engineers of the day, and under his management, the place made rapid mechanical advancement. After his death in 1871, John J. Thompson assumed charge of the affairs of the firm, and, like his brother-in-law, Isaac P. Morris, exercised much ability and judgment, in the management of the Company, and at his death in 1875, the firm felt deeply the loss of its executive and head.

James T. Morris died in 1874, at a comparatively early age, ending, what would certainly have been, a brilliant engineering career.

In 1876 the firm became an incorporated body, under the name of the I. P. Morris Company, with John T. Morris as President, which office he held until July 1, 1891, when its capital stock was purchased by its neighbor the William Cramp & Sons, Ship & Engine Building Co., who needed its plant. Under their management it continues to enjoy the uninterrupted success it, and its predecessors had enjoyed, from its beginning in 1827.

No strikes occurred in the history of the place, everyone doing his duty and everyone being contented. The lot of a bread winner was a happy one, for, as soon as he commenced working for the I. P. Morris Company, he knew that he would receive a just reward for his services, and everyone connected with the place, from office boy to foreman, regretted the severance of ties which had grown to be of a family nature, during the 64 years the management had been under the control of the Morris family.

"COMPTON,"
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA.

"*Compton*" is the country seat of Mr. John T. Morris and his sister Miss Lydia T. Morris, at Chestnut Hill, and there they reside during the summer months. The Mansion is an imposing structure in the Norman style, situated upon an elevation, and overlooking the lovely, undulating valley of Whitemarsh, with a view of Camp Hill and St. Thomas' Church, in the distance. The Mahogany Drawing Room at "Compton" is octagonal in

shape, and all the interior fittings and the articles of furniture, are constructed of white mahogany. In the centre of this charming room, is a large elegant Sèvre vase of cobalt blue, which rests upon a delicately-carved white mahogany stand. The mantelpiece in the Study, presents exquisitely executed reproductions of the ornamental parts of the Cedar Grove Parlor fireplace. Artistically arranged in the Dining Hall, in the passages, and upon the staircases, are curiosities and objects of art, brought by Mr. Morris and his sister from every quarter of the globe.

One of the bedrooms in this house, is furnished entirely with furniture, which was removed from Cedar Grove, and which formerly belonged to Elizabeth (Coates) Paschall.

362. Susanna Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, b. Feb. 15, 1805; d. Oct. 17, 1888; m. Nov. 11, 1829, Caleb Johnson, b. 1802; d. Jan. 27, 1869.

Caleb and Susanna (Morris) Johnson had issue:—

982. Benjamin Johnson, b. July 21, 1830; d. unm. May 23, 1891.
983. Jane Johnson, b. July 22, 1832; d. Nov. 29, 1881; m. May 25, 1853, Charles Hacker.

364. Joseph Paschall Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, b. in Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1809; d. Dec. 17, 1892; m. Nov. 2, 1836, Sarah E. Morris, dau. of (Judge) Samuel Wells Morris and Anna Ellis.

When a young man, Joseph P. Morris was in partnership, for a time, with Levi Morris and Isaac P. Morris in the Iron Manufacturing business established by Levi Morris, in Philadelphia. But in 1834 he removed to Blossburg, Tioga Co., Pa., when there were but three families residing there. On Nov. 2, 1836, he married his cousin Sarah E. Morris, by "Friends' ceremony" in the presence of a committee from Muncy Yearly Meeting. The first years of his married life were spent in Blossburg, where Joseph P. Morris was interested in the coal mining and iron industries of the district, then in their infancy. Having exchanged his interest there, for the land occupying the town site

"COMPTON," CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN T. MORRIS AND MISS LYDIA T. MORRIS

of the present Village of Mansfield, he and his family lived there for a few years, thence removing to Wellsboro, Pa., where they lived twelve years. In 1854 they moved back to Mansfield, where they built a beautiful house—the "Wren's Nest,"—on the west side of the river, since which, their lives were bound up with the history of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Morris always took a leading and active part in every enterprise for the preservation of its welfare. In the Mansfield Classical Seminary, afterwards burned down, the State Normal School, the Episcopal Church, and in the Park Association, their energies were actively enlisted. After the death of Joseph P. Morris, his widow continued to live at the "Wren's Nest" and peacefully passed away from the scene of her philanthropic labors on Jan. 4, 1898.

Joseph P. and Sarah E. (Morris) Morris had issue:—

984. Alfred Morris, b. Sept. 6, 1837; d. June 13, 1860.
985. Katharine Morris, b. 3mo. 1, 1840; m. 4mo. 27, 1859, Charles F. Swan.
986. James Wilson Morris, b. July 25, 1844; m. 1871, Josephine Rachel Ambler.

365. Beulah Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. at Germantown, Jan. 20, 1892; m. 11th mo. 10th, 1830, Jeremiah Hacker, b. at Salem, Mass., 7th mo. 12th, 1799; d. at Germantown, Philadelphia, 10th mo. 21st, 1866.

Jeremiah and Beulah (Morris) Hacker had issue:—

987. Morris Hacker, b. Sept. 10, 1831; d. March 19, 1872; m. (1st) March 31, 1858, Letitia Poultney Perot; m. (2ndly) Sept. 10, 1862, Isabel Wetherill.
988. William Hacker, b. April 2, 1834; d. March 11, 1898; m. Dec. 16, 1858, Hannah Jones Wistar.
989. Edward Hacker, b. Nov. 25, 1835; d. April 17, 1837.
990. Paschall Hacker, b. May 31, 1838; m. (1st) Mary Scull; m. (2ndly) ——, 1886, Mary Moody.
991. Elizabeth Morris Hacker, b. March 14, 1840.
992. John Barclay Hacker, b. July 16, 1843; m. Nov. 15, 1866, Mary Perot Dawson.
993. Hannah Mifflin Hacker, b. July 29, 1848; m. Sept. 9, 1869, William H. Jenks.

366. Paschall Morris,[7] (Isaac W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, b. March 19, 1813; d. April 11, 1875; m. (1st) Nov. 5, 1834, Thamzin R. Pennell, b. 3rd mo. 22nd, 1811; d. 5th mo. 5th, 1868, dau. of Meredith Pennell and Sarah Yarnall; m. (2ndly) about 1873, Anna Reeve.

Paschall Morris and his first wife (Thamzin) had issue:—

994. Sarah Morris, b. May 9, 1836; m. Jan. 7, 1857, William Lindsey Sharp.
995. Isaac Wistar Morris, b. 1mo. 15, 1838; d. unm. 2mo. 4, 1841.
996. Morton Morris, b. 5mo. —— 1839; m. 7mo. 22, 1873, Emma Fort.
997. Paschall Morris, b. 5mo. 16, 1841; d. unm. 1870.
998. Elizabeth Morris, b. 3mo. 7, 1843; d. —— 1843.
999. Francis Morris, b. 10mo. 21, 1844.
1000. Granville Morris, b. 6mo. 6, 1847; d. 2mo. 7, 1849.
1001. Caroline Morris, b. 3mo. 11, 1849.

369. Henry Morris,[7] (Israel W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) second son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, b. 1st mo. 27th, 1802; d. Dec. 20, 1881; m. 1830, Caroline Old, b. Feb. 7, 1800; d. June 5, 1889; great-granddaughter of Baron Stiegel.

Henry Morris became a well-known iron manufacturer, and was for many years the head of the firm of Morris Tasker and Morris. The "Paschal Iron Works," with which he was so long connected, owed its origin to Stephen P. Morris, who in 1821 began, at Sixteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, the manufacture of grates and stoves, anticipating the introduction of anthracite coal. In the year 1835, he associated with him, in the same concern, Henry Morris and Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., their place of business being at Third and Walnut Streets, where they remained for many years. In the same year (1835), illuminating gas was introduced in Philadelphia, and the firm began the manufacture of gas-pipes. To supply the demand, the firm in 1836, began the nucleus of the "Paschal Works," which ultimately included an area of eight acres, covering nearly two entire squares between Third and Fifth, and Morris and Tasker Streets, the latter two thoroughfares being named after the original members of the firm. The manufacture of other things soon followed, and they made every variety of apparatus for

lighting, heating, ventilating, or supplying any building with water and gas.

Owing to the growth of their business, and the difficulty of obtaining proper railway connections in the city of Philadelphia, the firm of Morris Tasker and Company purchased, in 1873, a tract of 1,000 acres of land adjoining the town of Newcastle, Delaware, with a river frontage of over one mile, for the erection of additional works, called "The Delaware Iron Works." Many years before their death, Mr. Morris and Mr. Tasker retired from an active participation in the business; and afterwards Mr. Morris lived in quiet retirement at his residence, near the old works at Fifth and Tasker Streets, called "Solitude." He took daily drives in a carriage of very peculiar construction which he styled a "bungalow"—the body being swung between the wheels, with its underpart within a short distance of the ground. In this vehicle, which was very comfortably appointed, and drawn by a handsome pair of horses, was Mr. Morris, wont to drive up Fifth Street and down Sixth Street daily, the carriage and the face of its venerable occupant, becoming familiar as household words, to residents on the line of both thoroughfares. He had a farm called "Maple Grove" on the Lancaster Turnpike, between the sixth and seventh mile stones, which he visited almost daily. "He was a good conversationalist and was pleasant in companionship." He died at his residence on Dec. 20, 1881, aged 80 years.

An obituary of the time thus refers to him:—

"ASLEEP IN JESUS.

"Very mingled are our feelings as we think of the loss of such a pure, ingenuous, and affectionate friend. So often dwelling as in a higher region than this passing world, and handing forth from the treasury of heart, and a richly stored mind, gems of spiritual and instructive thought."

Henry and Caroline (Old) Morris had issue:—

1002. ELLEN MORRIS, b. Feb. 2, 1832; d. Jan. 1866; m. 1863, James T. Shinn.
1003. STEPHEN MORRIS, b. 1835; d. 1871; m. 1859, Rachel Dawson.
1004. HENRY GURNEY MORRIS, b. 1839; m. June 13, 1861, Sallie Marshall Morris.
1005. EMILY H. MORRIS, b. May 21, 1842; m. June 7, 1866, James Wood, of Mount Kisco, N. Y.

371. Caspar Morris, M. D.,[7] (Israel W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) the fourth son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was b. May 2, 1805; d. March 17, 1884; m. Nov. 12, 1829, his cousin Anne Cheston, eldest dau. of James and Mary (Hollingsworth) Cheston, b. May 9, 1810; d. Nov., 1880.

When but a few years old, Caspar Morris with his parents, went to a farm about five miles from Philadelphia. He suffered the sad loss of an estimable mother in 1820, when he was but fifteen years old, but her memory was to him, as to all her children, even as a guiding star. He, with his brothers and sisters, were at first sent to school at Pine Street Meeting-house, subsequently to David Ellis, in Church Alley, then to the William Penn Charter School, under the charge of Thomas Dugdale and Joseph Roberts, of whom he always spoke with high regard. As the boys attained a suitable age, they were trained for the various occupations or professions, chosen by themselves, and deemed appropriate by their parents, who wisely thought no one fitted to command, who had not learned to obey, or to conduct any business, with the minute details of which, he was unacquainted. How successful was the training thus given, and what principles were inculcated, may be judged when we recall these young men, as the founders of the houses of Stephen P. Morris & Co., afterwards Morris, Tasker & Morris, afterwards Morris, Tasker & Co., of Levi Morris & Co., afterwards Isaac P. Morris & Co.; and Morris & Jones, afterwards Morris & Jones & Co., and now Morris, Wheeler & Co.

Caspar Morris, having early shown medical tastes and proclivities, was destined for the medical profession. During his school and student years, which were from 1819 to 1826, excepting during his term as Resident at the Pennsylvania Hospital, he resided much with his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth. His medical studies were begun in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, then the leading practitioner in the City.

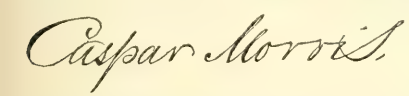
Caspar Morris graduated as a Physician at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1826, and after serving as resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and making a voyage to India as Ship's Surgeon, he began practice in Philadelphia, where he continued to reside, until his retirement from professional pursuits in 1871.

Caspar Morris.

No. 371

On Nov. 11, 1829, he married in Baltimore, Anne, daughter of James Cheston, a merchant of that city, largely engaged in the milling business, and the shipment of flour to South America and importation of coffee. Her mother was Mary, a daughter of Samuel Hollingsworth, a brother of Levi; they were thus second cousins.

Dr. Caspar Morris took high rank as a practitioner, and was lecturer, successively, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the Philadelphia Summer School of Medicine, and the Diseases of Children, at the Blockley Almshouse Hospital, and on the Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia Medical Institute. He was a founder and manager, and from 1860 to 1880, Vice-President of the Institution for the Blind; a founder and manager of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital; one of the first to move in the establishment of the House of Refuge, and one of the principal promoters of the enterprise of the Church of the Epiphany,



at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. Dr. Morris also contributed largely to general and medical literature. He published "A Life of William Wilberforce" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Memoir of Miss Margaret Mercer" (1848); "Letter to Bishop Alonzo Potter on Hospital Needs" (1851); "Lectures on Scarlet Fever" (1858); "Essay on Hospital Construction and Management" (Baltimore, 1875); "Rilliet and Barthol on Diseases of Children," and "Heart Voices and Home Songs," for private distribution.

After a protracted illness he died on March 17, 1884, and was buried from his residence 1033 Spruce Street. His funeral sermon was preached by the late Bishop Stevens. His son, Dr. James Cheston Morris, is still living and practising as a physician in Philadelphia, and to his "Biographical Sketch," of his father we are greatly indebted for the most of the foregoing particulars.

The following obituary notice of Dr. Caspar Morris was written shortly after his decease:—

"Altho' some years have elapsed since the retirement of Dr. Caspar Morris from his large field of professional work, the intelligence of his decease will be received by many with senti-

ments of grateful recollection of a man who realized in his long career of useful ministrations to his fellow men, in a very large degree, the ideal of the 'Beloved Physician.'

"Twelve or thirteen years ago his failing health compelled his relinquishment of the practice of medicine that he had pursued in this, his native city, for forty-five years!

"Born of the sound 'Quaker' stock of one of Philadelphia's worthiest and earliest colonial families, he has lived out his long life, with the exception of a short, but most eventful visit to India in his young manhood, here among his own fellow citizens. It has been a life of almost poetic beauty, in its gentle, devoted loving ministry to his Patients, and to every duty of religion, philanthropy and good citizenship. At all times shrinking from notoriety, Dr. Morris evinced, whenever occasion seemed to him to command it, the loftiest moral courage.

"He was a Physician who brought sunshine and comfort with him into every abode of sickness and death! He was a man whose profession presented to him the means, rather than the ends of his life's high purposes. He practised it more for the sake of others, than for his own. His professional and religious life were blended into one with a rare harmony. He worked much among the poor, and is still gratefully remembered as one who went about doing good.

"Dr. Caspar Morris has been a noble ornament to his profession in his pure life, his lofty purposes, his commanding conscientiousness, his skilful devotion to his patients. He has been a rare example of the true Christian gentleman, a good and useful citizen, an honor to his name and a worthy example to all who may come after him."

The following minute of resolution was adopted by a rising vote at the Office of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital:—

"Dr. Caspar Morris died after a very long and suffering illness on Monday, the 17th of March, at his residence No. 1033 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He was in his 79th year, the son of Israel W. Morris, and the fifth in descent from Anthony Morris, who emigrated to this country from London, England, in 1682. The Morris family, who for the most part belonged to the Society of Friends, have been remarkable for simplicity and purity of life, for

diligence, and most commendable devotion to their several callings, for intelligence and force of character, and especially for the esteem in which they were held by the community in which they lived. Dr. Caspar Morris fully maintained these family traits, and gave them additional attractions, by the gentleness of his manner, his independence and sincerity, the warmth and energy of his piety, his tender sympathy for the suffering, and his intellectual attainments.

"With the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church he has been identified from its inception. He was a member of the Committee which prepared for its organization, and one of the Board of Managers from the time its work of charity was begun in 1851.

"Every movement in its development had his cordial and earnest aid. No one has been more solicitous for its welfare, no one more devoutly grateful for the good it has accomplished, and no one whose prayers were more constant, that it might grow in favor with God and Man, and ever continue an increasing channel of the charity of the Church in Pennsylvania, for the relief of human suffering.

"This feeble tribute to the Memory of one who was endeared to his colleagues in the Board of Managers, by the affectionate regard for him as a friend, a profound respect for his many virtues, the strongest veneration for the whole tenor of his walk through life, his love for his Saviour, and his faith in the glories of the life to come, is here inscribed upon our minutes, as a testimonial of the estimation of the Board of Managers.

"It is hereby resolved that a Tablet to his Memory shall be placed in the Chapel of the Hospital. The Bishop of the Diocese is requested to prepare a suitable inscription for it."

The Brass Tablet Erected to Dr. Caspar Morris.

A beautifully-designed and well-executed memorial tablet of polished brass, 6 feet by 3½ feet, lettered and ornamented in red and black enamel, was placed in the Chapel of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, in memory of Dr. Caspar Morris, who was one of the projectors of the institution. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of Caspar Morris, M. D., whose life was consecrated to the service of God, and the welfare of man. He was

born May 2, 1805, and died March 17, 1884. The services which he rendered this hospital will forever link his memory with its walls. He was one of the first to suggest its erection, he made the principal address at the laying of the corner-stone, he labored earnestly to secure its endowment, and was ever a wise and faithful manager, humbly walking in the footsteps of the Saviour. He won for himself the well-deserved name of 'The Beloved Physician,' for his whole professional career was consecrated to Christ and the service of the sick."

Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris had issue:—

1006. James Cheston Morris, M. D., b. May 28, 1831; m. (1st) March 8, 1854, Hannah Ann Tyson; m. (2ndly) Jan. 11, 1870, Mary Ella Stuart, *née* Johnson.
1007. Israel Wistar Morris, b. June 1, 1833; m. Dec. 3, 1855, Annie Morris Buckley.
1008. Mary Hollingsworth Morris, b. Nov., 1835; m., 1856, Henry M. Murray.
1009. Galloway Cheston Morris, b. June 26, 1837; m. 1861, Hannah Perot.
1010. Cornelia Morris, b. June 26, 1840; d. April 12, 1842.
1011. Daniel Corrie Morris, b. May 17, 1842; d. July 21, 1845.

372. Levi Morris,[7] (Israel W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, b. 4th mo. 24th, 1807; d. 2nd mo. 26th, 1868; m. 8th mo. 18th, 1830, Naomi McClenachan, b. 9th mo. 1st, 1811; d. 3rd mo. 15th, 1893; dau. of Charles McClenachan, and his wife Mary, dau. of William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas.

Levi Morris was from early years interested in the manufacture of iron, and established the works at Sixteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Isaac P. Morris and Joseph P. Morris, were afterwards associated with him in the business, which is more fully referred to elsewhere in this work.

Naomi McClenachan, the wife of Levi Morris, was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Harrison, a brother of Hannah Harrison, the second wife of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress. By his second marriage, Charles Thomson became a resident of his wife's property at Harriton, Lower Merion. Upon this property, was a house built by Rowland Ellis, a native of Wales, and a preacher of the Society of Friends. He took up a plantation of about 700 acres, on which he erected the house. Three

"HARRITON"

HARRITON CEMETERY — INTERIOR

hundred acres of this tract Rowland Ellis in 1708 conveyed to Rees Thomas, of Merion, and William Lewis, of Newtown, Chester. In 1719 Rees Thomas and William Lewis conveyed unto Richard Harrison the said 300 acres, and Rowland Ellis by a subsequent conveyance (23 Oct., 1719) confirmed the whole tract of 718 acres (with the exception of 20 acres) to Richard Harrison, who named the estate "Harriton." Richard Harrison's wife was Hannah, daughter of Isaac Norris, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd. Hannah Harrison, the daughter of Richard Harrison, inherited the property. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson left no children, and therefore, whilst reserving to themselves a life estate in the Harriton property, by a deed made in 1798, six hundred acres of the land were settled on Charles McClenachan, a grandson of Thomas Harrison, brother of Hannah, wife of Charles Thomson. Mrs. Thomson died in September, 1807, and Charles Thomson on August 16, 1824. Charles McClenachan having died in 1811, his only daughter, Naomi, inherited his rights, and succeeded to the property. She subsequently married Levi Morris.

Levi Morris was a practical machinist, educated in the machine shop of Lyman & Ralston in Boston, Massachusetts. His literary education was acquired at Westtown Boarding School and at a private school in Burlington, New Jersey, conducted by John Gummere.

About 1827, he established his Iron Works at Market and Sixteenth Streets. He afterwards admitted to the partnership, his cousin, Isaac P. Morris, and the name of the firm then became Levi Morris & Co.

The increasing business of the establishment requiring larger accommodations, a site was purchased about 1838 at Port Richmond, and extensive buildings erected in contemplation of moving the works to that point. At this time Levi Morris was prostrated with severe illness, an accompaniment of which was attacks of asthma, supposed to be induced by breathing the dust and fumes of the foundry. His physician deemed it necessary that he should be relieved of this irritating cause for a considerable interval.

These circumstances ultimately resulted in his retirement from the firm, and he removed from Philadelphia to an estate in Lower Merion, owned by his wife and known as Harriton,

formerly the residence of her great uncle Charles Thomson, where he passed the remainder of his life.

His death was caused by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Haverford College Station. He was buried in the ancient family graveyard on the Harriton Estate, his wife and several of his children being also interred in the same ground.

Levi and Naomi (McClenachan) Morris had issue :—

1012. Mary Morris, b. 9mo. 4, 1833; d. 2mo. 12, 1844.
1013. Charles Harrison Morris, b. 9mo. 12, 1836; d. 1mo. 14, 1837.
1014. Sarah H. Morris, b. 9mo. 3, 1838; d. 12mo. 14, 1880; m. 10mo. 5, 1859, George Vaux. [VIII.]
1015. Catharine Wistar Morris, b. 6mo. 16, 1840.
1016. Rebecca Wistar Morris, b. 2mo. 11, 1846; d. 9mo. 27, 1847.
1017. Emma Morris, b. 5mo. 9, 1849; m. 1870, James T. Shinn.

"HARRITON."

This old mansion maintains very much the style, and bears the same appearance it presented at the beginning of the last century. It stands back from the Old Gulf Road, and is about half a mile from Bryn Mawr Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Built in the year 1704, it has been successively the residence of Rowland Ellis, Richard Harrison, and of Charles and Hannah Thompson. Since Charles Thomson's death it has been occupied as a farm-house. It is of stone and is two stories in height, having a high pitched roof, with three dormer windows in front.

The ground plan of the house, as it now exists, is in the form of the letter T. The front building measures 37 feet in length and 22 in width; the rear portion is an addition to the central part, and is 22 by 19 feet. The front door opens directly into a large room—in early times used as a dining room, and afterwards occupied by Charles Thomson as his study. It was here, that the principal part of the work was done on his translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, this being the first translation of the Bible from Greek, made upon the American Continent. Adjoining the study is a similar room used as a parlor.

The staircase is in the rear of the house, and is approached from a side entrance. A dining room is beyond, the kitchen

ELISABETH LONGSTRETH MORRIS

No. 374

ISRAEL MORRIS

RICHARD H. DOWNING

JACOB P. JONES

OF THE FIRM OF MORRIS, JONES & CO.

PARTNERS OF ISRAEL MORRIS

being in a back building. The history of the house has been referred to in a previous page.

It is now owned by the Estate of Naomi Morris, deceased.

As early as 1730, Richard Harrison erected a meeting house on his land, a few hundred yards from his mansion, and adjoining the meeting house a piece of land was appropriated for a family burial-ground, which has long been known as "Harriton Family Cemetery." The Cemetery is about 85 feet long and 46 feet wide, and is surrounded by a wall about three feet high. In it were interred several generations of the Harrison family, also Charles Thomson and his wife, but in 1838, the bodies of Charles and Hannah Thomson were surreptitiously removed in the night time.

In the foreground of the view we present of the interior of the Cemetery, is a stone marking the grave of Sarah Morris Vaux (wife of George Vaux). Behind it is a similarly shaped stone marking the grave of Levi and Naomi Morris, and the stone to the right of the latter one, marks the grave of Charles McClenachan. A large number of graves not seen in the picture were those of "household slaves," who were buried in the family graveyard.

For further particulars respecting "Harriton" and the Harrisons see interesting papers by George Vaux in "Pennsylvania Magazine," Vol. xiii., p. 447, and Vol. xv., page 212.

374. Israel Morris,[7] (Israel W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Israel W.,[6] and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was b. 10th mo. 22nd, 1811.

Israel Morris commenced business as an Iron Merchant at Sixteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, in 1829; he formed a partnership with Jacob P. Jones in 1836, and in 1847 they were joined by Richard H. Downing. This firm—Morris, Jones & Co., did more for the successful introduction and manufacture of American Bar and Sheet Iron, in competition with foreign manufactures, than any other firm in this country. Israel Morris retired from the business in 1860, and as Andrew and Joseph K. Wheeler joined the firm, it became known as Morris, Wheeler & Co., of which the three sons of Israel Morris—Theodore H., Frederick W. and William H. Morris, are members.

On 9th mo. 25th, 1839, Israel Morris married Elisabeth

Longstreth (born 6th mo. 28th, 1817; died 3rd mo. 13th, 1898), daughter of Isaac T. and Mary (Collins) Longstreth, and sister of the justly celebrated teachers of Girls' School, Mary Anna, and Susan Longstreth—and granddaughter of Isaac Collins (Printer) of Burlington, N. J., who married Rachel Budd. Isaac Collins printed the first quarto family Bible that was issued in this country, and his daughter, Rebecca Collins, married Stephen Grellet, the noted French emigrant of noble blood and member of the Horse Guards of Louis XVI. of France, who, after his conversion to Quakerism, visited the Pope of Rome and many of the Crowned Heads of Europe—with much satisfaction to all parties concerned.

In 1770, Isaac Collins was appointed by King George III., Printer for the Province of New Jersey, and in 1776, he printed the revised Laws of New Jersey, and the continental money for the State, to the satisfaction of the Legislature.

"Dundale," the country residence of Israel Morris, is beautifully located at Upton Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and upon the same grounds are the residences of his sons, Theodore H. Morris and Frederick W. Morris.

Israel and Elisabeth (Longstreth) Morris had issue:—

1018. Theodore H. Morris, b. 10mo. 10, 1840; m. 9mo. 3, 1863, Mary L. Paul.
1019. Frederick Wistar Morris, b. 3mo. 18, 1842; m. 9mo. 3, 1866, Elizabeth Flower Paul.
1020. Anna Morris, b. 11mo. 20, 1844.
1021. William Henry Morris, b. 3mo. 25, 1846; m. 12mo. 3, 1868, Sallie W. Paul.

376. Wistar Morris,[7] (of Overbrook) (Israel W.,[6] Samuel,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, b. Sept. 6, 1815; d. at Overbrook, March 23, 1891; m. Jan. 22, 1863, Mary Harris, b. 1836.

In 1855, Wistar Morris was elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and held that office during the rest of his lifetime. He was a Director in nearly all of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Road, and he was a member of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Morris, which is elsewhere referred to.

He took a deep interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and

"DUNDALE"

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR ISRAEL MORRIS, UPTON, PENNA. RAILROAD.

WISTAR MORRIS

was President of the Board of Managers. He was also President of the Board of Managers of "Haverford College."

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital directed the following to be entered on their minutes:—

"With great sorrow we record the death of our late President, *Wistar Morris*, who for 34 years was a Manager of this Hospital, and for four years of this long term, was President of this Board."

"Endowed with great natural gifts, possessing pre-eminently sound judgment, he acquired great experience in business affairs; and having a heart full of benevolence and sympathy for the sick and afflicted, all those attributes found an appropriate field for their exercise in the administration of the affairs of the Institution, and in the promotion of its interests and usefulness, in which he took a prominent part from the day of his official connection with it, to the close of his useful life.

"The latest of his communications to his friends, outside of his family circle, made after his last illness was upon him, were in reference to the Pennsylvania Hospital, when he expressed his strong desire that the contemplated enlargement of its accommodation should go forward without delay."

The great interest which Mr. Morris had taken in the Hospital, during his life, inspired his family after his death, to offer to defray the entire expense of building a new surgical pavilion, to be known as the "Wistar Morris Memorial Ward." The amount required was $150,000, and the building was erected on the grounds at Eighth and Spruce Streets.

Wistar and Mary (Harris) Morris had issue:—

1022. Mary Hollingsworth Morris, b. Jan. 18, 1864; d. June 25, 1891; m. Sept. 6, 1883, Rev. Charles Wood, D. D.

377. Deborah Morris Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas Franklin and his first wife Sarah Polhemus, b. 11th mo. 18th, 1784; d. 11th mo. 27th, 1867; m. 7th mo. 18th, 1810, Benjamin Clark, b. 4th mo. 19th, 1774; d. 3rd mo. 2nd, 1840, son of Norman Clark of New Hampshire.

Benjamin and Deborah M. (Franklin) Clark had issue:—

1023. Maria Franklin Clark, b. 1mo. 31, 1812; d. 7mo. 8, 1836; m. 9mo. 9, 1833, George Fox.
1024. Sarah Hammond Clark, b. 1mo. 25, 1815; d. 12mo. 26, 1826.
1025. Anna Lawrence Clark, b. 12mo. 22, 1819; m. 12mo. 1, 1842, William James Roe.
1026. Benjamin Franklin Clark, b. 6mo. 23, 1823; d. 5mo. 8, 1892.

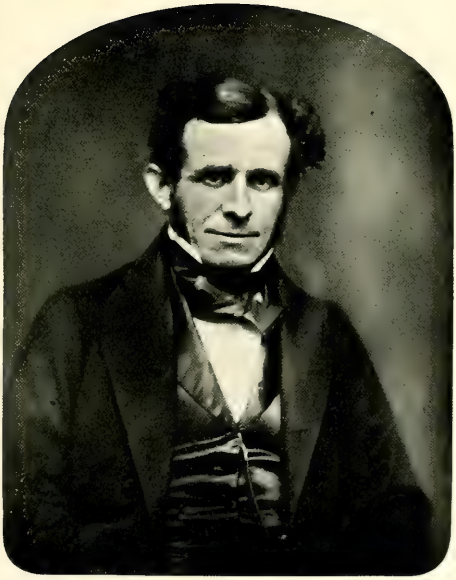
382. William H. Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas Franklin and his second wife, Mary Haviland, b. 10th mo. 23rd, 1799; d. 4th mo. 7th, 1863; m. (1st) 9th mo. 12th, 1822, Hannah Redmond, b. 12th mo. 1st, 1802; d. 8th mo. 8th, 1852; dau. of John C. and Letitia Redmond; m. (2ndly) 10th mo. 7th, 1857, Sarah A. Spencer, b. Oct. 21, 1821; d. Feb. 6, 1896.

William H. Franklin and his first wife had issue:—

1027. Benjamin Haviland Franklin, b. 7mo. 25, 1823; m. 1mo. 14, 1845, Julia Manchester.
1028. Thomas M. Franklin, b. 11mo. 27, 1825; d. 3mo. 25, 1896; m. 12mo. 30, 1847, Mary E. Spencer.

383. Morris Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas Franklin, and his second wife Mary Haviland, b. in New York 10th mo. 20th, 1801; d. 10th mo. 22nd, 1885; m. (1st) 10th mo. 3rd, 1833, Sarah A. Cock, b. 6mo. 19th, 1804; d. 12mo. 3, 1834; dau. of Isaac Cock of New York; m. (2ndly) 7th mo. 20th, 1837, Ann Eliza Murray, b. 2nd mo. 11th, 1814; d. 7th mo. 21st, 1894; dau. of Lindley Murray.

The life of Morris Franklin was remarkable for its length, its busy nature, and its even tenor of usefulness and success. For nearly half of his prolonged life—that is for forty years from the organization of the company in 1845—he held the distinguished position of President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Like many other eminent men associated with insurance, he was, in the early period of his life, a volunteer fireman, having been foreman of Engine Company No. 6, and was a very able coadjutor in an indispensable and efficient force. He was not undistinguished in the political world, having served



MORRIS FRANKLIN

as Alderman of the seventh ward of New York City, and was successively a member of each branch of the State Legislature, the Assembly and the Senate. He was also a director of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, and of the New York House of Refuge. It has been well written of him that "the high qualities of Mr. Franklin in the promotion of the interests of the great Institution, over which he presided for so many years, are exemplified in the imperishable fame that the New York Life Insurance Company acquired during his long and able guidance." He was as much esteemed in private circles as by the business community.

Morris Franklin died at his residence at Flushing, Long Island, Oct. 22, 1885. The funeral service was performed at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, which upon the occasion was crowded by relations and friends of the deceased, desirous of paying their last tribute of esteem to his memory. The interment was in Flushing Cemetery.

Morris Franklin and his first wife (Sarah) had issue:—

1029. Sarah H. Franklin, b. 8mo. 31, 1834; m. 2mo. 9, 1861, William A. Covert.

Morris Franklin and his second wife (Ann Eliza) had issue:—

1030. Lindley Murray Franklin, b. 5mo. 25, 1838; m. 6mo. 1, 1869, Martha Littlefield Mann.
1031. Eliza Murray Franklin, b. 7mo. 24, 1840; d. 8mo. 16, 1891; m. 7mo. 1, 1872, Rufus Wheeler Leavitt.
1032. Maria Clark Franklin, b. 8mo. 13, 1842; d. 3mo. 30, 1870; m. 6mo. 28, 1865, Rufus Wheeler Leavitt.
1033. Edward M. Franklin, b. 5mo. 26, 1853; m. 11mo. 29, 1880, Louisa Parson Huntington.

384. Edward Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas Franklin and his second wife Mary Haviland, was b. 11th mo. 7th, 1803; d. 6th mo. 19th, 1880; m. (1st) 6th mo. 18th, 1832, Almira Bourne, who d. 9th mo. —— 1832; dau. of Lemuel and Caroline Bourne; m. (2ndly) 10th mo. 15th, 1834, Emily Seaman, b. 8mo. 30, 1813; d. 10th mo. 18th, 1886; dau. of James and Catherine Seaman, of New York.

Edward Franklin and his second wife (Emily) had issue:—

1034. William Morris Franklin, b. 7mo. 6, 1835; m. (1st) 4mo. 2, 1863, Emma Coggeshall; m. (2ndly) 11mo. 16, 1875, Katharine Josephine Sheldon.
1035. James S. Franklin, b. 4mo. 16, 1837; m. 11mo. 17, 1863, Mary E. Morrison.
1036. Emily Almira Franklin, b. 10mo. 5, 1840; d. 3mo. 7, 1865.
1037. Adeline Matilda Franklin, b. 5mo. 5, 1846; m. 7mo. 28, 1862, Edward C. Croker.

386. Amelia Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas Franklin and his second wife Mary Haviland, was b. 8th mo. 22nd, 1806; d. 1st mo. 14th, 1864; m. 9th mo. 3rd, 1831, John Tillinghast Slocum Smith, b. 10th mo. 2nd, 1805; d. 10th mo. 3rd, 1876, son of Elihu and Mary Smith of New Bedford, Mass.

John T. S. and Amelia (Franklin) Smith had issue:—

1038. Thomas Franklin Smith, b. 4mo. 26, 1833; m. 8mo. 1, 1854, Emma Louisa Clark.
1039. Henry Mitchell Smith, b. 4mo. 25, 1835; m. (1st) 4mo. 7, 1859, Jennie Victoria Knight; m. (2ndly) 12mo. 19, 1867, Mary Elizabeth Moorhouse.
1040. Mary F. Smith, b. 6mo. 4, 1837; m. 10mo. 15, 1863, John W. Cox.
1041. Sarah H. Smith, b. 12mo. 5, 1840; m. 9mo. 21, 1871, Albert Everett Macomber.
1042. Frederick Pentz Smith, b. 12mo. 5, 1840; m. 5mo. 31, 1866, Josephine Stevens.

387. George N. Franklin,[7] (Thomas Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas Franklin and his second wife, Mary Haviland, was b. 12th mo. 13th, 1810; d. 7th mo. 25th, 1864; m. 4th mo. 2nd, 1833, Catharine C. Bertine, b. 3rd mo. 15th, 1816; dau. of Peter Bertine.

George N. and Catharine C. (Bertine) Franklin had issue:—

1043. Peter Bertine Franklin, b. 10mo. 8, 1838; m. 11mo. 8, 1866, Mary Hicks.
1044. Mary H. Franklin, b. 8mo. 11, 1843; d. 9mo. 28, 1843.
1045. Morris Franklin, b. 10mo. 7, 1844; d. 6mo. 4, 1893; m. 4mo. 18, 1865, Isabel Chamberlain.

ELIZABETH FRANKLIN SMART

WILLIAM SMART

No. 390

388. John L. Franklin,[7] (Anthony Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Lydia (Lawrence) Franklin, b. 3rd mo. 29th, 1791; d. 11th mo. 27th, 1863; m. 4th mo. 15th, 1811, Margery Wright, b. 3rd mo. 5th, 1793, dau. of Jordan Wright.

John L. and Margery (Wright) Franklin had issue:—

1046. Lydia Ann Franklin, b. 9mo. 26, 1814; m. (1st) 10mo. 29, 1832, William Middleton Fish; m. (2ndly) 5mo. 2, 1844, Thomas Seaman; m. (3rdly) 8mo. 5, 1862, Col. Francis Boucher.
1047. Anthony Franklin, b. 10mo. 22, 1815; m. 5mo. 16, 1853, Jane A. Henry.
1048. Benjamin Franklin, b. 4mo. 8, 1827; m. 1mo. 23, 1850, Eleanor E. Cornell.
1049. Eugene B. Franklin, b. 4mo. 26, 1830; m. 2mo. 1, 1853, Elizabeth Jackson.

389. Joseph L. Franklin,[7] (Anthony Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Lydia (Lawrence) Franklin, b. 8th mo. 22nd, 1795; d. 8th mo. 8th, 1851; m. 4th mo. 16th, 1816, Mary Fitch, b. 5th mo. 15th, 1794; d. 11th mo. 28th, 1872; dau. of Joseph Fitch.

Joseph L. and Mary (Fitch) Franklin had issue:—

1050. Mary F. Franklin, b. 5mo. 3, 1817; d. 5mo. 21, 1894; m. 5mo. 3, 1843, Henry A. Smythe.
1051. Joseph F. Franklin, b. 12mo. 5, 1818; d. 12mo. 13, 1883, m. (1st) 10mo. 5, 1841, Eliza B. Spaulding; m. (2ndly) 12mo. 5, 1854, Miriam Leggett.
1052. William Franklin, b. 10mo. 18, 1820; d. 7mo. 26, 1856; m. 3mo. 28, 1848, Lydia Gore.
1053. Edward Carroll Franklin, b. 11mo. 5, 1822; m. (1st) 12mo. 24, 1845, Mary T. Morell; m. (2ndly) 9mo. 1, 1858, Sarah Augusta Morehouse; m. (3rdly) 12mo. 24, 1874, Cecile M. Preston.
1054. Richard L. Franklin, b. 7mo. 9, 1824; d. 3mo. 27, 1836.
1055. Henry L. Franklin, b. 10mo. 18, 1826; m. (1st) 10mo. 17, 1850, Elizabeth Woodbrow; m. (2ndly) 1mo. 11, 1869, Ellen L. Graham.
1056. Thomas Franklin, b. 2mo. 11, 1830; d. 1mo. 20, 1884; m. 9mo. 8, 1858, Helen H. Marvine.

390. Elizabeth Franklin,[7] (Anthony Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Anthony and Lydia (Lawrence) Franklin, b. 2nd mo. 5th, 1798; d. 8th mo. 1st,

1868; m. 12th mo. 14th, 1820, William Smart, b. 4th mo. 28th, 1798; d. 2nd mo. 22nd, 1871; son of Thomas Smart, of Warwick, England.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Franklin) Smart had issue:—

1057. Lucy Ann Smart, b. 9mo. 24, 1821; m. 6mo. 20, 1849, Peter A. Van Bergen.
1058. Mary Elizabeth Smart, b. 5mo. 5, 1823; d. 5mo. —— 1889; m. 5mo. 5, 1845, James B. Elliman.
1059. Catharine Smart, b. 5mo. 6, 1826; m. 5mo. 6, 1846, Robert B. Carter.
1060. Franklin Smart, b. 4mo. 21, 1828.
1061. Thomas C. Smart, b. 6mo. 22, 1830; d. 3mo. 26, 1858.
1062. Lydia F. Smart, b. 3mo. 16, 1832; d. 3mo. 8, 1840.
1063. William E. Smart, b. 7mo. 3, 1834; m. 3mo. 15, 1868, Martha Abrahams.
1064. Frederick R. Smart, b. 10mo. 11, 1841; m. 12mo. 16, 1870, Emma F. Seaman.

391. Richard L. Franklin,[7] (Anthony Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Anthony and Lydia (Lawrence) Franklin, b. 2nd mo. 1st, 1802; d. 9th mo. 7th, 1880; m. 5th mo. 5th 1827, Evelina Crary, b. 7th mo. 5th, 1808; d. 5th mo. 2nd, 1879; dau. of Peter Crary.

Richard L. and Evelina (Crary) Franklin had issue:—

1065. Elizabeth Crary Franklin, b. 2mo. 2, 1828; d. 5mo. 27, 1881; m. 12mo. 2, 1846, Samuel D. Babcock.
1066. Evelina Franklin, b. 8mo. 24, 1830; d. 2mo. 12, 1866; m. 6mo. 20, 1850, A. Morton Ferris.
1067. Cornelia Franklin, b. 9mo. 12, 1831; d. 11mo. 24, 1883; m. 4mo. 17, 1855, Charles H. P. Babcock.
1068. Emily Franklin, b. 6mo. 5, 1833; d. 12mo. 13, 1843.

397. John Townsend,[7] (Rebecca Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Rebecca (Franklin) Townsend, b. 3rd mo. 20th, 1806; d. 7th mo. 31st, 1865; m. (1st) Maria Maverick, dau. of Peter and Mary Maverick; m. (2ndly) 7th mo. 8th, 1844, Sylvia B. Whitney, b. 1st mo. 15th, 1816.

John Townsend and his second wife (Sylvia) had issue:—

1069. Edward Townsend, b. 7mo. 10, 1849; d. 2mo. 25, 1860.

398. William Henry Townsend,[7] (Rebecca Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Rebecca (Franklin) Townsend, b. 9th mo. 27th, 1807; d. 8th mo. 10th, 1847; m. 9th mo. 25th, 1828, Cornelia Maverick, b. 5th mo. 26th, 1808, dau. of Peter and Mary Maverick.

William H. and Cornelia (Maverick) Townsend had issue:—

1070. Manton E. Townsend, b. 9mo. 21, 1829; m. —— Jane Mead.
1071. Thomas B. Townsend, b. 12mo. 19th, 1830; m. 11th mo. 1860, Elizabeth B. Mendenhall.
1072. Cornelia Townsend, b. 11mo. 3, 1832; m. Henry C. Stayner.
1073. William H. Townsend, b. 8mo. 19, 1834.
1074. Charles E. Townsend, b. 4th mo. 30th, 1836; m. 5mo. 30, 1860, Louisa S. Massa.
1075. Mary Townsend, b. 3mo. 28, 1838; m. —— John T. Walsh.
1076. Walter F. Townsend, b. 2mo. 19, 1840.
1077. Julia Eliza Townsend, b. 12mo. 23, 1842.
1078. Emily Townsend, b. 1mo. 5, 1845.
1079. Edwin S. Townsend, b. 6mo. 21, 1846.

402. Sarah R. Franklin,[7] (Walter Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Walter and Letitia (Wright) Franklin, b. 1st mo. 12th, 1798; d. 1st mo. 9th, 1864; m. 7th mo. 9th, 1821, Lawrence Effingham Embree, b. 7th mo. 9th, 1794; d. 11th mo. 2nd, 1849, son of Effingham Embree of Flushing, L. I.

Lawrence E. and Sarah R. (Franklin) Embree had issue:—

1080. Robert C. Embree, b. 1mo. 22, 1824; m. 7mo. 8, 1852, Phœbe. S. Birdsall.
1081. Ann Augusta Embree, b. 10mo. 25, 1825; d. 5mo. 18, 1827.
1082. Walter F. Embree, b. 5mo. 22, 1827; d. 8mo. 18, 1828.
1083. Mary Ann Embree, b. 1mo. 24, 1829; m. 1mo. 24, 1853, Frederick E. Townsend.
1084. Lawrence E. Embree, b. 11mo. 24, 1830; d. 2mo. 23, 1849.
1085. Franklin Embree, b. 2mo. 1, 1833; d. 2mo. 20, 1845.
1086. Thomas Callender Embree, b. 6mo. 5, 1836; d. 5mo. 7, 1844.
1087. Edward Lawrence Embree, b. 12mo. 16, 1838; d. 6mo. 24, 1841.

403. Townsend Franklin,[7] (Walter Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Walter and Letitia (Wright) Franklin, b. 8th mo. 4th, 1800; d. 5th mo. 18th,

1858; m. 10th mo. 19th, 1834, Elizabeth McCalla, b. 11th mo. 15th, 1796; d. 5th mo. 12th, 1872, dau. of William McCalla of Philadelphia.

Townsend and Elizabeth (McCalla) Franklin had issue:—

1088. Walter Franklin, b. 8mo. 28, 1835; m. 4mo. 11, 1861, Ann Amelia Monfort.
1089. Letitia Jane Franklin, b. 12mo. 20, 1838; d. 7mo. 23, 1878; m. 2mo. 23, 1860, Dr. D. B. Whitney.

407. Walter M. Franklin,[7] (Walter Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Walter and Letitia (Wright) Franklin, b. 2nd mo. 9th, 1808; d. 7th mo. 20th, 1885; m. 9th mo. 1st, 1831, Anna M. Mott, b. 9th mo. 20th, 1813; d. 2nd mo. 11th, 1885; dau. of William F. Mott of New York.

Walter M. and Anna M. (Mott) Franklin had issue:—

1090. Mary W. Franklin, b. 12mo. 12, 1832; m. 9mo. 13, 1851, Matthew V. B. Brinckerhoff.
1091. Annie Franklin, b. 2mo. 15, 1836; d. 6mo. 16, 1866; m. 4mo. 12, 1858, Alfred Dunham Withers.
1092. Emma Franklin, b. 6mo. 10, 1842; m. 10 mo. 31, 1868, Henry S. Warner.

408. Susan D. Franklin,[7] (Walter Franklin,[6] Deborah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Walter and Letitia (Wright) Franklin, b. 3rd mo. 4th, 1810; d. 2nd mo. 7th, 1881; m. 10th mo. 18th, 1836, William G. Merritt, b. 7th mo. 20th, 1814; d. 7th mo. 27th, 1865, son of Benjamin Merritt of New York.

William G. and Susan D. (Franklin) Merritt had issue:—

1093. Letitia Merritt, b. 11mo. 17, 1842; m. 2mo. 23, 1869, Henry C. Downing.

410. Joseph Brown Cooper,[7] (Sarah Buckley,[6] Sarah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Joseph B. and Sarah (Buckley) Cooper, b. Jan. 17, 1794; d. Dec. 19, 1861; m. March, 1816, Hannah Wills.

Joseph B. and Hannah (Wills) Cooper had issue:—

1094. Charles Morris Cooper, b. Sept, 19, 1817; m. Feb. 14, 1861, Hannah Brown.
1095. Sarah Buckley Cooper, b. Dec. 24, 1819; d. unm.
1096. Samuel Wills Cooper, b. Oct. 10, 1823; d. Oct. 30, 1823.
1097. Joseph B. Cooper, Jr., b. May 22, 1828; m. Dec. 29, 1859, Elizabeth C. Kaighn.

411. Charles Pitt Howard,[7] (Sarah Buckley,[6] Sarah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Thomas and Sarah B. (Cooper) Howard, b. July 25, 1802; d. May 1, 1833; m. March 31, 1823, Mary Moore.

Charles Pitt and Mary (Moore) Howard had issue:—

1098. Sarah P. Howard, b. Feb. 12, 1825; d. June 15, 1896; m. Oct. 28, 1845, Charles I. Peterson.
1099. Thomas Buckley Howard, b. Aug. 12, 1827; d. July 16, 1848.
1100. Anthony Buckley Howard, b. Feb. 10, 1829; d. July 24, 1829.

414. Elizabeth Buckley Howard,[7] (Sarah Buckley,[6] Sarah,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Sarah B. (Cooper) Howard, b. April 28, 1812; d. Jan. 26, 1893; m. Oct. 10, 1832, Samuel Hildeburn Edwards, who d. July 21, 1874.

Samuel H. and Elizabeth B. (Howard) Edwards had issue:—

1101. Howard Edwards, b. Oct. 15, 1833; m. April 23, 1863, Frances E. Claxton.
1102. Elizabeth Buckley Edwards, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1840; m. Nov. 14, 1866, Jacob Howell.

EDWARDS FAMILY.

Many families of *Edwards* and *Edwardes* are of Welsh patrician origin. For example Edwards of Nauharon descends from one of the Royal Tribes of Wales through Sir Griffith Lloyd and Sir Howell y. Feryalt; Edwards of Ness Strange descends from Einion Effel, Lord of Lynllaeth, County Montgomery, 1182; Edwards of Old Court, County Wicklow, claims from Roderick the Great, King of all Wales in 843, through his younger son

Tudnall Gloff or "the lame," whose descendant settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century.

Griffith Edwards was an early settler in Pennsylvania. His name appears on a marriage certificate at Merion as early as April, 1709. He married, Nov. 30, 1711, at Merion Meeting, Elizabeth Ormes, daughter of Richard and Mary (Tydder) Ormes of Radnor, Del. Co., Pa., who were married at Radnor in 1686.

419. THOMAS MORRIS,[7] (Joseph S.,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris, was b. 9th mo. 2nd, 1803; d. 12th mo. 2nd, 1839; m. 6th mo., 1833, Mary Ann Updegraff.

Thomas and Mary A. (Updegraff) Morris had issue:—

1103. ALEXANDER UPDEGRAFF MORRIS, b. 4mo. 30, 1834; d. Sept. 28, 1896; m. Dec. 23, 1857, Fanny Caddington.
1104. CHARLES MARSHALL MORRIS, b. 11mo. 24, 1835; d. 12mo. 29, 1837.
1105. ABBY MARSHALL MORRIS, b. 1mo. 31, 1837; m. Dec. 16, 1858, James W. Burns.

420. JOSEPH SAUNDERS MORRIS,[7] (Joseph S.,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris, was b. 10th mo. 4th, 1805; d. 7th mo. 3rd, 1853; m. June 22, 1830, Eliza S. Morton of Lexington, Ky.

Joseph S. and Eliza S. (Morton) Morris had issue:—

1106. JOHN HITE MORTON MORRIS, b. Feb. 29, 1832; m. (1st) Jan. 20, 1853, Mary Craik; m. (2ndly) Aug. 5, 1862, Frances Craik.
1107. JOSEPH SAUNDERS MORRIS, b. May 14, 1834; m. Feb. 3, 1857, Martha Burton.
1108. WILLIAM M. MORRIS, b. Dec. 18, 1836; m. June 20, 1861, Elizabeth Lee Craig.
1109. MARY H. MORRIS, b. Feb. 18, 1840; d. April 30, 1860; m. Jan. 6, 1859, Samuel Shrewsbury Craik of "Kanawha," Jefferson Co., Kentucky, b. Kanawha Co., Va., Feb. 12, 1836; d. April 30, 1860.
1110. ELLEN C. MORRIS, b. July 15, 1843; m. Oct. 10, 1867, Jermon B. Goodloe.
1111. MARSHALL MORRIS, b. May 30, 1846; m. July 13, 1876, Tenie M. Witherspoon.

421. Edwin Morris,[7] (Joseph S.,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris, b. Jan. 8, 1808; d. Feb. 17, 1881; m. July 7, 1833, Jane Morton.

Edwin and Jane (Morton) Morris had issue:—

1112. Sarah Abby Morris, b. May 16, 1835; m. June 11, 1855, Stephen R. Shepard.
1113. Josephine Morris, b. Feb. 10, 1837; m. May 29, 1866, Thomas Atwell Fraser.
1114. Charles Marshall Morris, b. April 29, 1839; m. Oct. 2, 1862, Mary Brown.
1115. James Cresson Morris, b. March 7, 1841; d. July 7, 1851.
1116. Harriet M. Morris, b. Feb. 24, 1843; d. April 26, 1892; m. March 10, 1862, John Valladon Cowling.
1117. Margaret Morton Morris, b. ——; m. June 27, 1867, Clayton Francis Becker.
1118. Fanny Morton Morris, b. March 28, 1847; d. May 18, 1848.
1119. Jeanie Morton Morris, b. July 23, 1852; m. March 5, 1872, Charles Daniel Peete, M. D.

423. Henry P. Morris,[7] (Joseph S.,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris, b. Dec. 21, 1811; d. about 1886; m. May 6, 1841, Sarah Conard.

Henry P. and Sarah (Conard) Morris had issue:—

1120. Charles H. Morris, b. June 28, 1842; m. Dec. 25, 1871, Kate Hennewalt.
1121. Emma C. Morris, b. May 21, 1845; d. June 26, 1858.
1122. Edwin Morris, b. Sept. 10, 1847; m. June 21, 1883, Emma Schaffer.
1123. Mary Morris, b. Sept. 8, 1849; d. Jan. 15, 1896; m. June 25, 1872, William Bernhard.
1124. Thomas C. Morris, b. Nov. 14, 1851; m. Aug., 1880, Sophie Muldrew.
1125. Sallie C. Morris, b. July 4, 1854; m. June, 1883, Edgar Dallas.
1126. Hannah Lewis Morris, b. Nov. 14, 1856; d. July 22, 1871.
1127. Emma Elizabeth Morris, b. April 2, 1859; m. Nov. 4, 1885, Lewis Hutchison.

424. Abby Ann Morris,[7] (Joseph S.,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris, b. ——; m. Edwin S. Hoff.

Edwin S. and Abby Ann (Morris) Hoff had issue:—

1128. Joseph S. Morris Hoff, b. —— 1837; d. 1865.
1129. Margaret Elizabeth Hoff, b. —— 1839; d. —— 1864.

426. Sarah Saunders Morris,[7] (Thomas,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, b. 11th mo. 22, 1799; d. 2nd mo. 26, 1883; m. (1st) 10th mo. 19, 1819, Elisha Tyson, b. 1st mo. 27th, 1796; d. 11th mo. 10th, 1842; m. (2ndly) Clement Biddle.

Elisha and Sarah S. (Morris) Tyson had issue:—

1130. Mary Morris Tyson, b. 10mo. 2, 1820; m. 6mo. 11, 1840, Caleb W. Hallowell.

1131. Marshall Tyson, b. 7mo. 30, 1822; m. 7mo. 14, 1857, Catharine Ellen Smith.

1132. Sarah Morris Tyson, b. 2mo. 4, 1826; d. 10mo. 23, 1842.

427. Elizabeth Marshall Morris,[7] (Thomas,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, was b. 2nd mo. 2nd, 1802; d. 5th mo. 11th, 1878; m. 6th mo. 17th, 1823, Francis Perot, b. Aug. 23, 1796; d. March 24, 1885; a son of Elliston and Sarah Perot.

Francis Perot did not follow the business of his father, but was apprenticed to learn the art and mysteries of brewing with Thomas and Joseph Morris. He paid to his employers, previous to entering upon his apprenticeship, a fee of $1000, and was compelled to serve five years without any compensation whatever. This was about the year 1812. After having served his apprenticeship, in the year 1818, he started a brewery and malt house on Vine Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, the location of the present malting business which bears his name, and, about a year afterward, took his brother, William S. Perot, into a partnership, under the firm name of Francis & William S. Perot. In 1823, he married Elizabeth M. Morris, the daughter of his former employer, Thomas Morris.

For some years after Francis Perot started the business on Vine Street, Thomas and Anthony S. Morris continued the business at the old place on Second Street, but they finally gave it up, and turned it over to Francis Perot.

In 1819, Thomas Holloway built for Francis Perot, a stationary engine, which was a great novelty. Up to that time, most of the manufacturing was done by horse power. When the engine was finished and commenced to perform

FRANCIS PEROT

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its work, people from far and near, came to see the wonderful machine, and the place, for a long time, was crowded with those curious to see. This engine is believed to be the oldest in the world. It is a low pressure engine, and did good work for fifty-three years, and was still in perfect order, when taken down to make room for a more powerful machine. It is now an object of curiosity, in the court yard of the malt house, and was drawn through the streets of Philadelphia, in the Constitutional parade held in 1887, when a great deal of interest was manifested in it.

The brothers Francis and William S. Perot carried on the business of brewing and malting, until about the year 1850, when they discontinued brewing, and turned their attention entirely to malting.

In 1868, they retired from business, and were succeeded by the firm Francis Perot's Sons, which existed under that style, until within a few years, when it was changed to the Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company.

Francis and Elizabeth M. Perot celebrated their golden wedding, in the old house, 1032 Arch Street, June 17, 1873. There were five generations of the family present: "Aunt Mary Ann Marshall" being the first, and Elliston Perot Bissell the fifth. Francis Perot died March 24, 1885.

Mr. T. Morris Perot of the present firm, represents the seventh generation in direct line of descent, and Mr. T. Morris Perot, Jr., also a member of the firm, represents the eighth generation.

It is believed, that there is no other house in existence in the United States to-day, and it is doubtful whether there is one in England, that can present a continuous unbroken line of descent in one line of business, such as this. There are certainly none in the brewing and malting trades, that have existed in one family, for over two hundred years. During its two centuries of existence, amid all the vicissitudes of a commercial life, in "good times," and in "bad times," it has always maintained the highest standard of business probity and commercial honor, without a single stoppage of any kind. Its foundations, like those of the city of the immortal Penn, were laid in enduring materials—fair dealing, strict business integrity, and rugged personal honesty. The forefathers builded well, and each succeeding generation, has added fresh laurels to a proud record, and additional honor to an untarnished name.

Francis and Elizabeth M. (Morris) Perot had issue:—

1133. Elliston Perot, b. 7mo. 24, 1824; d. 2mo. 25, 1865; m. 4mo. 2, 1845, Caroline R. Corbit.
1134. Thomas Morris Perot, b. 5mo. 8, 1828; m. 11mo. 5, 1858, Rebecca C. Siter.
1135. Sarah Morris Perot, b. 11mo. 6, 1831; m. 12mo. 1, 1853, Edward H. Ogden.

428. Anthony Saunders Morris,[7] (Thomas,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) third child and first son of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, was b. Dec. 5, 1803, in the mansion house on Second Street above Arch, Philadelphia; d. March 25, 1885; m. June 13, 1837, Anne Emlen Jones, b. July 21, 1806; d. Nov. 1, 1883; dau. of Benjamin and Mary Howell Jones of Philadelphia.

In 1820, Anthony S. Morris entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1824 with the degree of Master of Arts.

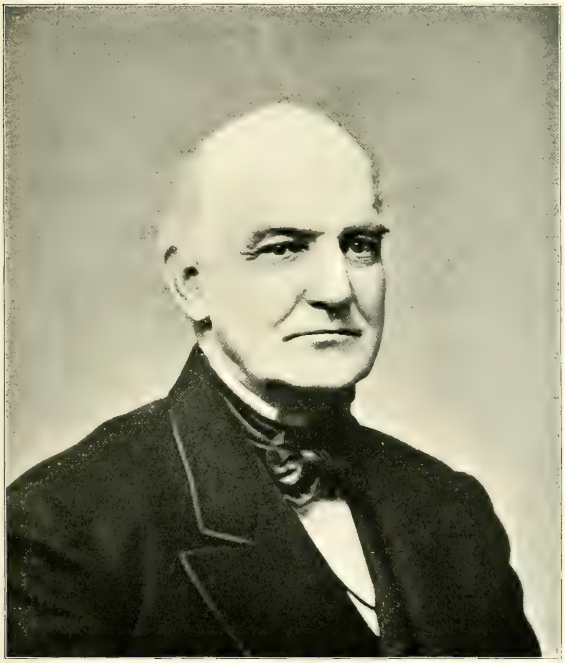
After a business career in Philadelphia, he retired in 1847 to an estate in Burlington County, New Jersey, subsequently residing in Pemberton, where he died on March 25, 1885, one day after the decease of his brother-in-law Francis Perot.

He will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the Morris family, as the author and compiler of the "Morris Tree," published in 1861, to which he devoted forty years of his life in active research. He was by inheritance, the custodian of most of the family records and relics, which passed to his daughter, the late Miss Anne J. Morris, to whom, as well as her brother Mr. Anthony J. Morris, the author is much indebted for assistance and information.

Mr. Anthony S. Morris modestly avoided all public positions, but was a valued member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was universally respected and beloved.

Anthony S. and Anne E. (Jones) Morris had issue:—

1136. Benjamin J. Morris, b. March 11, 1838; d. Aug. ——, 1839.
1137. Sallie M. Morris, b. 2mo. 25, 1840; m. 6mo. 13, 1861; Henry G. Morris.
1138. Anthony J. Morris, b. Sept. 26, 1842; m. April 26, 1866, Mary R. Smith.
1139. Walter J. Morris, b. Sept. 16, 1846; d. Sept. 16, 1846.
1140. Anne J. Morris, b. Sept. 16, 1846; d. unm., Jan. 5, 1897.



ANTHONY SAUNDERS MORRIS

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431. Lewis S. Morris,[7] (Thomas,[6] Thomas,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, b. 11th mo. 19th, 1813; d. 10th mo. 8th, 1872; m. 10th mo. 15th, 1845, Lucy Tucker.*

Lewis S. and Lucy (Tucker) Morris had issue:—

1141. William R. Morris, b. 9th mo. 18th, 1855; m. 9th mo. 9th, 1890, Mary Richardson.

436. Thomas B. Morris,[7] (Jeremiah,[6] William,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Billington) Morris, b. Nov. 21, 1811; d. ——; m. (1st) Aug. 14, 1844, Julia D. B. Wallis; m. (2ndly) Laura Edmonds.

Thomas B. Morris and his first wife (Julia) had issue:—

1142. Anthony Hudson Morris, b. ——.
1143. Julia W. Morris, b. ——; d. unm. in Reading, Pa., Jan. 24, 1881.
1144. Thomas Morris, b. ——; d. young.

Thomas B. Morris and his second wife (Laura) had issue:—

1145. William B. Morris, b. April 6, 1855; m. Jan. 23, 1878, Laura A. Evans.

437. William Morris,[7] (Jeremiah,[6] William,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Billington) Morris, b. March 24, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1872; m. Elizabeth Wilstach.

William and Elizabeth (Wilstach) Morris had issue:—

1146. Charles W. Morris, b. Nov. 13, 1844; m. Jennie Reineck.

440. Mary Eliza Morris,[7] (Jeremiah,[6] William,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah (Billington) Morris, b. in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823; d. in Reading, Pa., Sept. 21, 1893; m. in Reading, Pa., March 17, 1845, William Penny Cox, b. in Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 1, 1816; d. in Philadelphia, July 7, 1884.

* Lucy (Tucker) Morris m. (2ndly) 4th mo. 29th, 1876, James W. Savage, of Omaha.

William P. and Eliza (Morris) Cox had issue:—

1147. William Morris Cox, b. April 13, 1846; d. Aug. 23, 1885; m. Oct. 12, 1871, Caroline Roney Eckel.
1148. Charles Morris Cox, b. May 18, 1848; d. March 24, 1882; m. Jan. 12, 1870, Ella V. B. Palmer.
1149. Elizabeth Morris Cox, b. Jan. 12, 1851; m. May 31, 1876, Thomas Beverley Keim.
1150. Annie Morris Cox, b. in Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1854; d. in Philadelphia March 28, 1858.
1151. Anthony Morris Cox, b. in Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1860; d. in Philadelphia July 16, 1861.
1152. Robert Morris Cox, b. Feb. 20, 1863; m. Dec. 11, 1884, Henrietta Bird Griffitts.

445. Mary Emma Morris,[7] (Warder,[6] William,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Warder and Matilda (Billington) Morris, b. Sept. 24, 1839; d. July 31, 1893; m. Feb. 9, 1876, Alex. W. Goodrich.

Alex. W. and Mary Emma (Morris) Goodrich had issue:—

1153. Warder Morris Goodrich, b. May 22, 1877.
1154. Margaret Ethel Goodrich, b. Oct. 1, 1878.

446. Luke Morris Johnson,[7] (Abigail,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Justus and Abigail W. (Morris) Johnson, b. Dec. 24, 1810; d. Nov. 14, 1854; bu. in Friends' Burial Ground, Germantown; m. August, 1844, Ann Coon Paul, b. April 2, 1817; d. Sept. 17, 1862, bu. in St. Luke's Churchyard, Germantown. She was a daughter of Henry K. Paul of Germantown.

Luke M. and Ann C. (Paul) Johnson had issue:—

1155. Abby W. Johnson, b. Oct. 31, 1845; d. April 30, 1888; m. April, 1878, Thomas Sozinskey Smith, M. D.
1156. Justus Johnson, b. Oct. 28, 1848; m. Oct. 25, 1877, Aurora Boys Meredith.
1157. Anne M. Johnson, b. Nov. 14, 1850; m. May 14, 1877, Allen D. Gilmer, M. D.

448. Anthony Morris Johnson,[7] (Abigail,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Justus and Abigail W. (Morris) Johnson, b. Dec. 31, 1820; d. May 4, 1891; m. June 1, 1852, Josephine Dorsey.

Anthony M. and Josephine (Dorsey) Johnson had issue:—

1158. Reuben Dorsey Johnson, b. June 1, 1854; m. April 26, 1882, Mary Lane Hobson.
1159. Achsah Dorsey Johnson, b. Aug. 2, 1857.
1160. Anthony Morris Johnson, b. Jan. 2, 1859.
1161. Thomas Morris Johnson, b. July 1, 1861; m. April 12, 1888, Sarah Keen.
1162. Josephine Dorsey Johnson, b. July 6, 1863; d. Feb. 27, 1864.
1163. George Morris Johnson, b. Oct. 1, 1865; m. April 27, 1892, Ione Johnson.
1164. Edward Carrington Johnson, b. May 14, 1867; d. June 19, 1867.
1165. Anne Elizabeth Johnson, b. June 12, 1868; d. Aug. 25, 1889.
1166. Charles Willing Johnson, b. April 30, 1871; m. ——.

449. Susan Elizabeth Johnson,[7] (Abigail,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Justus and Abigail W. (Morris) Johnson, b. Dec. 11, 1823; d. Sept. 27, 1893; m. March 7, 1848, John Fallon, b. (in Cadiz, Spain), Feb. 13, 1819; d. Sept. 9, 1885.

John and Susan E. (Johnson) Fallon had issue:—

1167. Ann Willing Fallon, b. Aug. 3, 1849; d. April 7, 1850.
1168. Josephine Fleming Fallon, b. Aug. 3, 1850; d. March 14, 1854.
1169. Christopher Francis Fallon, b. Aug. 23, 1851.
1170. John Antonio Fallon, b. Feb. 21, 1855; d. April 12, 1861.
1171. Anthony Morris Fallon, b. June 8, 1858; d. Feb. 25, 1860.
1172. Edward Fleming Fallon, b. Oct. 25, 1861; d. Dec. 18, 1865.
1173. Agnes Rosalie Fallon, b. May 30, 1867; d. April 10, 1881, "on Palm Sunday."

450. Charles Willing Johnson,[7] (Abigail,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Justus and Abigail W. (Morris) Johnson, b. May 4, 1828; m. Dec. 4, 1851, Emma Hansel.

Charles W. and Emma (Hansel) Johnson had issue:—

1174. Margaretta Morris Johnson, b. Aug. 22, 1853; d. May 29, 1856.
1175. Susan Fallon Johnson, b. April 20, 1856; d. June 1, 1878.
1176. Jennie Alma Johnson, b. Oct. 2, 1859; d. Sept. 23, 1881.
1177. Margaretta Morris Johnson, b. Sept. 17, 1861.
1178. Albert Warren Johnson, b. Jan. 14, 1865; m. Feb. 9, 1887, Rachel Corzine.
1179. Ione Johnson, b. April 12, 1868; m. April 27, 1892, George Morris Johnson.
1180. Emma Johnson, b. Aug. 27, 1870.

452. Anna Maria Morris,[7] (Thomas W.,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Caroline (Calvert) Morris, b. March 23, 1826; m. Sept. 7, 1848, Francis Key Murray (U. S. N.) of Maryland, son of Daniel M. Murray of Elkridge, Md., and Mary Dorsey, his wife.

Francis K. and Anna M. (Morris) Murray had issue:—

1181. Francis Key Murray, b. May 30, 1849; d. March 20, 1850.
1182. Thomas Morris Murray, b. July 5, 1851.
1183. Edward Murray, b. July 20, 1853; m. Dec., 1881, Miriam E. Shoemaker.
1184. Calvert Murray, b. March, 1855; d. Oct., 1861.
1185. Richard Stuart Murray, b. Sept., 1856; d. Aug., 1857.
1186. Daniel Murray, b. in Washington, Dec., 1858.
1187. Julia Morris Murray, b. Sept. 20, 1862; m. April 30, 1891, Henry J. Bowdoin.

453. George Calvert Morris,[7] (Thomas W.,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) member of the Philadelphia Bar, (admitted May 31, 1851) a son of Thomas W. and Caroline M. (Calvert) Morris, b. Oct. 16, 1828; d. April 29, 1882; m. July 15, 1856, Elizabeth Kuhn, b. April 24, 1833; d. Oct. 13, 1890, a dau. of Hartman and Ellen (Lyle) Kuhn.

George C. and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Morris had issue:—

1188. Julia Morris, b. Sept. 10, 1857; d. April 3, 1859.
1189. Ellen Lyle Morris, b. March 6, 1859; m. Oct. 26, 1885, Pierre Camblos.
1190. Hartman Kuhn Morris, b. Dec. 30, 1860; d. July 29, 1861.
1191. Caroline Calvert Morris, b. May 19, 1862; m. Sept. 21, 1892, James Cheston, Jr.
1192. Rosalie Morris, b. Jan. 17, 1864; m. Nov. 10, 1887, Robert Winder Johnson.
1193. Eugenia Morris, b. July 5, 1865; m. Oct. 28, 1886, Radcliffe Cheston, M. D.

459. Charles Willing Littell,[7] (Susan S.,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John Stockton, and Susan S. (Morris) Littell, b. Dec. 14, 1832; d. April 20, 1895; m. March 24, 1863, Susan Lemmon, dau. of William P. Lemmon of Baltimore.

Charles W. and Susan (Lemmon) Littell had issue:—

1194. Susan Morris Littell, b. July 18, 1864; d. May 27, 1891.
1195. Eliza Lemmon Littell, b. Feb. 5, 1867.

CATHARINE ANN SNYDER

Æt. 7

No. 464

CATHARINE ANN (SNYDER) SHOBER

Two Grandchildren, CATHARINE ANN DRINKER and ROBERT MORTON DRINKER

No. 464

461. Thomas Gardiner Littell, D. D.,[7] (Susan S.,[6] Luke,[5] Anthony,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John Stockton and Susan S. (Morris) Littell, b. April 13, 1837; m. June 11, 1867, Helen Arcadia Harrington, dau. of Chancellor Samuel M. Harrington, of Delaware. Dr. Littell was formerly rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del.

The Rev. Dr. Thos. G. and Helen A. (Harrington) Littell had issue:—

1196. John Stockton Littell, b. Jan. 7, 1870.
1197. Samuel Harrington Littell, b. Nov. 6, 1873.
1198. Elton Gardiner Littell, b. June 18, 1877.
1199. Helen Arcadia Littell, b. April 9, 1880.
1200. Mary Morris Littell, b. Dec. 29, 1884.

463. Martha Levy Jones,[7] (James M. Jones,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of James and Arabella (Levy) Jones, was b. May 6, 1788; d. Dec. 17, 1849; m. March 28, 1805, Robert Adams of Lifford Hall, Co. Donegal, Ireland; he d. Feb. 27, 1833.

Robert and Martha L. (Jones) Adams had issue:—

1201. Arabella Adams, b. Feb. 11, 1806; d. Aug. 22, 1807.
1202. James Adams, b. July 3, 1807; baptized at St. Peter's Church, New York, May 24, 1808; d. unm.
1203. Margaret Adams, b. Sept. 27, 1808; d. Aug. 5, 1809.
1204. Mary Morris Adams, b. Jan. 5, 1810; d. Jan., 1838, near Mount Holly; m. Joseph B. Dungan.
1205. Arabella Jones Adams, b. Oct. 7, 1811; d. Jan. 7, 1894; m. Dec. 1, 1841, Charles Moran.
1206. Martha Levy Adams, b. Nov. 17, 1813; d. Oct. 14, 1887; m., 1836, Francis Amédée Depau.
1207. Robert Adams, b. Oct. 23, 1815; d. Jan. 21, 1894; m. (1st), 1844, Matilda Maybin Hart; m. (2ndly) Dec., 1873, Clara H. Hackstaff Macdonough.
1208. William Horner Adams, b. Jan. 11, 1819; d. Feb. 28, 1891, unm.
1209. Bushrod Washington Adams, b. May 7, 1820; d. Jan. 1, 1897; m. (1st) Oct 18, 1844, Sarah Hutchinson; m. (2ndly) Oct. 22, 1856, Phœbe J. Hutchinson.

464. Blathwaite Shober,[7] Counsellor-at-law, (Susannah B. Jones,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Samuel and Susannah Budd (Jones) Shober, b. 1785; d.——; m. Catharine Ann Snyder.

Two excellent portraits of Catherine Ann (Snyder) Shober

are in the possession of her grandson Henry S. Drinker, Esq., by whose kind permission photographic copies are reproduced in this work. One, painted by Rembrandt Peale, represents her as a girl of about seven years of age, in the act of feeding her pet parrot which has lighted upon her arm. The other represents her with two of her grandchildren, Catherine Ann Drinker and Robert Morton Drinker.

Blathwaite and Catharine A. (Snyder) Shober had issue:—

1210. Anthony J. M. Shober, b. ——; d. ——; unm.
1211. Susannah Budd Shober, b. ——; d. ——, 1858; m. March 17, 1840. Sandwith Drinker.

465. Hedwige Regina Shober,[7] (Susanna B. Jones,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel and Susannah B. (Jones) Shober, b. Oct. 24, 1786; d. unm. May 7, 1865.

Her parents being Episcopalians, she was trained in that religious profession, and as she advanced in years, became a highly esteemed member of that Society. "About the twenty-second year of her age she was deeply impressed with the belief that it would not be right for her to remain a member of the religious society in which she had been educated, and that it would be her duty to attend the meetings for worship of the religious Society of Friends.

"In the second month of the year 1813, she applied to be received as a member of the Society of Friends, and in the ninth month of the same year, was acknowledged as such, by the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Southern District.

"In the year 1817, she believed it to be her religious duty to bear a public testimony in the meetings for worship, to the truth as it is in Jesus.

"She was acknowledged as a minister of the gospel in the religious Society of Friends in the 2nd month of the year 1820.

"In the year 1822 she first travelled as a minister of the Gospel, with the approbation of the Monthly Meeting of which she was a member, visiting the meetings of Exeter and Muncy. In succeeding years she was repeatedly called to labor in various parts of her own and other yearly meetings, both in the public and more private ministry.

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER

"She never enjoyed robust health, and in her declining years was enfeebled by frequent attacks of illness. * * * On the afternoon of the 15th of 5th month, 1865, when appearing unusually comfortable, she requested that some young friends in whom she felt much interest, and who were about leaving Philadelphia, might be sent for, saying, 'if they do not see me now they will never see me again.' This anticipation of her approaching end was soon realized. About midnight of the 16th she was attacked with severe pain, which, for a time, was too acute to allow of much expression. When partially relieved, she was sweetly engaged in vocal prayer, craving that the work might be cut short in righteousness.

"She died on the 7th of the fifth month, 1865, in the 79th year of her age, a minister of the gospel for more than forty-five years."*

466. Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober,[7] (Susannah B. Jones,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Samuel and Susannah B. (Jones) Shober, b. Sept. 6, 1789; d. Aug. 25, 1847; m. (1st) Dec. 7, 1813, to Mary Ann Bedford, dau. of John and Mary Ann (Phelps) Bedford; she d. Nov. 2, 1828, aged 33 years; m. (2ndly) Oct. 27, 1830, Lucy Hall Bradlee, b. Feb. 24, 1805, dau. of Josiah Bradlee, and his wife, Lucy Hall, a dau. of Dudley Hall of Medford, Mass., a lineal descendant of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts, in Colonial times.

Samuel L. Shober was a Sergeant in 3rd Co. Washington Guards, during the time of the war of 1812, Camp Dupont. He was offered at that time, but declined, a Captain's Commission in the regular army. He was deeply interested in securing from Congress a tardy justice to the Delaware tribe of Indians of New Jersey, who were the remnant of the Lenni Lenape, in which effort he was successful, and consequently was ever regarded with gratitude and affection by them, and especially so by the last two venerable chiefs of the blood Royal of America, who were frequently his guests. Mr. Shober was one of the founders of the Apprentices Library Co. of Philadelphia, and was prominent in many of the Institutions of Charity and Philanthropy of the City.

Vide "Memorials concerning Deceased Friends," from 1788–1878, p. 380, *et seq.*

Samuel L. Shober and his first wife (Mary Ann) had issue:—

1212. John Bedford Shober, b. Nov. 13, 1814; A. M. (U. of P.) 1832; d. unm. Nov. 27, 1864. He was a member of the First Troop City Cavalry, Phila., 1844.
1213. Mary Morris Shober, b. May 6, 1816; d. May 27, 1873.
1214. Hedwiga Regina Shober, b. Dec. 24, 1818; d. Jan. 18, 1885; m. July 10, 1844, Francis H. Gray, M. D.
1215. Elizabeth Kearney Shober, b. Sept. 28, 1821; d. unm. Dec. 1, 1865.
1216. Susanna Budd Shober, b. Feb. 24, 1824; m. June 21, 1867, John Davies, Esq., Surgeon, Island of Fayal.
1217. Sarah Morris Shober, b. July 24, 1825; m. June 17, 1868, Rev. Wm. P. Lewis (son of David Lewis); at the time of marriage he was Rector of Holy Trinity, Pottsville, Pa., now of Christ Church Chapel, Philadelphia.
1218. Samuel Liebekuhn Shober, b. March 13, 1828; m. Nov. 16, 1858, Ann Bond Cochran.

467. Joanna Sophia Shober,[7] (Susannah B. Jones,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel and Susannah B. (Jones) Shober, b. in Philadelphia 11th mo. 10th, 1794; d. 11th mo. 20th, 1845; m. in Friends' Meeting House on Pine Street, at Philadelphia, 12th mo. 1st, 1819, Thomas Kimber, b. in Philadelphia 9th mo. 13th, 1789; d. 7th mo. 20th, 1864, a son of Caleb and Deborah (Millhouse) Kimber.

Thomas and Joanna S. (Shober) Kimber had issue:—

1219. Phœbe Morris Kimber, b. 1mo. 5, 1821; d. in New York 12mo. 30, 1892; m. 5mo. 8, 1845, Samuel H. Clapp.
1220. Susannah Budd Kimber, b. 6mo. 13, 1822; m. 5mo. 1, 1850, James Carey.
1221. Anthony Morris Kimber, b. 5mo. 19, 1824; m. (1st) June 8, 1853, Margaret Cooper Cope; m. (2ndly) 9mo. 2, 1891, Josephine Winner.
1222. Thomas Kimber, Jr., b. 12mo. 1, 1825; d. in New York 12mo. 23, 1890; m. 6mo. 24, 1874, Mary E. Shearman.
1223. Regina Shober Kimber, b. 4mo. 8, 1827; m. 5mo. 25, 1859, Joseph Potts.
1224. Deborah Kimber, b. 9mo. 5, 1828; d. 8mo. 26, 1829.
1225. Joanna Sophia Kimber, b. 9mo. 5, 1828; d. unm. 5mo. 3, 1849.
1226. Deborah Millhouse Kimber, b. 1mo. 26, 1831; d. 1mo. 9, 1898, at Atco, N. J.; m. 9mo. 22, 1864, Thomas Richards, Jr., of Philadelphia.
1227. Mary Morris Kimber, b. 5mo. 30, 1832; d. 9mo. 10, 1864; m. 2mo. 1, 1860, Joshua Worthington, M. D.
1228. Gertrude Kimber, b. 7mo. 7, 1833; d. 8mo. 5, 1833.
1229. Lucy Kimber, b. 7mo. 7, 1833; d. 7mo. 19, 1833.
1230. William Blathwaite Kimber, b. 10mo. 25, 1835; d. 5mo. 13, 1849.
1231. Samuel Shober Kimber, b. 6mo. 11, 1837; d. 11mo. 16, 1848, at Westtown Boarding School.

MARY ANN (BEDFORD) SHOBER

No. 466

471. Martha Milcha Morris,[7] (John,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. John and Abigail (Dorsey) Morris, was b. Aug. 24, 1788; d. Jan. 26, 1826; m. (1st) Oct. 12, 1809, Thomas Lawrie of Arneytown, N. J., who d. March 6, 1816; m. (2ndly) Dec. 13, 1821, Jacob B. Clarke.

Jacob B. and Martha Milcha (Morris) Clarke had issue:—

1232. Morris Clarke, d. in infancy.
1233. Henry W. Clarke, d. in 1825.
1234. Walter Clarke, d. in infancy.

473. Margaret Morris,[7] (John,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. John and Abigail (Dorsey) Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1792; d. April 22, 1832; m. Oct. 4, 1810, Isaac Collins, Jr.*

Isaac Collins, the eleventh child of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins, b. in Trenton, N. J., 10th mo. 31st, 1787; d. 1st mo. 15th, 1863. Having served an apprenticeship of six years with Mott & Bowne, at the age of twenty-one years he made his first mercantile venture as supercargo to St. Mary's, Georgia, aboard the brig "Dean." On his return to New York,

he entered into co-partnership with Samuel Mott in the manufacture of flour, and went to Eastport and the Bay of Fundy on a trading voyage, having ten vessels consigned to him with cargoes which were sold successfully. He then withdrew from the business and entered into partnership (under the name of Collins & Co.) with his brother Thomas.

After his marriage, he took up his residence in New York City. The firm of Collins & Co., printers and publishers of books, was the first in this country to employ stereotype plates. The business was largely confined to the sale of medical and educational books, avoiding the publication of novels, and all books regarded as detrimental to the minds and morals of the public.

*After the death of his first wife, Margaret Morris, Isaac Collins, Jr., m. 1st mo. 28th, 1835, Rebecca Singer, who d. 4th mo. 30th, 1892.

Isaac Collins was so successful that in his thirty-fourth year he was able to retire from business, and devote his life to the charities of the city.

With his brother-in-law, Stephen Grellet, he acted as executor of the estate of his father. He entered into many of the associations for the relief of the poor and destitute, aided in inaugurating the Eye Dispensary; also in the establishment of the first Saving Fund in the city of New York. In offering the first resolution in the Society for the Suppression of Pauperism, he actively aided in the establishment of the House of Refuge (incorporated in 1824), where his name is venerated to this day. He also devoted his time and abilities to the public school system, in which he was unwearyingly engaged to secure its success.

In consequence of the precarious condition of his wife's health, Isaac Collins, in 1828, removed from New York to the milder climate of Philadelphia, where he became a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, first opened for the reception of inmates in 1829, and to this institution his labors were unsparingly devoted during the remainder of his life.

He aided in the establishment of Haverford School in 1833, for the higher scholastic and classical education of the sons of members of the Society of Friends. The school was afterwards incorporated as a college. He became an active participator in the management of most of the leading charities of Philadelphia and was unceasing in his efforts to promote their prosperity and usefulness.

He labored in association with a few leading citizens, for three years, and eventually succeeded in suppressing the pernicious lottery system which had its ramifications throughout the State.

He was appointed by the Councils of the City of Philadelphia a Guardian of the Poor and Director of the public school system.

The great sorrow of his life was the death of his beloved wife in 1832, after a protracted illness. She was a person of rare attractions and loveliness of character. Nine children survived her.

Isaac Collins m., 2ndly, Jan. 28, 1835, Rebecca, dau. of John Singer of Philadelphia, a prominent merchant and greatly esteemed citizen. She was a minister of the religious Society of

Friends, was devoted to religious and charitable works, and continued therein until her death on the last day of April, 1892, aged 87 years.

Through the personal influence and untiring efforts of Isaac Collins is to be attributed the foundation of the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, now located at Elwyn, Penna., which for many years has been successfully carried on. He was also an active worker in the temperance and anti-slavery causes.

He possessed a most genial and kindly nature, had a high flow of spirits, but for many months preceding his death (in Jan., 1863,) he was an invalid and a great sufferer. The death of a man so widely known as a philanthropist, induced many private and public testimonials to his worth and services.*

Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins had issue:—

1235. William Morris Collins, b. 7mo. 19, 1811; d. 10mo. 30, 1864; m. 11mo. 7, 1839, Eliza C. Cope.
1236. Martha Lawrie Collins, b. 7mo. 21, 1813; d. 5mo. 6, 1887; m. 10mo. 3, 1833, John B. Bispham.
1237. Gulielma Maria Collins, b. 8mo. 28, 1815; d. 2mo. 4, 1867; m. 6mo. 5, 1839, Philip Brown Chase.
1238. Henry Hill Collins, b. 2mo. 3, 1818; d. unm. 7mo. 20, 1840.
1239. Alfred M. Collins, b. 1mo. 11, 1820; m. 11mo. 22, 1843, Hannah B. Evans.
1240. Frederic Collins, 1mo. 21, 1822; d. 11mo. 27, 1892; m. 8mo. 28, 1844, Letitia P. Dawson.
1241. Isaac Collins, Jr., b. 5mo. 2, 1824; m. 12mo. 9, 1847, Elizabeth B. K. Earle.
1242. Theodore Collins, b. 7mo. 27, 1826; d. 9mo. 4, 1826.
1243. Margaret Morris Collins, b. 8mo. 18, 1829; d. 4mo. 6, 1863; m. 6mo. 1, 1853, Oliver Keese Earle.
1244. Percival Collins, b. 12mo. 19, 1831; d. 5mo. 7, 1872; m. 10mo. 5, 1856, Sarah A. Levick.

475. Daniel B. Smith,[7] (Deborah,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) of Germantown, son of Benjamin and Deborah (Morris) Smith, b. July 14, 1792; d. March 29, 1883; m. June 16, 1824, Esther Morton, dau. of John Morton, of Philadelphia.

Daniel B. Smith received his literary education at Burlington, under the care of John Griscom.

He studied chemistry and pharmacy under John Biddle, a

* Extracted from Reminiscences of Isaac and Rachel Collins.

much respected apothecary of Philadelphia, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership. Some years later, he associated with him a young Englishman, fresh from the shop of John Bell of London, and the firm of Smith & Hodgson, at Sixth and Arch Streets, became one of the most prominent and successful drug houses in the country.

In 1821 Daniel B. Smith became one of the originators and one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and for twenty-five years he was its President. In the year 1820, three citizens of Philadelphia, Daniel B. Smith, Thomas Kimber, and Samuel Shober, strongly advocated the formation of a library for young mechanics and manufacturers, and as a result, the Apprentices Library Company of Philadelphia was founded.

Daniel B. Smith was among those who incorporated the Philadelphia Saving Fund, and he was also one of the corporators of the House of Refuge.

A lover of natural science, and especially of botany, he became a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society and of the Franklin Institute. His name is also associated with the establishment of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, he being one of its earliest members, and its first corresponding secretary.

In 1830 Daniel B. Smith took an active interest in the establishment of Haverford School, now Haverford College, and at the earnest solicitation of the Board of Managers, he accepted and assumed the responsible duties of the chair of mental and moral philosophy and English literature. His was the animating spirit of Haverford, and "how deeply his pupils recognized this fact was shown nearly forty years later, when, grey-headed men themselves, they came in such numbers to pay at his open grave, with filial gratitude and affection, their last tribute to his memory."*

In the year 1849, Daniel B. Smith removed to Germantown, where the remainder of his life was passed in the midst of a circle of intelligent congenial friends, and in the luxury of a large and well appointed library. He lived nearly to the end of his ninety-second year, and save some failure of memory, with his mental vigor unimpaired.

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* *Vide* Penna. Mag., Vol. vii., p. 315.

Daniel B. and Esther (Morton) Smith had issue:—

1245. Benjamin Raper Smith, b. March 31, 1825; m. June 8, 1859, Esther Fisher Wharton.
1246. John Morton Smith, b. 6mo. 23, 1828; d. 6mo. 5, 1836.
1247. Mary Morton Smith, b. 2mo. 18, 1830; d. unm. 4mo. 15, 1854.

476. William Henry Morris,[7] (Richard H.,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Richard Hill and Mary (Smith) Morris, b. Oct. 20, 1799; d. at Havre de Grace, Md., March 24, 1846; m. 14th June, 1825, Margaret Edwards Maris of Bucks Co., Pa.

William Henry and Margaret E. (Maris) Morris had issue:—

1248. Martha Moore Morris, b. 9mo. 6, 1826; d. 1mo. 18, 1870; m. 4mo. 10, 1845, William Gummeré.
1249. Mary Jane Morris, b. May 31, 1828; d. June 20, 1828.
1250. Elizabeth Maris Morris, b. June 24, 1829; d. Jan. 30, 1897; m. July 6, 1848, Dillwyn Smith.
1251. Jane Maris Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1831; m. May 9, 1865, Francis William Milnor.

478. Edmund Morris,[7] of Burlington, (Richard H.,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Richard H. and Mary (Smith) Morris, b. Aug. 28, 1804; d. at Burlington, N. J., May 4, 1874; m. Dec. 27, 1827, Mary P. Jenks (dau. of William and Mary Jenks,) b. Jan. 25, 1804; d. Feb. 15, 1875.

Mr. Edmund Morris was a gentleman of great literary ability, being the author of several interesting works, and for two years editor and publisher of the Trenton State *Gazette*. For many years he contributed largely to the Philadelphia *Press* and New York *Tribune*, especially during the Civil war, and was the first in the United States to accomplish the art of printing in various colors, or in other words, to do that which is known as "Chromatic Printing." He was the author of a book entitled "Ten Acres Enough," which has been translated into the German, French, Spanish, and probably other languages. "How to get a Farm, and where to find one," was another interesting work from his pen. In this he advanced ideas which have since proved of incalculable benefit to farmers. He denounced the old and selfish policy of maintaining large estates and advocated the cutting up of estates into small farms. The County of Burlington adopted the views of Mr. Morris, and the

beneficial results are now shown in the innumerable small fruit farms in that vicinity.

Edmund and Mary P. (Jenks) Morris had issue:—

1252. Anna Margaretta Morris, b. Jan. 28, 1829; d. Nov. 12, 1876; m. Dec. 24, 1849, Rev. Marcus F. Hyde, D. D.
1253. Ellen Amelia Morris, b. Oct. 31, 1830; d. March 22, 1895; m. May 7, 1855, George Dugdale.
1254. Richard Hill Morris, b. July 17, 1832; d. April 23, 1833.
1255. Charles Jenks Morris, b. July 2, 1835; d. Oct. 23, 1836.
1256. Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 8, 1838; d. Sept. 18, 1839.
1257. Mary Morris, b. Feb. 3, 1840; m. Nov. 5, 1863, Alexander C. Fergusson.
1258. Edmund Morris, b. Aug. 9, 1842; d. Nov. 19, 1842.
1259. Henry Burling Morris, b. Jan. 16, 1844; m. (1st) July 10, 1867, Anne Brown Knapp; m. (2ndly) July 15, 1879, Florence Adéle Dowe.
1260. Emma Elizabeth Morris, b. Oct. 14, 1846; d. July 15, 1847.

479. Charles Moore Morris,[7] (Richard H.,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Richard Hill and Mary (Smith) Morris, b. March 4, 1810; d. July 23, 1883; m. at Friends' Meeting House, Pine Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1831, Ann Jenks, b. Feb. 26, 1810; d. April 15, 1870, dau. of William and Mary Jenks of Middletown, Bucks Co.

Charles Moore Morris was a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Charles Moore and Ann (Jenks) Morris had issue:—

1261. William Jenks Morris, b. Aug. 27, 1832; m. Dec. 20, 1858, Ann Maria Humphreys.
1262. Mary Anna Morris, b. Oct. 10, 1835; d. July 17, 1868; m. Jan. 3, 1855, Sanderson R. Morton.

482. Margaret Hill Smith,[7] (Gulielma Maria,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith, b. 11th mo. 7th, 1786; d. 3rd mo. 27th, 1882, aged 96 years; m. 10th mo. 31st, 1821, Samuel Hilles of Wilmington, Del.

Samuel and Margaret H. (Smith) Hilles had issue:—

1263. Gulielma Maria Hilles, b. 11mo. 13, 1822; m. 9mo. 7, 1843, Charles W. Howland.
1264. William S. Hilles, b. 1mo. 28, 1825; d. 12mo. 26, 1876; m. 5mo. 17, 1849, Sarah L. Allen.
1265. John Smith Hilles, b. 3mo. 4, 1830; d. 7mo. 19, 1876; m. 5mo. 7, 1862, Sarah C. Tatum.

EDMUND MORRIS

No. 478

483. Richard Morris Smith,[7] (Gulielma Maria,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith, was b. June 27, 1788; d. Feb. 11, 1826; m. 9th mo. 27, 1810, Susanna Collins.

"Susanna Collins, the fifth dau. of Isaac and Rachel Collins, was b. 3d mo. 17th, 1781; m. Richard M. Smith 9th mo. 27th, 1810, and d. at the residence of her son-in-law Mathew Howland, in New Bedford, Mass., on the 6th of 6th mo., 1876, in her 96th year. She was a member and recorded minister of Friends' Meeting in Burlington, N. J., for more than seventy years.

"She gave her heart in early life to her Saviour, whom she long loved and served, receiving a gift in the ministry, in the exercise of which she travelled quite extensively. Of an animated and cheerful disposition, she greatly enjoyed the society of her friends, and was truly given to hospitality, ever considering it one of her greatest privileges to entertain beneath her roof the servants of Christ.

"Through more than fifty years of sorrowing widowhood it was her supreme desire that she and the children whom God had given her should be found walking in the truth.

"In the precepts and promises contained in the Bible, of which she was a diligent and loving student, in the biographies of departed worthies, in reading sweet hymns, in communion with the Lord's servants, and chief of all, in waiting upon and praying unto Him who had been her morning light, she found consolation in her declining years. And though heavy clouds were permitted at times to obscure her vision, there is good reason to believe that the Lord, out of the sometimes thick darkness, had comforted her weary yet trusting soul. 'I feel something like the airs of Paradise breathing around me, an experience I never had before,' was her tearful acknowledgment a short time before her death. And it is our consoling belief that the gracious language was appropriate to her, 'Daughter be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.'

"'Saved by the blood of Jesus' was the language impressed upon the minds of some who witnessed her gentle dismissal from the trials and conflicts of mortality to be 'forever with the Lord.'"*

* *Vide* "Reminiscences of Isaac and Rachel Collins."

Richard Morris and Susannah (Collins) Smith had issue:—

1266. Maria Smith, b. 9mo. 6, 1811; m. 9mo. 22, 1831, Josiah Richardson Reeve.
1267. Rachel Collins Smith, b. 5mo. 6, 1817; m. 9mo. 8, 1842, Matthew Howland.
1268. Dillwyn Smith of West Hill, Burlington Co., N. J., b. 4mo. 2, 1818; d. 9mo. 10, 1891; m. 7mo. 6, 1848, Elizabeth Maris Morris, dau. of William Henry Morris.

484. Rachel Smith,[7] (Gulielma Maria,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Gulielma M. (Morris) Smith, was b. May 26, 1792; d. Oct. 7, 1839; m. June 28, 1826, George Stewardson of Philadelphia.

George and Rachel (Smith) Stewardson had issue:—

1269. Thomas Stewardson, Jr., of "Hulsmoor," b. 6th June, 1829; m. 7th Nov., 1854, Margaret Haines.
1270. John Stewardson, b. 23rd August, 1830; d. unm. June 29, 1856.
1271. Gulielma M. Stewardson, b. 1st March, 1832; d. July 24, 1841.
1272. Margaret Stewardson, b. 29th August, 1834; d. 26th Oct., 1885.
1273. George Stewardson, b. 2nd March, 1836; d. March 1, 1839.

486. John Jay Smith,[7] of "Ivy Lodge," Germantown, (Gulielma Maria,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith was b. 6th mo. 16th, 1798, at Greenhill, Burlington Co., N. J.; d. Sept. 23, 1881: m. in New York, 4th mo. 12th, 1821, Rachel Collins Pearsall, b. Dec. 29, 1800; d. Aug. 2, 1873. She was a dau. of Robert Pearsall of Flushing, L. I., and Elizabeth Collins, dau. of Isaac Collins and Rachel Budd.

John Jay Smith removed at an early age to Philadelphia, and for a while he engaged in business as a druggist. His fondness for literature, however, soon led him to use his pen, and he became editor of several periodicals.*

*Mr. Smith's other publications will be found named in the "Recollections of John Jay Smith," recently printed and in the hands of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth P. Smith, 45 East Penn Street, Germantown.

John Jay Smith.

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In 1829, he was appointed librarian of the Philadelphia Library, a post which he held till 1851, when he was succeeded by his son, Lloyd P. Smith. In the time of the former, the Library was open only in the afternoon, and Mr. Smith's mornings were devoted for more than forty years, to the planting and superintendence of the celebrated cemeteries, Laurel Hill and West Laurel Hill, of both of which he was the founder. It was in these labors that he acquired that extensive knowledge of trees and landscape gardening, which he afterwards employed in editing Michaux's "North American Sylva," and McMahon's "American Gardener's Calendar."

The Germantown Horticultural Society, which "grew out of his active brain and generous energy," was not the only association founded by one who seemed to realize that the highest motive is the public good. In early life he was secretary of the company which started the famous line of daily Conestoga wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and also one of the earliest members of the "Academy of Natural Sciences." He called the meeting which resulted in forming the Girard Life Insurance Company, and was one of the originators, as well as the Treasurer of the Athenian Institute, an association of men of letters, for the delivery of annual courses of lectures in Philadelphia. His first visit to Europe, was naturally a great relief from his confining duties at the Library, and resulted in the publication, in two volumes, of "A Summer's Jaunt Across the Water" (Philadelphia, 1846). His literary activity, no less than his turn for family history, is further shown by the production of his "American Historical and Literary Curiosities" (Philadelphia, 1847,) his "Letter to Horace Binney, Esq., respecting John Smith, the founder of the 'Philadelphia Contributionship,'" (Philadelphia, 1852); the Hill Family (privately printed, Philadelphia, 1854); "A Brief Memoir of One of New Jersey's Respected Sons" (Philadelphia, 1860,) and "The Penn Family," (Philadelphia, 1870). The same taste made him gather autographs, and his important collection of papers relating to the History of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are now happily preserved in the manuscript department of the Philadelphia Library. His wide range of information and brilliant conversational powers will long be remembered by Philadelphians.

John Jay and Rachel C. (Pearsall) Smith had issue:—

1274. Lloyd P. Smith, b. 2mo. 6, 1822; d. 7mo. 2, 1886; m. 10mo. 13, 1846, Hannah E. Jones, dau. of Isaac C. Jones of "Rockland."
1275. Albanus Smith, b. 9mo. 30, 1823; d. 3mo. 29, 1842 (unm.)
1276. Elizabeth Pearsall Smith of Germantown, b. 7mo. 29, 1825.
1277. Robert Pearsall Smith, b. 2mo. 1, 1827; d. 4mo. 17, 1898; m. 6mo. 25, 1851, Hannah Whitall.
1278. Gulielma Maria Smith, b. 7mo. 30, 1829; d. 12mo. 25, 1835.
1279. Horace John Smith, b. 12mo. 9, 1832; m. 12mo. 9, 1857, Margaret Longstreth.
1280. Margaret Hill Smith, b. 10mo. 14, 1840; d. 12mo. 27th, 1840.

487. Morris Smith,[7] (Gulielma Maria,[6] William,[5] John,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith, was b. Aug. 29, 1801; d. March 28, 1832; m. June 22, 1825, Caroline M. Smith, dau. of Robert Smith of Burlington County, N. J.

Morris and Caroline M. (Smith) Smith had issue:—

1281. Richard Morris Smith of "Stanley," b. Aug. 22, 1827; d. ——, 1896; m. March 30, 1875, Anna Kaighn, dau. of Charles Kaighn of Kaighn's Point, N. J. Mr. R. M. Smith was the author of "The Burlington Smiths, a Family History."
1282. Robert Lindley Smith, b. ——; d. young.
1283. Elizabeth Bacon Smith, b. ——; d. young.

490. Mary Ann Mitchell,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Governor Nathaniel and Hannah (Morris) Mitchell, b. April 3, 1795; d. before 1832; m. Feb. 13, 1817, John King.

John and Mary Ann (Mitchell) King had issue:—

1284. Nathaniel Mitchell King, b. Aug. 14, 1818; d. young, unm.
1285. James Alfred King, b. June 6, 1820; d. Dec. 1, 1820.
1286. Charles John King, b. Oct. 29, 1821; d. s. p.

491. Alfred Mitchell,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Governor Nathaniel and Hannah (Morris) Mitchell, b. Feb. 17, 1797; d. Sept. 13, 1869; m. Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Trenton, N. J.

Alfred and Mary (Anderson) Mitchell had issue:—

1287. Hannah Mitchell, b. ——; d. Oct., 1877; m. Sept., 1854, Frederick Weydell.

492. Debby Morris Mitchell,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Governor Nathaniel and Hannah (Morris) Mitchell, b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Dec. 24, 1824; m. Whiting Sandford.

Whiting and Debby M. (Mitchell) Sandford had issue:—

1288. Mary Debby Sandford, b. ——; m. James Cadwalader Milligan.

494. Theodore Mitchell,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Governor Nathaniel and Hannah (Morris) Mitchell, b. Jan. 7, 1804; d. Sept. 26, 1884; m. June 6, 1837, Rebecca Earp, who d. July 1, 1893.

Theodore and Rebecca (Earp) Mitchell had issue:—

1289. Thomas Earp Mitchell, b. March 21, 1846; d. June 29, 1846.
1290. Edward Mitchell, b. Dec. 25, 1847; d. Jan. 19, 1848.
1291. Emilie Rebecca Mitchell, b. July 22, 1850; m. April 7, 1869, Robert Edgar Hastings.

499. Elizabeth J. Johnson,[7] (Martha,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Martha (Morris) Johnson, b. Aug. 11, 1804; d. Nov. 22, 1879; m. June 1, 1831, David S. Brown; b. 1800; d. July 7, 1877.

David S. and Elizabeth J. (Johnson) Brown had issue:—

1292. Joseph Johnson Brown, b. Feb. 6, 1832; d. unm. Aug. 13, 1868.
1293. Anthony Cadwalader Morris Brown, b. Dec. 6, 1833; d. June 27, 1840.
1294. Charles Hazen Brown, b. Sept. 30, 1835; d. Nov. 29, 1837.
1295. Martha Johnson Brown, b. Sept. 21, 1837; d. Feb. 28, 1839.
1296. Mary Johnson Brown, b. Dec. 2, 1839; m. June 20, 1861, Samuel Chew.
1297. Martha Morris Brown, b. Oct. 7, 1841.
1298. David S. Brown, b. Sept. 10, 1843; d. March 16, 1847.
1299. Ernest Brown, b. Jan. 2, 1846; d. March 14, 1847.

505. Robert Hall,[7] (Elizabeth,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William Chandler and Elizabeth (Morris) Hall, b. Aug. 11, 1801; d. Feb. 22, 1860; m. 1834, Ann Eliza Blackiston, b. Dec. 31, 1807.

Robert and Ann Eliza (Blackiston) Hall had issue:—

1300. John Rhodes Hall, b. Nov. 24, 1835; m. Nov. 13, 1860, Eliza Baker.

510. Hannah Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, b. in Philadelphia, 1806; d. Jan. 1, 1870; m. (1st) William Jones; m. (2ndly) John Zane; m. (3rdly) Wynkoop Wurtz, M. D.

Hannah Zane by her second husband, John Zane, had issue:

1301. John Zane, b. about 1842; d. July 4, 1872; m. about 1866, Elizabeth Ott.

511. Mary Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, b. Sept., 1808; d. Nov., 1867; m. Gustavus C. Thompson.

Gustavus C. and Mary (Zane) Thompson had issue:—

1302. Zane Thompson, b. ——; d. unm. ——.
1303. Maria Antoinette Thompson, b. ——.
1304. Charles Thompson, b. ——.
1305. Mary Thompson, b. ——.
1306. Vanhoy Thompson, b. ——.
1307. John Thompson, b. ——; m. 1880, Mary Holmes, of Pittsburg, Pa.
1308. William Thompson, b. ——; m. Mary Sollers.
1309. Samuel Thompson, b. ——.
1310. Nannie Voorhees Thompson, b. ——; m. Edward Powell, of Va.

515. John Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, b. ——; d. 1890; m. Frances Chase.

John and Frances (Chase) Zane had issue:—

1311. Caroline Zane, b. ——; m. Leopold Calloway.
1312. Maria Antoinette Zane, b. ——.
1313. Mary Zane, b. ——.
1314. John Zane, b. ——.
1315. William Zane, b. ——; d. in infancy.
1316. Samuel Vanhoy Zane, b. ——; d. 1883, aged 16 years.

517. Abraham Vanhoy Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, b. July 28, 1822; m. June 26, 1845, Mary R. McNeir, Annapolis, Md.

Abraham V. and Mary R. (McNeir) Zane had issue:—

1317. William Fayette McNeir Zane, b. April 1, 1846; d. Aug., 1863, unm., at Andersonville Prison, Georgia.
1318. Abraham Vanhoy Zane, Jr., b. Aug. 14, 1850; m. June 21, 1883, Grace Southgate.
1319. Anthony Morris Zane, b. Oct. 14, 1852; m. (1st) Aug. 23, 1870, Ida Pauline Hedges; m. (2ndly) Oct. 14, 1880, Kate Isabel Quirk.
1320. Maria Antoinette Zane, b. Aug. 13, 1856; m. April 1, 1886, Frank J. Hoffman.
1321. Mary Rebecca Zane, b. May 5, 1859.
1322. Isabel Malvine Zane, b. May 17, 1861; d. May 12, 1873.
1323. George William Zane, b. Dec. 19, 1864; m. May 13, 1891, Anna Gertrude Barras.

518. Maria Antoinette Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, was b. Sept. 24, 1824; d. Feb. 29, 1896; m. Rev. George Augustus Durborow, b. May 7, 1822; d. April 27, 1869, son of William and Harriet Lewis Durborow.

Rev. George and Maria A. (Zane) Durborow had issue:—

1324. Maria Antoinette Durborow, b. ——; d. in infancy.
1325. Marietta Elizabeth Durborow, b. ——.
1326. George Augustus Durborow, b.
1327. Emily Morris Durborow, b. ——.
1328. William Armstrong Durborow, b. ——; d. Nov. 30, 1882.
1229. Sarah Zane Durborow, b. ——; d. Sept. 6, 1882.
1330. Samuel Zane Duborow, b. ——.
1331. Abraham Lincoln Durborow, b. ——; d. in infancy, 1868.

519. Samuel Morris Zane,[7] (Maria A.,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Maria A. (Morris) Zane, b. Feb. 27, 1831; m. Aug. 4, 1887, Mary Emma Beyer.

Samuel and Mary E. (Beyer) Zane had issue:—

1332. Maria Antoinette Zane, b. Aug. 20, 1888.
1333. Rose Josephine Zane, b. April 2, 1890.
1334. Mary Emma Zane, b. Oct. 23, 1891.
1335. Elizabeth Hall Zane, b. Dec. 13, 1893.
1336. Roi Morris Zane, b. Feb. 26, 1896.

520. Elizabeth Allison,[7] (Frances,[6] Anthony C.,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Dr. Nathaniel S. and Frances (Morris) Allison, b. 1817; d. 7th mo., 1844; m. Oliver Spencer Janney, b. 1810; d. 9th mo. 10th, 1861, son of Moses Janney and his wife Judith Lawrence (*née* Spencer) of Nantucket Island. Oliver S. Janney was a descendant of Thomas Janney, original "immigrant," and Marjory Heath, his wife, of Cheshire, England, who came over in the ship "Endeavor" of London, and with their four sons and two servants arrived in the Delaware, 29th 7th mo., 1683, at which time Thomas Janney was in his 50th year. He and his family settled in Bucks County, Pa., in the same year. On the 12th of the 12th month, 1696, he died, having been a minister in the Society of Friends for 28 years.*

Oliver and Elizabeth (Allison) Janney had issue:—

1337. Spencer M. Janney, b. Jan. 10, 1838; m. Nov. 28, 1860, Ella Bond.
1338. Frances Morris Janney, b. 12mo. 7, 1839; m. Nov. 5, 1857, John Steinmetz.
1339. Joseph Allison Janney, b. 1841; m. (1st) 10mo. 6, 1863, Emily Clabaugh; m. (2ndly) Dec. 18, 1885, Mary Nassau Orne.

523. Martha Cadwalader Milligan,[7] (Ann,[6] Cadwalader,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Ann (Morris) Milligan, b.—— d.—— m. Charles Moore Wheatley.

Mrs. Wheatley and her sisters, the Misses Milligan, inherited many of the family relics in the line of their great-grandfather, Samuel Morris, who married Hannah Cadwalader. Mrs. Wheatley also preserved many valuable documents and memoranda, connected with the genealogy of her family, in which she was greatly interested. For access to these documents the writer is much indebted to the kindness of the surviving members of the family.

Charles Moore Wheatley, A. M., conchologist, mineralogist, geologist and explorer, was born in England, March 16, 1822; d. in Pennsylvania, May 6, 1882. When a child he was brought by his father to this country, and was educated in New York. Early in life he manifested an inclination for scientific pursuits. We read in the "History of the New York Academy" how "one evening at a meeting of the Society in its Hall on

* *Vide* Janney's Hist. of Friends, Vol. ii., p. 392, and Vol. iii., pp. 53, 248–9.

CHARLES MOORE WHEATLEY, A. M.

Broadway, appeared a bright ruddy youth of engaging and modest manner, who by way of introduction brought a box of beautiful and perfect specimens of *Pandora trilineata*, a pretty bivalve shell, dredged in New York harbor. As this shell had rarely been seen, except in single and worn valves, the stranger at once became of interest to the conchologists present, and soon after became a member of the Society, and his zeal and attainments in conchology, and mineralogical study, soon gained him the notice and friendship of the collectors and laborers in these departments. Charles M. Wheatley, for this was his name, afterwards became widely known for his explorations of the copper mines of British Columbia, and of the mines of lead and copper near Phœnixville, Pa. The rich and beautiful crystalizations from the mines, were eagerly sought throughout Europe, in exchange for European rarities, and then Mr. Wheatley's private collection, which afterwards went to Union College, Schenectady, was one of the finest of that day. His collection of shells, and that of the *Mesozoic* fossils of Pennsylvania were also extensively known. For many years he was Treasurer of the Society, and even after his removal to Pennsylvania it was glad to retain the prestige of his name."

From 1850 to 1857 Mr. Wheatley was General Manager, and part owner, of the Wheatley Silver Lead Mine, discovered and opened by him in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in mining on his own account, both in Pennsylvania and California. In 1858, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale University. Mr. Wheatley was the author of a catalogue of the Shells of the United States—the only complete catalogue of shells which had been issued. He received a silver medal (the only one awarded in the Department) at the exhibition of 1855, for specimens collected from the Wheatley mines. He also received a bronze medal, for his exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

In the course of his explorations, he discovered a remarkable fissure, or cave, near Port Kennedy, on the Schuylkill River, from which he took many specimens of fossil remains. An account of these was read before the American Philosophical Society, April 7, 1871, by his friend, Professor E. D. Cope, who named after him, one of the species entitled "Megalonyx Wheatleyi." Professor Cope says: "This species is dedicated to

Charles M. Wheatley, of Phœnixville, to whom natural science in the United States is under many obligations. The expense, and much labor, requisite for the proper recovery and elucidation of the remains contained in the cave, are entirely due to his liberality and exertion. Similar devotion to Science has preserved to us the finest series of fossils of the triassic period of the Northern States in existence, and the finest collection of fresh-water shells in America."

Charles M. and Martha C. (Milligan) Wheatley had issue:—

1340. Marion Morris Wheatley, b. ——; m. J. Ridgway Shreve, M. D.
1341. Martha Milligan Wheatley, b. ——; m. Paul E. Sutro.
1342. Frances Anne Wheatley, b. ——; d. ——.

524. James Cadwalader Milligan,[7] (Ann,[6] Cadwalader,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) third child and only son of Samuel and Ann (Morris) Milligan, b. at Ellerslie, Chocount Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa.; d. ——; m. ——, Mary D. Sandford, dau. of Whiting Sandford and Debbie, dau. of Nathaniel Mitchell, Governor of Delaware.

James C. and Mary D. (Sandford) Milligan had issue:—

1343. John Morris Milligan, b. ——; d. ——; m. Emmeline L'Hommedieu Hall.

528. Thomas Morris Hume,[7] (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume, b. May 17, 1818; d. at Charleston, S. C., March, 1861; m. 1841, Georgianna Spears.

Thomas M. and Georgianna (Spears) Hume had issue:—

1344. Mary Gadsden Hume, b. Oct. 10, 1842; m. March 12, 1863, William P. Holmes of Charleston, S. C.
1345. Sarah Parker Hume, b. ——; d. 1866.
1346. Alexander Hume, b. ——; d. 1865, at Florence, S. C.

529. John Alexander Hume,[7] (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume, b. at Charleston, S. C., July 26, 1822; d Dec. 9, 1887; m. Jan. 4, 1849, Sarah J. Law, dau. of Judge Law, of Savannah.

John A. and Sarah J. (Law) Hume had issue:—

1347. Althea Jones Hume, b. Jan. 7, 1850; d. unm. at Charleston, S. C., May 24, 1878.
1348. Mary Ellen Hume, b. Sept. 9, 1852; d. unm. March 27, 1872.
1349. Emma Julia Hume, b. May, 1854; d. Savannah, Ga., April 21, 1876.

530. Edward G. Hume,[7] (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume, b. North Santle River, S. C., March 8, 1824; d. Macon, Ga., May 30, 1889; m. (1st) Feb. 18, 1851, Maria R. Campbell, great-granddau. of Colonel Isaac Motte; m. (2ndly) April, 1869, Anna Maria Ford.

Edward G. Hume and his first wife (Maria R.) had issue:—

1350. Christopher Gadsden Hume, b. Feb. 7, 1852; d. May 14, 1884; m. April 17, 1879, Anna Helen Heriot.

532. Mary Mazyck Hume,[7] (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume, b. Jan. 18, 1827; d. April 3, 1868; m. April 9, 1856, Frederick W. Ford.

Frederick W. and Mary M. (Hume) Ford had issue:—

1351. Gadsden Morris Ford, b. Jan. 21, 1857; m. March 3, 1890, Eugenia Stoney Fitzsimons.
1352. Frederick W. Ford, b. April 23, 1858; m. Dec. 2, 1896, Mary Ashe Lucas.
1353. Mary Motte Ford, b. Dec. 1, 1859.
1354. Ella Hume Ford, b. May 3, 1861; m. Dec. 27, 1886, Dr. Louis Laval Williams.
1355. Maria C. Ford, b. April 27, 1862; m. Aug. 19, 1890, Lewis Simons Jervey.
1356. Charlotte H. Ford, b. Aug. 4, 1863.
1357. Joseph Walter Ford, b. Jan. 24, 1865; d. Aug. 6, 1873.
1358. Alexander Hume Ford, b. April 3, 1868.

534. Robert William Hume,[7] Lawyer, (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume, b. May 7, 1830; d. Sept. 18, 1880; m. May 15, 1854, Jane Washington Lowndes, b. 1830; d.

May 6, 1896; bu. in Brevard, N. C., where her husband and dau. Margaret were bu.

Robert W. and Jane W. (Lowndes) Hume had issue:—

1359. Mary Motte Hume, b. Feb. 23, 1858; d. Dec. 10, 1890; m. May 10, 1883, Wm. C. Breese.
1360. Margaret L. Hume, b. March 22, 1859; d. unm. Oct. 7, 1892.
1361. William Lowndes Hume, b. June 6, 1863.
1362. Jane Washington Hume, b. Sept. 10, 1870.

535. Emma Charlotte Hume,[7] (Mary G.,[6] Thomas,[5] Samuel,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Alexander and Mary Gadsden (Morris) Hume; b. July 10, 1832; d. at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1889; m. Nov. 20, 1860, Dr. H. Maham Haig, a grandson of Colonel Isaac Motte.

Dr. H. Maham and Emma C. (Hume) Haig had issue:—

1363. Mary Maham Haig, b. Sept. 18, 1861.
1364. Isaac Motte Haig, b. Sept. 7, 1864.
1365. Charles Hume Haig, b. July 30, 1866.
1366. Maham de Lisle Haig, b. July 30, 1870.
1367. Maham Hume Haig, b. July 9, 1878.

552. Frances Montgomery,[7] (Hester Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Captain James and Hester (Griffitts) Montgomery, b. March 7, 1780; d. May 16, 1875; m. in Philadelphia Jan. 23, 1800, Joseph Saunders Lewis, b. May 9, 1778; d. March 13, 1836; son of Mordecai and Hannah (Saunders) Lewis. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, and the originator of the Fairmount Waterworks. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill May 12, 1803, and was one of the gentlemen who entertained General Lafayette and his Suite, at the Castle of the State in Schuylkill, July 21, 1825. Mr. Lewis was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1799 to 1826. He was President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; a Director of the Bank of North America, from 1804 to 1818, and a Director of the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, from 1805 to 1817.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS LEWIS

FRANCES MONTGOMERY LEWIS

Joseph S. and Frances (Montgomery) Lewis had issue:—

1368. Mordecai Lewis, b. 1803; died at sea of yellow fever, 1833.
1369. Elizabeth Ann Lewis, b. Aug. 20, 1804; d. July 16, 1867; m. Nov. 7, 1827, Edward Penington.
1370. Llewellyn Lewis, b. Aug. 24, 1807, was lost at sea, 1833.
1371. Montgomery Lewis, b. Nov. 18, 1810; was a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy; d. unm. in Philadelphia Jan. 21, 1857.
1372. Frances Lewis, b. Oct. 14, 1813; d. in Philadelphia Feb. 21, 1863; m. March 13, 1843, Prof. Robert E. Rogers, M. D., in Philadelphia.

THE LEWIS FAMILY OF NEWTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Formerly of Eglwysilan, in Glamorganshire.

Three brothers, Ralph, David and William Lewis, were born in the parish of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire. One of these brothers, Ralph Lewis, a purchaser of land in Pennsylvania, under the Bevan patent, was a fellow voyager with John and Barbara Bevan to Pennsylvania. He was related to the Bevans through the Prichards, Thomas Prichard being his uncle. This Thomas Prichard was a son of Richard ap Evan of Collena, a gentleman descended from the Dukes of Beaufort.

William Lewis (another of the brothers) did not arrive in Pennsylvania until 11th of 5th mo., 1686; he purchased considerable land in Haverford, Radnor and Newtown. In 1698, 10th mo. 10th, he purchased at Newtown 300 acres of land where he continued to reside. He d. 9th of 12th mo., 1707–8.

Evan Lewis, one of the sons of William Lewis, was b. in Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, Wales, 6th mo. 7th, 1677; m. 9th mo. 28th, 1704, Mary Hayes, dau. of Jonathan Hayes of Chester Co., Pa., by whom he had seven children. Of these Jonathan Lewis (b. 7th mo. 26th, 1726) m. 8th mo. 30th, 1747, Rachel Brentnell, dau. of John Brentnell of Philadelphia. Their son, Mordecai Lewis, born 21st Sept., 1748; d. 13th March, 1799; m. 1st mo. 7th, 1773, Hannah Saunders, dau. of Joseph Saunders. Mordecai Lewis became an extensive shipping merchant; he was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also of the State in Schuylkill Club. Mordecai and Hannah (Saunders) Lewis had a large family of children, one of whom, Joseph S. Lewis (b. 9th of May, 1778; d. 1836) m. Jan. 23, 1800, Frances Montgomery, dau. of Capt. James Montgomery and Hester Griffitts. (Their

descendants will be found in this Genealogy.) Another son, Samuel Neave Lewis (b. 3rd Sept., 1785; d. 3rd Feb., 1841), m. 15th June, 1809, Rebecca C. Thompson, dau. of John and Rebecca Thompson. Samuel N. and Rebecca C. Lewis had several children. Their son Saunders Lewis, b. 7th Sept., 1813; m. 1843, Phœbe M. James, dau. of Dr. Thos. Chalkley James. (Descendants are given in this Genealogy.)

553. Sally Powel Montgomery,[7] (Hester Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Captain James and Hester (Griffitts) Montgomery, was b. Jan. 25, 1782; d. Sept. 1865; m. April 25, 1805, Joseph Emlen Howell of Philadelphia.

Joseph E. and Sally P. (Montgomery) Howell had issue:—

1373. Joseph Lewis Howell, d. in infancy.
1374. Henrietta Howell, b. ——; m. James Magee, H. B. M., Consul at Mobile, Alabama.
1375. Margaretta Emlen Howell, b. ——; m. July 23, 1828, Charles Milton Pope.
1376. Mary Griffitts Howell, b. July, 1810; d. in Kentucky, Feb. 2, 1882; m. 1835, Joseph Hall of Mobile, Alabama.
1377. Harriet Elizabeth Howell, b. Sept. 14, 1811; m. Feb. 18, 1834, Ninian Edwards Grey.

559. Abigail Eliza Hamilton Montgomery,[7] (Hester Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Captain James and Hester (Griffitts) Montgomery, b. July 20, 1793; d. March 17, 1878; m. Thomas G. Woodward of New Haven, Connecticut.

Thomas G. and Abigail E. H. (Montgomery) Woodward had issue:—

1378. James Montgomery Woodward, b. July 10, 1825.
1379. Thomas Griffitts Woodward, b. July 30, 1827.
1380. Margaretta Emily Woodward, b. Dec. 30, 1830; m. June 10, 1851, David Hastings Mason.

561. Samuel Powel Griffitts,[7] (James Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James and Sarah (Havens) Griffitts, b. July 16, 1794; d. Aug. 15, 1846; m. Oct. 16, 1817, Ann Gibbs in Philadelphia. She was b. June 26, 1797; d. in St. Joseph's County, Indiana, Aug. 22, 1850.

Samuel P. and Ann (Gibbs) Griffitts had issue:—

1381. William Griffitts, b. Nov. 1, 1818; m. Jan. 1, 1857, Mary Ann Crocker.
1382. Sarah H. Griffitts, b. March 15, 1820; d. Feb. 11, 1881; m. Feb. 13, 1844, George Dudley.
1383. Ann Griffitts, b. Aug. 21, 1821; m. B. F. English, of Peru, Indiana.
1384. Mary Griffitts, b. March 13, 1823; d. unm. Aug. 15, 1851.
1385. Abigail Powel Griffitts, b. Aug. 6, 1824; d. unm. June 23, 1847.
1386. James Griffitts, b. June 8, 1826; d. Nov. 12, 1872; m. Nov. 6, 1861, Elizabeth Haines.
1387. Hannah H. Griffitts, b. April 10, 1828; d. unm. Oct. 4, 1850.
1388. Samuel Powel Griffitts, b. Dec. 30, 1830; d. Dec. 30, 1870; m. June, 1864, Ellen Welliver.
1389. John Griffitts, b. Feb. 28, 1834; d. Feb. 17, 1835.
1390. John T. Griffitts, b. Dec. 16, 1835; m. July 26, 1860, Georgianna Root.
1391. Elizabeth L. Griffitts, b. April 6, 1838; d. unm. Aug. 31, 1846.
1392. George W. Griffitts, b. Feb. 4, 1840; m. April, 1865, Vituria Haines.
1393. Joseph H. Griffitts, b. Nov. 1, 1842; d. unm. Sept. 18, 1863.

562. Mary Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. Oct. 25, 1787; d. Jan. 3, 1817; m. April 2, 1807, Redwood Fisher of Philadelphia; b. Aug. 18, 1782; d. May 17, 1856, son of Miers and Sarah (Redwood) Fisher.*

Redwood and Mary (Griffitts) Fisher had issue:—

1394. William Redwood Fisher, M. D., b. Aug. 19, 1808; d. s. p. Oct. 26, 1842; m. Elizabeth Lewis, dau. of David and Mary Lewis; b. May 20, 1809; d. Nov. 4, 1876.
Dr. William Redwood Fisher was a Physician, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Maryland, and afterwards in College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.
1395. Samuel Griffitts Fisher, b. March 30, 1810; d. Dec. 28, 1849; m. Nov. 12, 1835, Esther D. Lewis (sister of Charles Smith Lewis).
1396. Mary Griffitts Fisher, b. Oct. 24, 1813; d. Jan. 16, 1892; m. (1st) Sept. 10, 1835, Charles Smith Lewis; m. (2ndly) Aug. 23, 1853, Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D.
1397. Miers Fisher, b. Feb. 5, 1816; d. June 4, 1871; m. Sept. 13, 1837, Catharine A. Veeder.

* Redwood Fisher m. (2ndly) Dec. 13, 1821, Rebecca Waln Wells, b. Jan. 16, 1799; d. March 11, 1843, dau. of Gideon Hill Wells and Hannah Waln his wife.

THE FISHER FAMILY.

John Fisher and his wife Margaret accompanied William Penn to his new colony in 1682, on the "good ship Welcome." John Fisher brought with him at least the two oldest of his six children. Before leaving England John Fisher had purchased 500 acres of land in Philadelphia, and he also owned other properties in Philadelphia, but preferring to live nearer the mouth of the Delaware River he settled at Lewes, in Delaware, and his family remained there for half a century. John Fisher died before April 14, 1686, his son Thomas Fisher being left Executor of his Will.

Joshua Fisher (son of Thomas Fisher) was b. 1707; d. Feb. 1, 1783; m. July 27, 1733, Sarah Rowland; was the first of the family to dwell in Philadelphia. He removed to the city in 1746, and became a prominent shipping merchant. He purchased a house on Walnut Street, above Front Street, and in 1753 he built a fine mansion at 110 South Front Street, where a warehouse at the end of his lot opened on Dock Street. His son, Samuel Rowland Fisher, (b. 1745; d. 1834; m. Hannah Rodman) was one of the last of the old men to retain the small clothes and cocked hat of his youth, and in his picturesque dress, he dwelt in the Front Street mansion, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1834.

The firm of Joshua Fisher & Sons organized and maintained the first line of packet ships sailing regularly between Philadelphia and London. This led to Joshua Fisher's making the first chart, and a very excellent one, of the Delaware River and Bay, which was in use until the Government survey made new charts. From the extensive business affairs and public spirit of the Fisher family, they were very prominent among the Quakers in the community, and consequently their silent influence was greatly feared and perhaps exaggerated, by the Revolutionary party.

In the Mason's Hall in Lodge Alley a body of Friends and others, who were considered to be advocates of the Tory party, were imprisoned in 1777 to be sent in exile to Winchester, Va. Among them were Thomas, Samuel Rowland, and Miers, sons of

Joshua Fisher, and Thomas Gilpin, who had married their sister, Lydia. In Winchester, Thomas Gilpin and John Hunt died, and the others passed eight dreary months separated from their families, until at last they were released and untried, under a resolution of Congress which declared "their longer remaining in exile was a dangerous precedent on future occasions, and answered no good purpose."

Miers Fisher, (son of Joshua,) b. June 21, 1748; d. March 12, 1819, read law in the office of Chief Justice Chew, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1769. On Feb. 17th, 1774, he married Sarah, daughter of William and Hannah (Holmes) Redwood, of Newport, R. I. John Adams wrote in his diary that he dined with Mr. Miers Fisher, a young Quaker and a lawyer, "But this plain Friend and his plain though pretty, wife, with her thees and thous, had provided us the most costly entertainment—ducks, hams, chickens, beef, pig, tarts, cream custards, jellies, fools' trifles, floating islands, beer, porter, punch and wines."

After his exile, Miers Fisher lived in Philadelphia on Second Street, below Dock, and enjoyed a good practice in his profession. "He was a profound lawyer, a man of solid sense and of much acquired knowledge." He was a member of the Assembly in 1791–92, and revised the forms of conveyancing, which was a very important and valuable piece of legal work.

In 1795 he purchased his country seat "Ury," near Fox Chase. Ury was built before 1700, and its great age is shown in the low ceilings and thick walls. Miers Fisher had an upper window boarded up during his occupancy, and painted black in imitation of a sash. Thomas Gilpin once said, according to tradition: "Uncle Miers, thou hast a most inhospitable house; I see sham pane but no glasses."

Miers Fisher, Jr., (son of Miers Fisher, Senr.,) met a tragic fate. At the age of twenty-six he was at the head of a mercantile house at St. Petersburg, where he married, June 4, 1813, Helen Gregeroffsky, of a noble Russian family. An English clergyman officiated at the wedding, the Emperor in an autograph letter dispensing with the ceremony of the Orthodox Greek Church. Two days later, young Fisher was found dead; whether poisoned by a jealous rival, or in what way he met his

death, it was never known. Redwood Fisher, another son of Miers Fisher, married (1st) Mary Griffitts, daughter of Professor Samuel Powel Griffitts, M. D. (Their descendants are given in this genealogy). Redwood Fisher married (2ndly) Rebecca, daughter of Gideon H. Wells.

Thomas, another son of Joshua Fisher, was born at Lewes, and like his brothers, travelled when a youth, through England and on the Continent. He was twenty-one at the beginning of his tour, when he was captured at sea in the war of 1762–'63, and was carried a prisoner to Spain. On his return home, he engaged in the shipping business with his father and brother. In 1772, he married Sarah, daughter of William Logan, who had inherited Stenton. When Thomas Fisher and his wife were driven out of the city by the yellow fever epidemic, they built a small stone house on the northernmost part of the Stenton estate. They became very fond of this place, and the country was so agreeable, that in 1795, they built Wakefield, named after the home of a maternal ancestor in Yorkshire, and Little Wakefield was left.

In Wakefield, or upon the property of which it formed a part, seven generations have dwelt. Ellicott Fisher, Mary Fisher the daughter of Thomas R. Fisher, and her daughter, Miss Letitia Carpenter, who married William Redwood Wright, great-grandson of Miers Fisher, now reside there. The children of Thomas Fisher, son of Joshua, were Joshua Fisher, who married Elizabeth Powell Francis, whose only child was the late J. Francis Fisher, of Alverthorpe; Hannah Logan Fisher, who married James Smith; William Logan Fisher, whose descendants still live in Fisher's Lane; James Logan Fisher, who married Ann Eliza George, and Esther Fisher, who died unmarried.

James Logan Fisher was the father of Sydney George Fisher, who married Elizabeth Ingersoll; of James Logan Fisher, Jr., who died in Paris; of Charles Henry Fisher, who married Sarah Ann Atherton, and lived at Brookwood, near Wakefield. William Logan Fisher married first Mary Rodman, of New Bedford, and had three children: Thomas Rodman Fisher, who married Letitia Ellicott, of Maryland; Sarah Logan Fisher, who married William Wister, and Elizabeth Rodman Fisher. The second wife of William Logan Fisher was Sarah Lindley,

of Chester County. Mary Rodman Fisher, a daughter by this second marriage, was the wife of Samuel M. Fox, of Foxburgh. Mary Rodman Fisher, the daughter of Thomas Rodman Fisher, who married George W. Carpenter, lives at little Wakefield, west of the old property. William Logan Fisher was an author of some note, and took deep interest in manufacturing, and establishing mills on his property. They have been improved and enlarged somewhat by Mrs. Geo. W. Carpenter's brother, Ellicott Fisher, who now owns the property. The buildings are moderate in size, as compared with those now built for such purposes, and scattered over the grounds on the Wingohocking as it crosses Fisher's Lane, present so picturesque a sight, as to recall some beautiful scene of Old England.

563. Abigail Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, was b. Dec. 29, 1791; d. March 26, 1871; m. April 3, 1817, Richard W. Wells of Philadelphia, b. Sept. 23, 1792; d. in Philadelphia Dec. 25, 1852.

Richard W. and Abigail (Griffitts) Wells had issue:—

1398. Richard Wells, b. Dec. 8, 1818; d. unm. Feb. 2, 1846.

1399. Samuel Griffitts Wells, b. Aug. 25, 1820; d. Nov., 1863; m. Sept. 19, 1850, Annie Haile (*née* Arrott).

1400. William Wells, b. —— ; d. March, 1824.

1401. Robert Wells, b. Nov. 15, 1823; d. Feb. 19, 1881; m. Margaret A. Franchot.

1402. Francis Wells, b. Dec. 4, 1826; d. in Philadelphia, April 22, 1886; m. Sept. 14, 1881, Margaret Florence De Wolfe.

1403. Arthur Wells, b. Jan. 8, 1828; d. June 14, 1886; m. Sept. 11, 1860, Anne Frances Aertsen.

1404. Mary Griffitts Wells, b. Oct. 25, 1831.

1405. Emily Wells, b. March 31, 1834.

1406. William Wells, b. April 26, 1839; d. unm. in Philadelphia, Aug., 1872.

564. Hannah Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. Dec. 9, 1793; d. Jan. 11, 1862; m. Feb. 10, 1814, Thomas Waln Morgan, of Philadelphia.

Thomas W. and Hannah (Griffitts) Morgan had issue:—

1407. Anne Waln Morgan, b. March 19, 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1857; m. Feb. 1, 1843, Daniel Clark Wharton.
1408. Samuel Griffitts Morgan, b. Aug. 9, 1816; m. June 10, 1841, Caroline Hathaway.
1409. Mary Griffitts Morgan, b. Feb. 24, 1818; d. unm. at Germantown, Penna., July 31, 1842.
1410. Elizabeth Morgan, b. Aug. 17, 1819; d. Dec. 17, 1874; m. Dec. 9, 1851, Theodore S. Draper.
1411. Helen Morgan, b. Jan. 23, 1821; m. May 15, 1843, Rodman Rotch.
1412. Charles W. Morgan, b. Feb. 13, 1823; d. Sept. 10, 1823.
1413. Charles Waln Morgan, b. March 20, 1825; m. Jan. 7, 1850, (1st) Heloise Tevis; m. (2ndly) Oct. 5, 1881, Anne Rotch Hudson.
1414. Rebecca Rodman Morgan, b. Feb. 20, 1828; m. Dec. 23, 1851, Henry Frothingham, of Boston, Mass., who d. April 9, 1884.

565. William Fishbourne Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. Oct. 5, 1796; d. Aug. 28, 1878; m. (1st) May 18, 1824, Rebecca Hobart Smith of Philadelphia, dau. of Robert and Rebecca (Hobart) Smith. She d. May 1, 1835; m. (2ndly) July 21, 1842, Helen McDougall Smith, dau. of Robert and Rebecca Hobart Smith, (sister of 1st wife).

William F. Griffitts and his first wife (Rebecca H.) had issue:—

1415. Mary Griffitts, b. March 9, 1825; d. July 21, 1825.
1416. Samuel Griffitts, b. July 13, 1826; d. May 26, 1837.
1417. Robert Smith Griffitts, b. Oct. 3, 1828; d. March 22, 1860; m. Oct. 15, 1857, Mary Darden Rogers of New York.
1418. Rebecca Smith Griffitts, b. Oct. 18, 1830; d. unm. in Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1874.
1419. Helen Smith Griffitts, b. Oct. 18, 1832; d. unm. in Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1873.
1420. Mary Griffitts, b. Dec. 15, 1834; m. July 8, 1858, Professor Francis A. Jackson.

566. Sarah Emlen Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. April 20, 1798; d. Nov. 19, 1863; m. Dec. 30, 1828, William Alexander Smith, son of Robert and Rebecca Hobart Smith. He died May 8, 1845.

William A. and Sarah E. (Griffitts) Smith had issue:—

1421. Mary Griffitts Smith, b. Oct. 20, 1829.
1422. Rebecca Hobart Smith, b. Jan. 21, 1831.
1423. Sarah Griffitts Smith, b. May 19, 1832; d. Dec. 29, 1836.
1424. Abby Wells Smith, b. Aug. 14, 1834; d. Feb. 22, 1851.
1425. Robert William Smith, b. April 11, 1836; m. (1st) Oct. 12, 1865, Mary Grace Austin, who d. Oct. 4, 1872; m. (2ndly) June 3, 1878, Mary Moore Penington.
1426. Samuel Griffitts Smith, b. May 10, 1838; d. July 1, 1839.
1427. William Fishbourne Smith, b. Sept. 2, 1839; m. April 12, 1865, Emily C. Stotesbury.
1428. Samuel Griffitts Smith, b. May 15, 1842; d. Aug. 11, 1862.
Samuel Griffitts Smith was studying for the Bar at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Co. A, 95th Regt. Penna. Volunteers; was taken prisoner in the seven days' fighting before Richmond; exchanged, and died at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Aug. 11, 1862.

567. Hester Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Samuel P. and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. Dec. 26, 1799; d. June 8, 1867; m. Oct. 1, 1822, Ellis Lewis of Philadelphia.

Ellis and Hester (Griffitts) Lewis had issue:—

1429. Mary Lewis, b. Dec. 12, 1824.
1430. Emma Lewis, b. May 9, 1827; d. March 13, 1883.
Although Miss Emma Lewis was an invalid, for thirty-five years, she devoted herself to good works, and literary pursuits. She was one of that noble band of four, who, in May, 1874, established in Philadelphia the "Morris Refuge Association for Homeless and Suffering Animals." Her associates in the work were Miss Elizabeth Morris, (President), Miss Annie Waln, and Miss Mary Penington, who married Robert W. Smith. She was the authoress of several works, among which, were "Morning and Night Watches," "Treasures of darkness," and two volumes of poems.
1431. Camilla Lewis, b. Dec. 12, 1829.
1432. David Lewis, b. Jan. 23, 1833; d. Oct. 14, 1856.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

Descended from Ellis Lewis.

The ancestry of Ellis Lewis, who was born in Wales about 1680, and who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1708, has been carefully investigated by Philip Syng Physick Conner, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The line of ancestry of Ellis Lewis, as set forth by Mr. Conner,

is through John ap Griffith of Nannau, a direct descendant of the ancient native Princes of Powys. On the elaborate chart carefully prepared by Mr. Conner, are shown the strains derived from Cadwaladr, King of Britain (664); Egbert, King of England; Kenneth McAlpin, King of Scotland; Brian, Arch King of Ireland; Charlemagne, Emperor; and Hugh Capet, King of France; Otho, Emperor of Germany; Alexius, Emperor of the Eastern Empire, and Ruric, Grand Duke of Russia.

John ap Griffith had Lewis John ap Griffith, who had Owen Lewis, who, by Mary, daughter of Tudor Vaughan, had Robert ap Owen, who married Margaret, daughter of John ap Lewis, and had (according to authorities cited in the Lewis pedigree) a son Lewis ap Robert, who by Mary,—had Ellis Lewis, the ancestor of the family in this country. Ellis Lewis removed from Wales to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania, his certificate of removal being dated at Mount Mellick, Ireland, 25th 5th mo., 1708. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, Ellis went first to Haverford, but subsequently settled in Kennett township, Chester Co., Penna. He was a man highly esteemed, and long an Elder of "Friends."

Ellis Lewis married (1st) in 1713 at Concord Meeting, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Newlin, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin and his first wife Mary Mendenhall; married (2ndly) 1st mo. 11th, 1723, at Falls Meeting, Bucks Co., Mary Baldwin, a widow, who survived him. No issue by second wife. He died 6th mo. 31st, 1750, at Wilmington, Del. Ellis Lewis had by his first wife, Elizabeth Newlin, four children, viz.: Robert, b. 1st mo. 21st, 1714; Nathaniel, b. 10th mo. 11th, 1717; d. 7th mo. 1st, 1751 (no issue); Ellis, b. 3rd mo. 22nd, 1719; and Mary, b. 1st mo. 6th, 1716; d. 8th mo. 22nd, 1760; m. 8th mo. 29th, 1734, Joshua Pusey.

Robert Lewis, the eldest son of Ellis and Elizabeth (Newlin) Lewis, b. 1st mo. 21st, 1714; m. at Concord, 3rd mo. 23rd, 1733, Mary Pyle; he d. in the 77th year of his age. He had twelve children, viz.:—Ellis, Nathaniel, Robert, William, Phœbe, and seven others. The eldest of this family,—

Ellis Lewis, b. July 15, 1734; d. in Philadelphia, 7th mo. 24th, 1776; m. (1st) Hannah Miller; m. (2ndly) 16th June, 1763, Mary Deshler, dau. of David Deshler, of Philadelphia. By his

second wife, Ellis Lewis had four children, viz.:—David, Robert, Phœbe, and Esther. Besides a country place, Mr. Ellis Lewis possessed as his town residence, the noted "Great House" or "Governor's House," where several of the early rulers of the Province, including William Penn, took up their residence.

Of the four children of Ellis and Mary (Deshler) Lewis the eldest son,—

David Lewis of Springbrook and Philadelphia, b. July 9, 1776; d. Aug. 28, 1840; m. May 22, 1794, Mary, dau. of Colonel Thomas D'Arch. By his wife, who d. June 9, 1819, in her 48th year, David Lewis had ten children, viz.: George, who died without issue; Ellis, whose male line is now extinct; David, by whom the line was continued; Thomas, Edmund, and Mary died unmarried; Sarah, Phœbe, and Ann Wharton. The third son—

David Lewis, b. Sept. 4, 18—; d. ——; m. May 5, 1825 (by the Rev. Dr. DeLancey, Rector of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, to Camilla Phillips, dau. of William Phillips, of Riversdale, Esq., and also Philadelphia. By this lady, who d. July 21, 1887, he had six children, one of whom, William Phillips Lewis, D. D., married Sarah Shober, daughter of Samuel L. Shober, by his wife Mary (referred to elsewhere in this genealogy).

Elizabeth Lewis, one of the daughters of David and Mary (D'Arch) Lewis, married William Redwood Fisher. Ellis Lewis (of the Philadelphia Bar), one of the sons of David and Mary (D'Arch) Lewis, married Hester, daughter of Professor Samuel Powel Griffits, M. D., of Philadelphia. (Descendants are given in this genealogy).

Mary Lewis, dau. of Ellis Lewis, the Immigrant, b. 1st mo. 6th, 1716; d. 8th mo. 22nd, 1760; m. at Kennett, 8th mo. 29th, 1734, Joshua Pusey.

Mary Pusey, a dau. of Joshua and Mary (Lewis) Pusey, b.——, 1743; m. (1st) Joseph Husband; m. (2ndly) Daniel Mifflin.

Joshua Husband, a son of Joseph and Mary (Pusey) Husband, b. 12th mo. 28th, 1764; d. 6th mo. 19th, 1837; m. Margaret Jewett, b. 10th mo. 4th, 1774; d. 12th mo. 1st, 1843.

Anna Husband, dau. of Joshua and Margaret (Jewett) Husband, b. 1st mo. 23rd, 1798; d. 2nd mo. 20th, 1877; m. 9th mo. 14th, 1820, Anthony P. Morris, son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris. (Descendants are given in this genealogy.)

568. Samuel Powel Griffitts,[7] (Samuel P. Griffitts,[6] Abigail Powel,[5] Mary,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Dr. Samuel Powel and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffitts, b. Dec. 8, 1802; d. Jan. 25, 1849; m. Oct. 22, 1824, Mary Ann Wharton, b. Aug. 17, 1804, dau. of Peregrine Hogg Wharton and Jane Brown.

Samuel P. and Mary A. (Wharton) Griffitts had issue:—

1433. Mary Fishbourne Griffitts, b. Sept. 24, 1825; d. unm. March 28, 1891.
1434. Samuel Powel Griffitts, Jr., b. May 7, 1827; d. Sept. 3, 1865; m. June 2, 1857, Eleanor Bird.
1435. Wharton Griffitts, b. Nov. 21, 1828; d. Feb. 13, 1878; m. Jan. 26, 1860, Fanny L. Penington.
1436. Elizabeth Brown Griffitts, b. Aug. 24, 1830; m. June 19, 1873, Dr. Theodore Herbert.
1437. William Fishbourne Griffitts, b. April 18, 1832; m. June 26, 1855, Sarah Freeman Russell.
1438. Franklin Peale Griffitts, b. May 26, 1834; d. Dec. 17, 1888; m. Oct. 22, 1862, Josephine Lewis Penington.

572. James Large Mifflin,[7] (Thomas Mifflin,[6] Martha,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Large) Mifflin, b. June 26, 1800, at the family residence on the north side of Spruce Street below Fourth; d. Sept. 25, 1872, and was bu. in Laurel Hill cemetery; m. June, 1844, Theresa Worrell, dau. of Curtis and Mary Worrell of Chester County, who survived him. James Large Mifflin was educated in his native city, and on April 16, 1818, when still three years under his majority, he entered into partnership with John Jennings, Geo. W. Jones and Joseph Archer, to conduct an auction business in all goods pertaining to the Canton (China) trade, on the west side of Front Street above Chestnut. Each partner contributed twenty-five thousand dollars to the joint capital, and Mr. Mifflin acted as cashier and financial manager. The business was very prosperous, and grew to large proportions, as much as eight hundred thousand dollars in cash passing through Mr. Mifflin's hands in the single month of June, 1819. In 1823 the auction commission of Mr. Jones having expired, the firm was dissolved after five years of an honorable business career. In 1824 Mr. Mifflin entered into partnership with a son of Joseph Archer, in the legitimate Canton trade in all its branches. They were established on Front Street, a short distance north of the old firm, and on a property that has ever since been retained in the Mifflin family.

Mr. Mifflin was the first Canton Merchant who brought into this country the well-known Caykar (or cocoa) matting, the original lot coming over in his ship, the "Nassau," commanded by Captain Hewitt. The business connection of Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Archer ran through some fifteen years, when Mr. Archer withdrew and Mr. Mifflin became the sole head of the house, whose operations he extended, by dealing very largely in cotton. At one time, he was the largest owner in the United States of ships engaged in foreign trade. The great fire of 1839 swept away such a large proportion of his stores and offices that he decided to retire into private life. This he did, and was not again engaged in any commercial ventures. He was a member of the Society of Friends.*

James Large and Theresa (Worrell) Mifflin had issue:—

1439. James Mifflin, of Philadelphia, b. ——.

1440. Dorothea Theresa Mifflin, b. ——; m. April 9, 1867, General Wm. T. Frohock.

1441. Thomas Mifflin, b. ——; m. June, 1875, Cora E. Hawkins.

579. William Mifflin,[7] (Thomas Mifflin,[6] Martha,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Sarah (Large) Mifflin, b. Jan. 22, 1820; m. Feb. 4, 1839, Ann Poultney Large, b. Oct. 31, 1822 (dau. of James Large and Elizabeth Poultney, his wife).

William and Ann P. (Large) Mifflin had issue:—

1442. James Mifflin, b. Aug. 2, 1840, at 1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; d. Nov. 24, 1895, at 1824 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; m. Nov. 29, 1871, Lily Sturgis Wight, formerly of Dedham, Mass., but afterwards of New York.

The circumstances of his family not requiring him to adopt any profession or engage in any business other than the care of his parents' property, his life was that of a private gentleman. Although he was a member of many social clubs, and went much into society, he was the loving and unselfish companion of those at home, always residing with his parents, and signalizing himself by unparalleled devotion to his father.

James Mifflin was much interested in genealogy, and in 1890, caused to be prepared "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," a volume which he handsomely printed and presented to those interested. Shortly afterwards, he united in founding the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he was the first Treasurer. He was also active in nearly all the patriotic hereditary organizations, etc., etc.

Vide Scharf and Westcott's Philadelphia, Vol. iii., p. 2213.

WIGHT FAMILY.

The Wight family were originally from the Isle of Wight, and many interesting sepulchral monuments and other family records may be seen at Cowes, Carisbrooke and Ryde. Thomas Wight, the founder of the American family, was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1637, having left England in consequence of religious persecutions. The family still retain at Dedham—a rare and curious fact, in a country where the alienation of land is so frequent in family histories—the original homestead, now the property and home of the eighth generation.*

585. Martha James,[7] (Hannah,[6] James,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Thomas C. and Hannah (Morris) James, b. 2nd mo. 11th, 1816; d. 4th mo. 17th, 1843; m. William Jackson.

William and Martha (James) Jackson had issue:—

A child which died in infancy.

586. Phœbe Morris James,[7] (Hannah,[6] James,[5] Joseph,[4] Anthony,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Dr. Thomas C. and Hannah (Morris) James, b. 7th mo. 22nd, 1818; m. 10th mo. 18th, 1843, Saunders Lewis, b. 7th mo. 1813; d. 5th mo. 2nd, 1893, son of Samuel N. and Rebecca C. (Thompson) Lewis. Samuel N. Lewis was the son of Mordecai Lewis, only son of Jonathan and Rachel Lewis.

Saunders and Phœbe (James) Lewis had issue:—

1443. Thomas S. Lewis, b. 7mo. 30, 1844; d. 9mo. 6, 1846.
1444. John Thompson Lewis, Jr., b. 5mo. 12, 1846; m. 12mo. 11, 1872, Elizabeth McKean Borie.
1445. Elizabeth Morris Lewis, b. 4mo. 10, 1849; m. 12mo. 20, 1874, Col. George Meade.
1446. Morris James Lewis, M. D., b. 3mo. 25, 1852; m. 5mo. 13, 1882, Mariah H. Drayton, dau. of William Heyward and Harriett (Coleman) Drayton.
1447. Saunders Lewis, Jr., b. 11mo. 7, 1858.

Vide History of Wight family, by Danforth Phipps Wight, M. D., History of Wight family, by William Ward Wight.

587. James Shane,[7] (Edward Shane,[6] Mary Jones,[5] Mary,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward and Mary (Cutler) Shane, b. ——; m. Sally Ann Wildes.

James and Sally A. (Wildes) Shane had issue:—

1448. Mary Ann Shane, b. ——.

600. Jacob Freeman Rasin,[7] (Phœbe Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Philip F. and Phœbe (Wilson) Rasin, b. Feb. 24, 1803, at Rasin Farm, Head of Sassafras, Kent Co.; d. April 11, 1831; m. Feb. 17, 1825, Mary Reyner, b. 1789; d. March 7, 1835, dau. of John and Araminta (Crew) Reyner.

Jacob F. and Mary (Reyner) Rasin had issue:—

1449. Philip Freeman Rasin, b. Nov. 27, 1825.
1450. George Henry Rasin, b. Dec. 16, 1829.
1451. Mary Reyner Rasin, b. April 3, 1831; m. Philip Brooks.

602. Robert Wilson Rasin,[7] (Phœbe Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Philip F. and Phœbe (Wilson) Rasin, b. Sept. 16, 1806; d. at Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1878; m. May 8, 1832, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Ringgold, b. Feb. 22, 1802; d. Nov. 15, 1860; widow of William Ringgold, son of Thomas Ringgold, and dau. of Edward (d. 1790) and Martha Ringgold (d. 1790).

Robert W. and Mary R. (Ringgold) Rasin had issue:—

1452. Isaac Freeman Rasin, b. March 11, 1833; m. March 4, 1862, Julia Ann Claypoole.
1453. Phœbe Wilson Rasin, b. Jan. 27, 1835; d. Sept. —— 1842.
1454. Robert Wilson Lowber Rasin, b. Oct. 27, 1836; m. June 19, 1860, Margaret Ann Johnson.
1455. Alfred Ringgold Rasin, b. Feb. 13, 1840; m. (1st) May 8, 1866, Mary Clara Hook; m. (2ndly) Oct. 17, 1869, Sarah Frances Dorsey.

603. Edward Freeman Rasin,[7] M. D., (Phœbe Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Philip F. and Phœbe (Wilson) Rasin, b. April 16, 1809, in Kent Co.; d. March 24, 1861; m. (1st) April 10, 1839, Jeanette

Turner; m. (2ndly) June 6, 1843, Ann Cacy, dau. of Samuel Cacy.

Dr. Edward F. Rasin and his first wife (Jeanette) had issue:—

1456. Edward Turner Rasin, b. Feb. 3, 1840; d. Oct. 4, 1843.
1457. James Henry Rasin, b. Aug. 23, 1841; d. Oct. 5, 1843.

Dr. Edward F. Rasin and his second wife (Ann) had issue:—

1458. Erastus Rasin, b. May 7, 1845; d. Aug. 28, 1873.
1459. Helen Rasin, b. Aug. 4, 1847.
1460. Ethland Rasin, b. Nov. 4, 1849; m. Jan. 17, 1872, Bedford Hackett.
1461. John Cacy Rasin, b. July 7, 1856.

605. Henry Holliday Rasin,[7] (Phœbe Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Philip F. and Phœbe (Wilson) Rasin, b. Dec. 29, 1812, in Kent Co.; d. 1885, at Baltimore, Md.; m. April 11, 1849, at St. Louis, Mo., to Anna E. Woodland, dau. of James Woodland.

Henry H. and Anna E. (Woodland) Rasin had issue:—

1462. Augusta Lavinia Rasin, b. Jan. 30, 1850.
1463. Henry Tarver Rasin, b. April 12, 1852; d. 1885.
1464. Walter Woodland Rasin, b. Feb. 25, 1854; m. 1893, Mrs. Emily Clarke.
1465. Albert Morris Rasin, b. Nov. 28, 1856.

614. Susan Elizabeth Wilson,[7] (George W. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George William and Williamann (Ringgold) Wilson, b. Nov. 6, 1807; d. Dec. 28, 1875; m. June 2, 1829, James Heighe, M. D.

Dr. James and Susan E. (Wilson) Heighe had issue:—

1466. Ann Virginia Heighe, b. March 10, 1830; d. June 2, 1830.
1467. Laura Jane Heighe, b. April 15, 1831; d. June 9, 1832.
1468. Georgianna Louisa Heighe, b. March 23, 1833; d. March 29, 1834.
1469. William Handy Heighe, b. Aug. 6, 1835; d. Sept. 30, 1862, unm. in California.
1470. Mary Ellen Heighe, b. July 6, 1837; m. April 24, 1861, William Gilpin.
1471. Evelina Rosamond Heighe, b. June 19, 1839; d. Aug. 4, 1839.
1472. Margaret Emma Heighe, b. Feb. 6, 1841; m. Nov. 23, 1858, George Wilson Spencer.
1473. Susan Elizabeth Heighe, b. Oct. 17, 1844; m. July 9, 1878, John C. Sutton.

619. Julianna Virginia Wilson,[7] (George W. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George William and Williamann (Ringgold) Wilson, b. 1815; d. Sept. 5, 1860; m. July 19, 1834, Captain Thomas K. Stephens.

Thomas K. and Julianna V. (Wilson) Stephens had issue:—

1474. Olivia Virginia Stephens, b. ——, 1838; m. Nov., 1869, Abraham Laing, of Galena, Kent Co.
1475. Henry Rasin Stephens, b. 1841; d. unm., April 4, 1866.
1476. Anna Louise Stephens, b. May, 1844; m. Dec. 2, 1862, Alfred S. Hurlock.
1477. George William Wilson Stephens, b. 1845; d. Aug. 17, 1847.
1478. Maria Caroline Stephens, b. 1846; d. Sept. 23, 1849.
1479. Genevieve Geraldeen Stephens, b. Feb. 14, 1856.

621. William George Wilson,[7] (George W. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of George William and Williamann (Ringgold) Wilson, b. May 8, 1817; d. Dec. 16, 1845; m. Jan. 25, 1844, Margaret Perkins Woodland Travilla.

William G. and Margaret P. W. (Travilla) Wilson had issue:—

1480. William George Wilson, b. April 18, 1846; d. unm. at Atco, N. J., May 16, 1896.

623. Maria Deborah Wilson,[7] (George W. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of George William and Williamann (Ringgold) Wilson, b. Dec. 16, 1823; m. 1850, John Dunlap, b. Oct. 13, 1827.

John and Mariah D. (Wilson) Dunlap had issue:—

1481. Annie Wilson Dunlap, b. Dec. 13, 1851; m. March, 1875, William Drum.
1482. John Heighe Dunlap, b. Nov. 29, 1854; d. Dec. 7, 1856.
1483. Edwin Wilmer Dunlap, b. Dec. 29, 1856; m. 1881, Letitia Higgins.
1484. Alexander Hart Dunlap, b. July 17, 1859; d. July 24, 1859.
1485. Maria Wilson Dunlap, b. July 17, 1859; d. July 17, 1859.
1486. George Wilson Dunlap, b. Oct. 13, 1862; m. Nov. 19, 1884, Mrs. Laura E. Clark (*née* Lloyd).

627. George Wilson Spencer,[7] (Millicent Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jervis and Millicent (Wilson) Spencer, b. April 15, 1812; d. June 5,

1884; m. (1st) May 18, 1834, Margaret Ringgold, who d. March 18, 1856; m. (2ndly) Nov. 3, 1858, Margaret E. Heighe, dau. of Dr. James and Susan E. (Wilson) Heighe.

George W. Spencer and his first wife had issue:—

1487. Helen Spencer, b. Feb. 15, 1835; m. Jan. 15, 1860, Nathaniel W. Comegys.
1488. Millicent Spencer, b. March 25, 1837; d. April 27, 1838.
1489. Jervis Spencer, b. Jan. 21, 1839; m. Jan. 21, 1862, Catharine P. Staples.
1490. Charlotte Spencer, b. April 1, 1841; m. (1st) Jan. 16, 1862, John Latham Wethered; m. (2ndly) May 25, 1875, Thos. S. Wickes.
1491. George Spencer, b. —— 1843; d. July 19, 1844.
1492. Laura Spencer, b. Jan. 19, 1847; m. Oct. —— 1867, Addison Emory.

George W. Spencer and his second wife had issue:—

1493. George Wilson Spencer, b. Aug. 18, 1859; d. Jan. 7, 1863.
1494. Lizzie Spencer, b. Nov. 23, 1866.
1495. Nellie Spencer, b. Jan. 13, 1878; d. July 9, 1878.

631. Susan Holliday Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, was b. Nov. 4, 1807; d. March 16, 1892; m. May, 1835, Dr. Samuel M. Fisler.

Dr. Samuel M. and Susan H. (Cummins) Fisler had issue:—

1496. Mary Caroline Fisler.

632. George Wilson Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. Jan. 18, 1809; d. Jan. 23, 1891; m. June 8, 1837, Evelina M. Denny.

George W. and Evelina M. (Denny) Cummins had issue:—

1497. George Wilson Cummins, Jr., b. ——; d. about 1893; m. Annie Clements.
1498. Sarah A. Cummins, b. ——.
1499. Louisa A. Cummins, b. ——
1500. Walter Cummins, b. ——.

633. John Holliday Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John

and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. July 19, 1810; d. Oct. 16, 1884; m. (1st) April 22, 1834, Martha Ringgold; m. (2ndly) Rebecca B. Ringgold.

John H. Cummins and his first wife (Martha) had issue:—

1501. Martha R. Cummins, b. Feb. 5, 1838; m. Clayton Ringgold.
1502. Mary J. Cummins, b. Feb. 12, 1852.

John H. Cummins and his second wife (Rebecca) had issue:

1503. John Ringgold Cummins.
1504. Thomas Henry Cummins.

634. Alphonsa Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susanna Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. Aug. 13, 1812; d. Sept. 5, 1880; m. June 4, 1833, Major John G. Black.

Major John G. and Alphonsa (Cummins) Black had issue:—

1505. James E. Black, b. March 31, 1834; d. unm. April 2, 1881.
1506. Susan C. Black, b. June 4, 1836; m. (1st) Dr. Wm. Daniel; m. (2ndly) Feb., 1894, William G. Waters.
1507. Margaret W. Black, b. March 6, 1842; m. Nov. 3, 1870, George S. Culbreth.
1508. Eugenia Black, b. Feb. 15, 1845; d. Feb. 24, 1895; m. (1st) Dr. Samuel W. Hirons, who died Feb., 1894; m. (2ndly) Joseph Burchnall.

635. William Cummins,[7] M. D., (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. June 21, 1814; d. April 22, 1883; m. Nov. 7, 1842, Ellen Theresa Lowber, dau. of John and Margaret Wilson Lowber.

Dr. Wm. Cummins received his preliminary education at Smyrna, Delaware, after which he entered Yale College, and, having completed his course there, he studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, taking his M. D. in 1838. Dr. Cummins was of medium size, of gentle and pleasing presence, kind and faithful in the performance of his duties in his profession, of which he was a valuable and highly respected member. He was an Episcopalian, and during the later years of his life he was admitted to perform the duties appertaining to the office of Lay-Reader in the church.

Dr. William and Ellen T. (Lowber) Cummins had issue:—

1509. Margaret Cummins b. Jan. 5, 1846; m. Sept. 6, 1865, John C. Bailey.
1510. William Alexander Cummins, b. Aug. 15, 1849; m. Dec. 2, 1879, Alice Dundas Everett.
1511. Robert Lowber Cummins, b. Sept. 15, 1852.

636. Mary Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. Sept. 5, 1818; d. Sept. 11, 1865; m. her cousin, Daniel B. Cummins, b. March 1, 1810; d. May 6, 1892.

Daniel B. and Mary (Cummins) Cummins had issue:—

1512. Mary Ellen Cummins, b. March 11, 1847; d. Jan. 20, 1893; m. John H. Catherwood.

637. Daniel Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. April 12, 1820; d. June 9, 1861; m. April 13, 1843, Martha Ann Raymond.

Daniel and Martha A. (Raymond) Cummins had issue:—

1513. Eliza Blackiston Cummins, b. Feb. 3, 1844; m. Oct. 11, 1865, James C. Dirickson, M. D.
1514. Alfred Lee Cummins, b. Aug. 5, 1857; m. April 19, 1887, Elva Culbreth Carrow.

638. David James Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. March 16, 1824; m. June 29, 1852, Juliet V. Polk, b. April 25, 1832; d. Oct. 12, 1894.

David J. and Juliet V. (Polk) Cummins had issue:—

1515. William Polk Cummins, b. April 19, 1853; d. March 17, 1895; m. Feb. 20, 1884, Sarah Esther Williams.
1516. Margaret Penington Cummins, b. Jan. 30, 1855; m. Oct. 15, 1884, Henry Lea.
1517. Susan Fisler Cummins, b. Jan. 13, 1857.
1518. Juliet Agnes Cummins, b. Jan. 29, 1859.
1519. Edith Isabella P. Cummins, b. Aug. 11, 1861; m. Feb. 16, 1892, Eugene Davis.
1520. Albert Wilson Cummins, b. Oct. 25, 1867.

639. Martha Cummins,[7] (Susan H. Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. ——; m. Alfred Barratt.

Alfred and Martha (Cummins) Barratt had issue:—

1521. James Barratt, b. ——.
1522. Adèle Barratt, b. ——; m. Geo. B. Hickman.
1523. Ida Barratt, b. ——; d. ——.
1524. Clara Barratt, b. ——; m. at St. James P. E. Church, Philadelphia, to B. Frank Clapp.
1525. Alfred Barratt, b. ——.

641. Alexander G. Cummins,[7] (Rev.) (Susan Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Susan H. (Wilson) Cummins, b. Nov. 12, 1830; m. June 15, 1867, Louisa R. Hayes. The Rev. Alexander Cummins was Rector of Christ Church, Reading, Pa., from 1861 to 1867.

Rev. Alexander and Louisa R. (Hayes) Cummins had issue:—

1526. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., (Rev.), Assistant Minister at Holy Trinity P. E. Church, New York City, b. April 8, 1868.

642. Henrietta Wilmer,[7] (Rachel Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward P. and Rachel (Wilson) Wilmer, b. July 2, 1813; d. Feb. 24, 1841; m. March 6, 1832, Rev. Pennell Coombe; b. Aug. 11, 1811; d. Feb. 2, 1884.

Rev. Pennell and Henrietta (Wilmer) Coombe had issue:—

1527. Cora Wilmer Coombe, b. March 25, 1834; m. April 20, 1854, Rev. Thomas Layman Poulson, D. D.
1528. Henrietta Wilmer Coombe, b. Oct. 21, 1839; m. Feb. 17, 1863, William Wells Tschudy.
1529. Pennell Thomas Coombe, b. ——; d. 1863.

643. Susan Elizabeth Wilmer,[7] (Rachel Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward P. and Rachel (Wilson) Wilmer, b. Aug. 16, 1814; d. March 1, 1839; m. Jan. 19, 1832, Lambson Farrow, who d. Jan. 27, 1855.

Lambson and Susan Elizabeth (Wilmer) Farrow had issue:—

1530. Laura Jane Farrow, b. Feb. 5, 1834; m. Nov. 11, 1858, John Megredy McClenahan.
1531. Charles Alfred Farrow, b. Dec. 30, 1836; d. April 25, 1839.

645. Edwin Wilmer,[7] (Rachel Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward P. and Rachel (Wilson) Wilmer, b. Sept. 10, 1819; d. Jan. 27, 1888; m. April 11, 1839, Hannah Elizabeth Megredy, b. Aug. 5, 1819, dau. of Daniel and Mary Reynolds Megredy.

Edwin and Hannah E. (Megredy) Wilmer had issue:—

1532. Mary Rachel Wilmer, b. March 15, 1840; m. Dec. 24, 1867, Henry R. Torbert.
1533. Emma Wilson Wilmer, b. Jan. 20, 1842; d. Nov. 3, 1844.
1534. Emma Rasin Wilmer, b. Sept. 14, 1843; d. April 18, 1859.
1535. Laura Freeman Wilmer, b. Sept. 22, 1847; m. March 26, 1874, Charles H. Hepburn.
1536. Edwin Megredy Wilmer, b. Nov. 18, 1849; m. Dec. 26, 1882, Alice Blanche Placide.
1537. Ellen Moore Reynolds Wilmer, b. Aug. 3, 1852.
1538. Florence Zeilin Wilmer, b. Feb. 19, 1858.

646. Charles A. Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. ——; d. ——; m. (1st) Catharine Dougherty; (2ndly) Emily Safford.

Charles A. Lowber and his first wife had issue:—

1539. Margaret Lowber, b. ——; d. 1894; m. —— Green.
1540. Catharine Lowber, b. ——; m. —— Wilder.
1541. Alethe Lowber, b. ——; m. Joseph Edgar Craig.
1542. Emily Lowber, b. ——; m. Charles H. Hedley.

648. Robert Wilson Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. ——; m. (1st) Maria Bergen; m. (2ndly) Elizabeth Redfield.

Robert Wilson Lowber and his second wife had issue:—

1543. Elizabeth Lowber, b. ——.

649. Edward J. Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. Sept. 8, 1818; d. Sept. 6, 1883; m. May 29, 1844, Elizabeth Ebsworth, who d. Dec. 4, 1887.

Edward S. and Elizabeth (Ebsworth) Lowber had issue:—

1544. Alice Lowber, b. May 3, 1845; d. unm. Sept. 12, 1846.
1545. Isabel Lowber, b. Feb. 10, 1847; d. unm. Aug. 27, 1878.
1546. Edward Lowber, b. Oct. 9, 1852; d. unm. Aug. 8, 1854.
1547. Mary Lowber, b. ——.
1548. Ida Lowber, b. ——.
1549. Walter Lowber, b. Feb. 1, 1860; d. March 11, 1860.

650. Rachel Maria Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. ——; m. —— David Smith.

David and Rachel M. (Lowber) Smith had issue:—

1550. David Lowber Smith, b. ——; d. Oct. 10, 1893; m. Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick.
1551. Junius Smith, b. ——; d. young; unm.
1552. E. Evans Smith, b. ——; d. young; unm.
1553. Otis Leroy Smith, b. ——.
1554. Francis Vinton Smith, b. ——; m. Mary Nutley.

652. Catharine Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. ——; m. (1st) Governor William Temple; m. (2ndly) Col. Charles Christman.

Catharine Lowber by her first husband had issue:—

1555. John Clayton Temple, b. ——;
1556. Robert Lowber Temple, b. ——; m. Nellie Dismant.

Catharine Lowber by her second husband had issue:—

1557. Florence Ethel Christman, b. ——; m. Arthur Pomfret Denys.

653. John H. Lowber,[7] (Margaret Wilson,[6] Susannah Holliday,[5] Phœbe,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber, b. 1833; m. 1859, Priscilla Strover.

John H. and Priscilla (Strover) Lowber had issue:—

1558. Elizabeth M. Lowber, b. 1860; m. 1880, F. R. Coffin.
1559. Jessie Lowber, b. 1863.
1560. Rebekah Lowber, b. 1865.
1561. George S. Lowber, b. 1877.

657. Elizabeth Berry Rothwell,[7] (Ann,[6] James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Ann (Morris) Rothwell, b. 3rd mo. 8th, 1799; d. 9th mo. 6th, 1825; m. 9th mo. 21st, 1820, Abraham Pierce Shannon.

Elizabeth Berry Rothwell, described as "a lovely daughter of five years, when her mother, Anna Morris Rothwell, died at the age of 28," was educated among the Moravians. She was very kind to her servants and would not allow them to be ill treated when it was in her power to prevent it. Her cousin, Elizabeth M. Corse, used to spend much time with her, and often, in after years, related the following incident. Dick, the colored man, displeased his master and was whipped for it, which greatly distressed his mistress, though she said but little; her young cousin saw her suffering. The cousins did not retire as usual, but at a late hour, when most of the family were asleep, the elder said to the younger "Come with me," and, taking a candle, they went to a chest in the garret where Dick's clothes were kept; of these a bundle was made, and when a good supply of food was added they went softly to Dick's room, the bundle was placed upon a chair at the bedside and they left; if Dick saw, he gave no sign, possibly a soft hand upon his shoulder, the lighted candle and the bundle told Dick to run; however, when morning came and his room was found empty, there was much guessing, but only the tender-hearted mistress, the liberty loving cousin and the fleeing Dick knew the facts. No doubt Dick knew the north star.

Abraham P. and Elizabeth B. (Rothwell) had issue:—

1562. William Thomas Shannon, M. D., b. 7mo. 15, 1821; m. 6mo. 28, 1858, Frances Henrietta Norris, *née* "Dutcher."

661. Elizabeth Morris Corse,[7] (Rebecca,[6] James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James R. and Rebecca (Morris) Corse, b. 3rd mo. 22nd, 1807; d. 5th mo. 5th, 1887; m. 8th mo. 1st, 1839 (in Friends' Meeting, Damascus, Ohio,) Albert French, b. 7th mo. 9th, 1815; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 12th mo. 7th, 1895, son of Barzillai and Mary French.

Elizabeth M. Corse was a book-loving child, and as she grew to womanhood, developed a fondness for the best literature of the time, a love for rural life, and an indifference to the conventionalities of society.

A GROUP OF SILHOUETTES OF DESCENDANTS OF JAMES MORRIS[1]

Soon after leaving Westtown boarding school, she accepted an invitation from her cousin, James B. Bruff, a merchant of Damascus, Ohio, who was then in the East, to accompany him home; the journey was less tedious and more comfortable than the one performed by her mother so many years before. A stage-coach, canal boat and steamboat are a great improvement on horseback travel, however tedious they may seem to the traveller of 1898.

During Elizabeth M. Corse's stay in Ohio, she met her future husband, Albert French, who traced his ancestry through an unbroken line of Friends to the time of George Fox, in England. He was the son of Barzillai and Mary French. Albert French and Elizabeth M. Corse were married 8th mo. 1st, 1839, and commenced housekeeping in the village of Damascus, where they lived seventeen years, and where all their children were born.

Albert French and family resided in the vicinity of Salem for a number of years; in 1871 they removed to Cleveland, where both the parents subsequently died, and where their children and grandchildren still reside.

The husband and wife in this home "saw eye to eye" upon the slavery question, and were glad to do the little in their power, to help the cause so dear to their hearts, preferring when free produce could be procured, to pay the high price and put up with the inferior quality—rather than to accept the temporary advantages of unrequited toil. Through all the dark days when the infamous fugitive slave law was in force, and until the glad New Year's morning when Abraham Lincoln broke the last fetter, they never lost interest, though their hearts were often sick with hope deferred.

Elizabeth M. French was especially averse to ostentation, only her dearest friends knowing the best of her Christian life.

During the last five years of her life, she was a great sufferer, but was never heard to murmur, often saying "The Master knows best."

Albert French was interested in the lumber business as well as farming, and admired grand trees as most men do mountains. He was considered a very good judge of lumber, and was sometimes called upon to pass an opinion, where the quality of lumber was in question between buyer and seller. A man once remarked

to him "You come the nearest seeing on both sides of a board at once, of any person I ever saw."

Ohio has never been able to boast of such mammoth forest trees as her sisters of the Pacific States can, yet those felled when the forests were first cleared, were much larger than those seen to-day.

Among Mr. French's papers the following notes were found: "Sixty years ago it was no uncommon thing to find a poplar tree 4 to 4½ feet in diameter at the ground; I have handled several that measured 4 feet in diameter from 30 to 60 feet from the ground, and one that measured 4 feet 9 inches in diameter 70 feet from the ground.

"The longest clean sound body of yellow poplar I ever handled was 75 feet, though a friend of mine cut a tree near it, from which he had 90 feet of clean body. I cut a white oak tree in 1851, that measured 6 feet in diameter 4 feet from the ground, was perfectly sound except a small crack at the heart; it measured over four feet in diameter 60 feet from the ground."

The following is from "The American Friend," of 5th mo. 21st, 1896:—

"French.—On the 7th of twelfth month, 1895, at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, died Albert French, a member and elder of Cleveland meeting, aged 80 years and five months. His ancestors were among the faithful Friends who in early times suffered persecution in England, for their love of Christ. He was a warm friend of the oppressed slave, his father's house having been a station of the Underground Railroad. He endured, with cheerful acquiescence in the Divine will, the provings of his faith, through trials permitted to himself and his dear ones.

"He was feeble for many years, and near the end, a great sufferer, but to the last prayed that he might not be spared needed suffering, but be enabled to bear it to the glory of Christ his Redeemer.

"When told that the physician thought it doubtful if he would rally again, he was silent for a few moments, and then repeated with fervor 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' With cheerful interest in those about him, wise, tender counsel for his dear ones, and prayers which seemed like songs of triumph, he calmly, serenely entered 'the valley of the shadow,' and found it

light with the presence of the Lamb. When speech failed, his gaze was fixed above, wonderingly, exultantly, as into the glories prepared for those who love God.

"Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out."

Miss Anna French, his daughter, who "remains in the faith and fellowship of Friends," wrote afterwards: "My dear father was always an unassuming man, and I believe I can truthfully say that the most prominent of his characteristics, were truthfulness and a cheerful acquiescence in all that was permitted to come to our family; if it was joy or prosperity, he was devoutly thankful to the Giver; if it was adversity, sorrow or pain, we knew our father would say, 'It is all right, the Lord knows best.'"

Albert and Elizabeth M. (Corse) French had issue:—

1563. William Henry French, b. 10mo. 25, 1840; d. 9mo. 6, 1865; m. 3mo. 29, 1864, Rachel Satterthwait, dau. of David and Ruth Satterthwait. William Henry French was a young man of blameless life, and a very successful teacher. A prominent business man of Salem remarked at the time of his death, "We could better lose any two of our young men than William Henry."

1564. Anna French, b. 5mo. 10, 1842.

1565. Rebecca Corse French, b. 9mo. 17, 1845; m. 6mo. 2, 1874, Caleb Davies.

1566. Albert Edward French, b. 10mo. 12, 1850; m. 5mo. 16, 1878, Abbie Caroline Betts.

663. James Morris Corse,[7] M. D., (Rebecca,[6] James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest son of James R. and Rebecca (Morris) Corse, b. 11th mo. 8th, 1811; d. 8th mo. 10th, 1885; m. (1st) 2nd mo. 1841, Mary Louise Leontine Booseron, who d. at St. Louis 4th mo. 12th, 1846; m. (2ndly) 6th mo. 8th, 1858, in Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, Pa., Jane Pierce Elfreth, dau. of Jacob R. and Abigail P. Elfreth.

When James Morris Corse was born and named, his grandfather Morris wanted his parents to drop the surname and call him "James Morris" only, promising upon such conditions to make him his heir. In reference to this proposition, his mother, who was not willing to do what she considered a great injustice to both father and child, made the remark, "the name of Corse

is honest and honorable, and I can not allow my child to disown his father for the sake of money."

Dr. James Morris Corse graduated as a physician and in 1834 went to St. Louis. He afterwards became a resident of Philadelphia for many years, where he was highly esteemed as a physician.

Dr. James M. Corse by his first wife (Mary) had issue:—

1567. Leontine Rebecca Corse, b. 3mo. 14, 1842.
1568. Emilie Therese Corse, b. 11mo. 24, 1844; d. 2mo. 21, 1846.

Dr. James M. Corse by his second wife (Jane) had issue:—

1569. Margaretta Corse, b. 11mo. 1, 1861; m. 1894, Andrew Jackson Ayres.
1570. James Morris Corse, Jr., b. 12mo. 30, 1864.

668. Anna Matilda Groome,[7] (Deborah,[6] James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Deborah (Morris) Groome, was b. 1st mo. 1st, 1815; d. 7th mo. 28th, 1843; m. 11th mo. 25th, 1840, Philip Henry Fiddaman, who d. 9th mo. 3rd, 1843.

Philip H. and Anna M. (Groome) Fiddaman had issue:—

1571. Morris Groome Fiddaman, b. 7mo. 8, 1841.

669. Mary Elizabeth Groome,[7] (Deborah,[6] James,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Deborah (Morris) Groome, was b. 11th mo. 27th, 1820; d. 4th mo. 14th, 1897; m. 6th mo. 9th, 1840, William Smyth Thompson.

William S. and Mary (Groome) Thompson had issue:—

1572. Elizabeth Morris Thompson, b. 4mo. 29, 1841; m. 12mo. 7, 1881, James H. Rankin.
1573. Samuel Groome Thompson, M. D., b. 3mo. 27, 1843; m. July 8, 1864, Caroline Nixon Winchester.
1574. Sarah Matilda Thompson, b. 4mo. 9, 1845; d. June 22, 1892; m. Feb. 28, 1867, Frederick G. Eareckson.
1575. Mary Rebecca Thompson, b. 4mo. 21, 1848; m. 12mo. 14, 1880, Dr. J. H. Weedon, of Kent Co., Md.
1576. William Augustine Thompson, b. 6mo. 12, 1851; m. June 9, 1875, Florence V. Hungerford, dau. of James and Mary E. Hungerford of Baltimore, Md.
1577. Charles Doudle Thompson, b. 3mo. 7th, 1853; d. 1mo. 22, 1854.

671. Thomas Witter Nicholson,[7] (Ann Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1] (a son of James W. and Ann (Griffin) Nicholson, b. April 10, 1803; d. April, 1869; m. 5th mo. 25th, 1829, Mary Biffle.

Thomas W. and Mary (Biffle) Nicholson had issue:—

1578. Charles Nicholson, b. April 5, 1830; m. 2mo. 9th, 1854, Ann Morris.
1579. James Nicholson, b. 1mo. 20, 1832; d. in infancy.
1580. Ann Nicholson, b. 11mo. 13, 1833; m. 11mo. 25, 1862, Dr. Alpheus Brown.
1581. James Witter Nicholson, b. 1mo. 1, 1836; d. in the army 186—.

673. Frances Witter Nicholson,[7] (Ann Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James W. and Ann (Griffin) Nicholson, b. 11th mo. 3rd, 1808; d. June 17, 1843; m. Oct. 15, 1836, Franklin Bond.

Franklin and Frances W. (Nicholson) Bond had issue:—

1582. Frances Nicholson Bond, b. ——; m. May 21, 1860, Dr. Arthur Bond.

675. William Few Nicholson,[7] (Ann Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James W. and Ann (Griffin) Nicholson, b. 5th mo. 30th, 1816; d. Dec. 31, 1847, in the Mexican War; m. 5th mo. 16th, 1838, Elizabeth Coalbank.

William F. and Elizabeth (Coalbank) Nicholson had issue:—

1583. James Witter Nicholson, b. Feb. 26, 1839; fell before Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
1584. John Montgomery Nicholson, b. June 27, 1841; d. in Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 23, 186–.
1585. Thomas Witter Nicholson, b. Oct. 23, 1843; d. Aug. 24, 1864.
1586. Mary Frances Nicholson, b. May 24, 1846; m. July 26, 1870, T. C. Nicholson.

678. Louisa Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. 10th mo. 19th, 1803; d. Oct., 1896; m. 1827, Thomas Neal.

Thomas and Louisa (Hall) Neal had issue:—

1587. Sara A. Neal, b. July 31, 1828.
1588. Harriet H. Neal, b. March 14, 1830.
1589. Joseph H. Neal, b. March 14, 1832. Killed before Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
1590. Mary H. Neal, b. April 6, 1834.
1591. Frances Madeliene Neal, b. March, 1836; d. July, 1895.
1592. Susan Elizabeth Neal, b. May 6, 1840.
1593. William H. Neal, b. Sept. 1, 1842; d. 1880.
1594. James McCord Neal, b. Nov. 2, 1845; d. in childhood.
1595. Louisa Amanda Neal, b. March 31, 1850.

679. Isaac G. Hall,[7] (Hannah Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. 11th mo. 15th, 1805; d. 6th mo. 13th, 1848; m. 1828, Elizabeth House.

Isaac G. and Elizabeth (House) Hall had issue:—

1596. James Hall, b. Jan. 25, 1833.
1597. Harriet Hall, b. March 17, 1836.
1598. Thomas Campbell Hall, b. Nov. 11, 1839; m. Aug. 27, 1865, Indiana Ford.
1599. John E. Hall, b. ——.
1600. Emily A. Hall, b. ——; d. ——.
1601. Henry Clay Hall, b. 5mo. 6, 1846; m. 2mo. 6, 1873, Sarilda E. Morris.

680. James Griffin Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. April 12, 1808; d. June 2, 1873; m. at Crawfordsville, Md., March 10, 1832, Celestia Miller.

Mr. Hall was the special friend of free schools; for many years he was a member of the school board of Columbus City. His opposition to the institution of slavery was unbounded, and when the Civil War broke out, he willingly gave three sons for the defense of the Union.

He was noted for his hospitality to preachers, and for the interest he took in the upbuilding of the community in which he lived. He died June 2, 1873, loved and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

James G. and Celestia (Miller) Hall had issue:—

1602. William Clark Hall, b. March 26, 1838; d. Oct. 12, 1885; m. Nov. 29, 1870, Nellie Errett.
1603. Morris Oliphant Hall, b. Aug. 5, 1840.
1604. Walter F. Hall, b. June 6, 1842; m. June 7, 1883, Octavia Jane Brown.
1605. Mary Julia Hall, b. Sept. 27, 1844; m. Jan. 21, 1866, Gamaliel Williams.
1606. Edward L. Hall, M. D., of Lakeside, La., b. Jan. 29, 1850; m. (1st) Aug. 18, 1874, Carrie Ferrol; m. (2ndly) Nov. 24, 1880, Sara A. Estle.
1607. Arthur Wright Hall, b. Nov. 28, 1852; m. Aug. 16, 1882, Ella Young.
1608. Frances Ann Hall, b. Jan. 22, 1855; m. Dec. 4, 1879, William H. Hughes.

681. John Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. May 4, 1809; d. Sept. 25, 1876; m. Fannie Patterson.

John and Fannie (Patterson) Hall had issue:—

1609. James M. Hall, b. April 11, 1849.
1610. Ella M. Hall, b. Jan. 8, 1853; m. L. G. Bennington.
1611. Francis I. Hall, b. Nov. 13, 1856.
1612. Edward J. Hall, b. Sept. 6, 1858; m. ——.
1613. Harriet A. Hall, b. Aug. 4, 1861; d. March 17, 1874.

682. Joseph Tilton Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Edward and Harriet Griffin) Hall; b. 7th mo. 27th, 1812; d. 10th mo. 9th, 1893; m. 8th mo. 11th, 1834, Mary Louisa Stewart.

Joseph T. and Mary L. (Stewart) Hall had issue:—

1614. Caroline Louisa Hall, b. 5mo. 9, 1836; m. 8mo. 30, 1856, Samuel Henderson Howe.
1615. Mary Ann Hall, b. 3mo. 19, 1839; d. 1842.
1616. Isaac Newton Hall, b. 12mo. 28, 1841; m. 10mo. 26, 1892, Clauda Corrinne McDowell.
1617. Eugene Wilson Hall, b. 12mo. 26, 1843; m. 8mo. 10, 1892, Lucia Fuller.
1618. Charles Andrew Stewart Hall, b. 1844; m. Louisa McCoy.
1619. William Miller Hall, b. 2mo. 28, 1847; m. 11mo. 17, 1870, Aurelia Ann McKnight.
1620. Orpha C. Hall, b. 7mo. 14, 1848; m. 10mo. 29, 1868, Beaman Pond Colville.
1621. Harriet Elizabeth Hall, b. 6mo. 9, 1850; m. James Franklin McDowell.
1622. Mary Ella Hall, b. 4mo. 23, 1856; m. 3mo. 1, 1874, Frank Ransellos Beers.

683. Mary Morris Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward and Harriet Griffin Hall, b. 5th mo. 8th, 1815; d. 9th mo. 29th, 1854; m. 1838, Joel Bronson.

Joel and Mary M. (Hall) Bronson had issue:—

1623. Milan Bronson, b. Sept. 28, 1840.
1624. Louisa Ann Bronson, b. 4mo. 23, 1842; m. 10mo. 5, 1858, George A. Jones.
1625. Edgar Wilson Bronson, b. Oct. 26, 1846; d. at Little Rock, Arkansas, April 4, 1864.

685. Ann Nicholson Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. 10th mo. 31st, 1819; d. 1st mo. 7th, 1853; m. 1838, G. Barstow Williams.

G. Barstow and Ann N. (Hall) Williams had issue:—

1626. Wright Williams, M. D., b. July 25, 1839; m. 8mo. 26, 1860, Sarah S. Geisinger.
1627. Lucy Williams, b. 10mo. 10, 1841; m. 4mo. 7, 1861, Elijah M. Strausser.
1628. Warren Williams, b. 11mo. 5, 1843; m. 10mo. 12, 1873, Mary Dougherty.
1629. Thomas S. Williams, b. 4mo. 27, 1846; m. 7mo. 12, 1870, Melvina McCoy.
1630. Amelia S. Williams, b. 1mo. 19, 1850; m. 1mo. 24, 1869, Joseph A. Colville.
1631. Alice Harriet Williams, b. 5mo. 3, 1852; m. 11mo. 11, 1875, J. H. Getts.

686. Elizabeth Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. 2nd mo. 6th, 1822; m. about 1844, Zebina Williams, brother of G. Barstow Williams.

Zebina and Elizabeth (Hall) Williams had issue:—

1632. Oscar N. Williams, b. April 21, 1845; m. Feb. 24, 1874, Martha A. Long.
1633. Olive J. Williams, b. Dec. 25, 1846; d. Aug. 20, 1883.
1634. Zebina S. Williams, b. Sept. 8, 1850; m. —— Alice Warrington.
1635. Mercy A. Williams, b. Aug. 23, 1855.
1636. Edward C. Williams, b. June 25, 1857.
1637. Mary E. Williams, b. Jan. 30, 1861.
1638. Ida F. Williams, b. June, 1865; d. March, 1873.
1639. Robert A. Williams, b. April 15, 1868.

688. Harriet Hall,[7] (Harriet Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Edward and Harriet (Griffin) Hall, b. 11th mo. 14th, 1827; d. 9th mo. 25th, 1877; m. 1856, Joshua S. Murray.

Joshua S. and Harriet (Hall) Murray had issue:—

1640. Joseph Emory Murray, b. 5mo. 1, 1858; m. 8mo. 9, 1882, Mary Effie Streeter.
1641. Thomas Robert Murray, b. 10mo. 3, 1865.

691. James Morris Griffin,[7] (Samuel Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Esther (Smyth) Griffin, was b. 8th mo. 24th, 1813; m. (1st) 9th mo. 23rd, 1840, Margaret Cox; m. (2ndly) 12th mo. 29th, 1850, Hannah Mason.

James M. Griffin by his first wife (Margaret) had issue:—

1642. Thomas Griffin, b. 10mo. 13, 1841; m. Dec. 1868, Lucy Smead.
1643. Esther Eliza Griffin, b. 7mo. 23, 1844; d. 3mo. 23, 1878; m. Edward Stanley.

James M. Griffin by his second wife (Hannah) had issue:—

1644. Lavina Griffin, b. 10mo. 9, 1852; m. 7mo. 4, 1876, Hiram Wasson.
1645. Amanda Griffin, b. 11mo. 9, 1854; m. 8mo. 20, 1872, Randolph Miles.
1646. Albert Gallatin Griffin, b. 10mo. 15, 1856; d. 9mo., 1859.
1647. James Madison Griffin, b. 4mo. 27, 1858.
1648. Rosabel Griffin, b. 12mo. 3, 1859; d. 1mo. 27, 1890; m. Jan. 1, 1877, Cornelius Johnson.

697. Thomas Masterson Griffin,[7] (Samuel Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) of Utica, Mississippi, a son of Samuel and Esther (Smyth) Griffin, b. 3rd mo. 21st, 1825; m. 3rd mo. 3rd, 1840, Amanda Farris. Mr. T. M. Griffin is well known as a successful cotton planter.

Thomas M. and Amanda (Farris) Griffin had issue:—

1649. William Taylor Griffin, b. 6mo. 10, 1860.
1650. Martha Esther Griffin, b. 8mo. 3, 1864; m. 1mo., 1892, F. A. Peyton.
1651. Harriet Maria Griffin, b. 4mo. 26, 1867.
1652. Samuel Farris Griffin, b. 11mo. 23, 1869; d. 12mo. 26, 1869.
1653. Fannie Lizzie Griffin, b. 1mo. 24, 1871; m. 12mo. 23, 1891, James C. Ross, Jr.
1654. Charles Farris Griffin, b. 1 mo. 13, 1874.
1655. Thomas M. Griffin, b. 7mo. 28, 1876.
1656. Rosa Pearl Griffin, b. 10mo. 23, 1879.
1657. Frank Eugene Griffin, b. 12mo. 9, 1882.

699. Mary Ann Oliphant,[7] (Mary M. Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Andrew and Mary M. (Griffin) Oliphant, b. 5th mo. 1st, 1807; d. 7th mo. 12th, 1842; m. 11th mo. 22nd, 1831, Edgar C. Wilson.

Mary Ann Oliphant was a most beautiful child, and was reared by devoted parents, among loving friends, surrounded by romantic scenery, and every refining influence. Her pastor, the sainted Ashbel Green Fairchild, gave the tenderest and truest care to her spiritual and mental education. He was ever eager to pour out his eloquence, and great fund of learning for her benefit, and his pupil grew in grace and loveliness, never disappointing him. She was the joy of a very hospitable home, until in early womanhood, on Nov. 22, 1831, her marriage ceremony with Edgar Campbell Wilson was performed by the Rev. Ashbel Green Fairchild. This talented and thoroughly educated young Attorney-at-law (of fine English lineage), resided at Morgantown, Virginia, and was held in the highest esteem, for his strict integrity and public usefulness.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were charter members of the earliest Presbyterian church in Morgantown, and they worked zealously for its advancement. Louisa A. Lowry (Missionary to India in 1833) writes, "it was dear Mary Wilson who taught me to wish to give my all to Jesus." Her friends all testify that it was for their best welfare, to have known and loved her. She accompanied her husband to Washington when he entered Congress in 1833, and was his constant joy and helpmate.

All her children have died, with the exception of her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Wilson McNair, who lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Edgar C. and Mary A. (Oliphant) Wilson had issue:—

1658. Eugenius M. Wilson, b. 12mo. 25, 1833; d. 4mo. 10, 1890; m. 9mo. 6, 1865, Elizabeth Kimball.
1659. James Oliphant Wilson, b. 6mo. 16, 1836; d. 9mo. 23, 1853.
1660. Lowrie Wilson, b. 2mo. 4, 1838; d. 3mo. —— 1867.
1661. Caroline Louisa Wilson, b. 3mo. 16, 1840; m. 8mo. 21, 1862, William W. McNair.

700. James Morris Oliphant,[7] (Mary M. Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Andrew and Mary (Griffin) Oliphant b. 6th mo. 11th, 1810; d. 2nd mo. 9th, 1866; m. (1st) 4th mo. 12th, 1832, Caroline Toucey; m. (2ndly) 6th mo.

8th, 1837, Margaret Hertzog; m. (3rdly) 4th mo. 30th, 1845, Mary Berry Corse, dau. of James Rigby Corse and Rebecca Morris.

James Morris Oliphant, eldest son of his parents, and the only son who lived to manhood, was born in Fayette Co., Pa. He was given the benefit of the best educational advantages of the time, taking his first lessons of the Rev. Ashbel Green Fairchild. Afterwards he was at Madison College, Uniontown, Pa., and later, took a classical course at Washington College, Washington, Pa. Among his fellow students were Henry A. and John Wise of Virginia, the latter of whom was a classmate. In his later years, he often spoke of the rigorous discipline of his early school life. He began the study of law, but, a sedentary life suiting neither his health nor his tastes, he returned home, chose pursuits which gave him an outdoor life, and remained with, or near his parents, during the remainder of their lifetime. At the early age of twenty-one, he married Caroline Toucey of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. This was a veritable love match, attended by romantic circumstances, and exceedingly happy were the three years which followed it. Early in 1835, James M. Oliphant's beautiful wife, and his two little daughters were taken from him by death. This was his first sorrow, and a heavy one, for a young man of less than twenty five years.

In 1837, he married Margaret Hertzog of Smithfield, Pa., who lived only until 1840, when she died, leaving to comfort him, a little daughter two years old, whom she named Caroline Toucey, after her husband's first love, which fact proclaimed her amiable character.

Five years later, in 1845, he married Mary Berry Corse of Wilmington, Del. She was a "Friend" until after her marriage, at which time she united with the Presbyterian Church. She was very beautiful as a child and as a young woman. She was gifted with excellent executive ability, was methodical in everything she undertook, and clannish in her social relationships. Of this marriage, were born two daughters, Rebecca Corse and Mary Alice, and one son Andrew James, who lived only long enough, to be the darling of his parents, and whose death extinguished the hope of carrying down the Oliphant name through this branch of the family. This wife lived until 1858. During the remainder of his life Mr. Oliphant had the solace of his faithful and loving daughters.

James Morris Oliphant was a splendid specimen of manhood, with the tenderest of hearts, and keenest of sensibilities, which caused him both to suffer and enjoy, more than many others. His integrity was of the highest order, and above temptation. He was a steadfast friend, a lover of country, an ardent politician, and, during his later years, an earnest and active Christian. His last illness was long and lingering; when obliged to give up his active life, he read again his old Latin Classics and his Bible, which were his chief solace. One of his two surviving daughters, Rebecca Corse, married John B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the other, Mary Alice, married Carroll T. Hobart, who lives in Red Bank, New Jersey.

Several persons agree in saying that Mr. James M. Oliphant would neither brook an insult to himself, nor a slight to his friends.

James Morris Oliphant by his first wife had issue:—

1662. Mary Lydia Oliphant, b. 5mo. 27, 1833; d. 5mo. 27, 1835.
1663. Lucinda Toucey Oliphant, b. 12mo. 20, 1834; d. 8mo. 3, 1835.

James Morris Oliphant by his second wife had issue:—

1664. Caroline Toucey Oliphant, b. 3mo. 18, 1839; d. unm. 4mo. 11, 1862.

James Morris Oliphant by his third wife had issue:—

1665. Rebecca Corse Oliphant, b. 2mo. 12, 1846; d. 3mo. 25, 1884; m. 1mo. 20, 1870, John Bachop Gilfillan.
1666. Mary Alice Oliphant, b. 2mo. 23, 1848; m. 6mo. 9, 1875, Carroll T. Hobart.
1667. Andrew James Oliphant, b. 11mo. 5, 1849; d. 10mo. 2, 1850.

702. Elizabeth Haymond Oliphant,[7] (Mary M. Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Andrew and Mary M. (Griffin) Oliphant, b. 4th mo. 19th, 1826; m. 2nd mo. 19th, 1850, James J. Linn, M. D., living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. James J. and Elizabeth H. (Oliphant) Linn had issue:—

1668. Anna M. Linn, b. 4mo. 2, 1851.
1669. Lizzie Bell Linn, b. 11mo. 25, 1855; m. 6mo. 2, 1881, Clarence O. Nash.
1670. Florence Linn, b. 11mo. 17, 1858; d. 2mo. 19, 1859.

704. Thomas Griffin,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 6th mo. 13th, 1810; m. 9th mo. 13th, 1832, Elizabeth Casement.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Casement) Griffin had issue:—

1671. Mary L. Griffin, b. 6mo. 7, 1833; d. 6mo. 4, 1835.
1672. Isaiah Griffin, b. 1mo. 17, 1836; m. (1st) 10mo. 4, 1860, Elizabeth Doak; m. (2ndly) 10mo. 27, 1895, Elizabeth J. Richards.
1673. William E. Griffin, b. 10mo. 21, 1837; m. 2mo. 24, 1884, Hattie Hess.
1674. Lydia A. Griffin, b. 9mo. 2, 1839.
1675. Ebenezer Griffin, b. 1mo. 18, 1841; d. 12mo. 27, 1894; m. 8th mo. 15, 1869, Lydia M. Freeman.
1676. Alpheus Griffin, b. 12mo. 18, 1843.
1677. Almada Griffin, b. 5mo. 1, 1846.
1678. Sarah E. Griffin, b. 1mo. 5, 1849.
1679. Daniel Floyd Griffin, b. 6mo. 15, 1851; m. 10mo. 22, 1874, Margaret Virginia Williamson.
1680. Cassandra Griffin, b. 2mo. 14, 1855; m. 9th mo. 12, 1872, A. J. Whitecotton.

705. Mary F. Griffin,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 11th mo. 21st, 1811; d. 11th mo. 15th, 1862; m. (1st) 9th mo. 15th, 1832, David Husted; m. (2ndly) 1845, William Zerley.

Mary Griffin by her first husband had issue:—

1681. James Thompson Husted, b. 5mo. 10th, 1833; d. 11mo. 27th, 1859; m. 10mo. 14th, 1856, Mary Fairchild.
1682. Sarah Husted, b. 7mo. 18, 1836; d. 6mo. 17, 1862.
1683. Leah Jane Husted, b. 6mo. 24, 1838; d. 11mo. 5, 1857.

Mary Griffin by her second husband had issue:—

1684. Marie Louise Zerley, b. 12mo. 2, 1846; d. 2mo. 8, 1866; m. 1865, Charles Stantz.
1685. Mary Elizabeth Zerley, b. 4mo. 14, 1850; d. 7mo. 19, 1882; m. 3mo. 5, 1871, —— Showalter.
1686. Alice Lavinia Zerley, b. 4mo. 28, 1852; m. 4mo. 25, 1872, Ellis A. Billingslea.

706. Garrett Clawson Griffin,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Ebenezer and

Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 5th mo. 23rd, 1815; d. 6th mo. 13th, 1861; m. 11th mo. 7th, 1833, Lydia Husted.

Garrett C. and Lydia (Husted) Griffin had issue:—

1687. Elizabeth Griffin, b. 4mo. 16, 1835; d. 5mo. 13, 1848.

1688. John Alexander Griffin, b. 3mo. 5, 1836; d. 8mo. 24, 1868; m. 9mo. 11, 1862, Serena Walker.

1689. Louisa Griffin, b. 5mo. 9, 1839; d. 3mo. 7, 1891; m. (1st) 12mo. 4, 1862, David Love; m. (2ndly) A. J. Petit.

1690. James Oliphant Griffin, b. 12mo. 31, 1841; d. 4mo. 27, 1865, killed three miles above Memphis. He served in the Union Army from 1862 to 1865, in the 50th Ohio Regiment of Infantry. He was confined in Andersonville Prison, and at length was released. After receiving his discharge from the Army, at the close of the war, he was returning to his home, with a number of other soldiers on the Steamboat "Sultana," which, when about three miles above Memphis, Tennessee, blew up, and nearly all these soldiers were killed, Mr. J. O. Griffin being among the victims.

1691. William Husted Griffin, b. 1mo. 22, 1844; m. 12mo. 3, 1867, Clara Annabella Uhl.

1692. Grant Morris Griffin, b. 10mo. 7, 1846; m. 12mo. 7, 1871, Sarah E. Page.

1693. Thomas Alpheus Griffin, b. 5mo. 29, 1849; d. 9mo. 30, 1889; m. (1st) 10mo. 22, 1872, Mary A. Rider; m. (2ndly) 12mo. 3, 1882, Sarah Hall.

1694. Calvin Maxwell Griffin, b. 1mo. 17, 1852; d. 3mo. 15, 1861.

707. Maria N. Griffin,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 1818; d. 11th mo. 17th, 1852; m. 11th mo. 20th, 1838, Edward M. Roe.

Edward M. and Maria N. (Griffin) Roe had issue:—

1695. John M. Roe, b. 11mo. 2, 1840; d. 3mo. 17, 1841.

1696. Mary Louisa Roe, b. 9mo. 29, 1842; m. 12mo. 28, 1865, Samuel Patterson.

1697. Theodore C. Roe, b. 10mo. 23, 1844; d. 7mo. 23, 1846.

1698. America Roe, b. 9mo. 24, 1846; d. 1mo. 14, 1877; m. 11mo. 2, 1865, John D. Hutchinson.

1699. Georgie Anna Roe, b. 2mo. 2, 1850; m. 3mo. 21, 1867, Andrew McKibbin.

1700. Louis Edward Roe, b. 11mo. 7, 1851; m. 6mo. 21, 1894, Mary Ann Petterson.

708. KEZIAH GRIFFIN,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 3rd mo. 15th, 1820; m. 1st mo. 15th, 1837, Richard Dotson.

Richard and Keziah (Griffin) Dotson had issue:—

1701. HELEN MARY DOTSON, b. 8mo. 12, 1842; m. 5mo. 23, 1884, Preston Groves.
1702. EDGAR DOTSON, b. ——; deceased.
1703. ELIZABETH ANN DOTSON, b. 8mo. 22, 1845; m. 6mo., 1888, James Murphy.
1704. FRANCES CLAWSON DOTSON, b. 9mo. 21, 1850; m. George Dye.

709. ALPHEUS GRIFFIN,[7] (Ebenezer Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Ebenezer and Leah (Clawson) Griffin, b. 1st mo. 6th, 1827; m. 3rd mo. 16th, 1848, Serena Padgit.

Alpheus and Serena (Padgit) Griffin had issue:—

1705. JAMES A. GRIFFIN, b. 3mo. 15, 1849; m. 10mo. 19, 1880, Mary E. Baker.
1706. THOMAS HENRY GRIFFIN, b. 6mo. 13, 1850.
1707. WILLIAM G. GRIFFIN, b. 11mo. 20, 1851; m. 1mo. 14, 1872, Sarah Ryder.
1708. EDWARD R. GRIFFIN, b. 6mo. 30, 1853; d. 12mo. 26, 1853.
1709. CHARLES E. GRIFFIN, b. 10mo. 27, 1855; m. 1mo. 11, 1882, Ruth Devol.
1710. LEAH A. GRIFFIN, b. 10mo. 6, 1857; m. 11mo. 19, 1877, Charles M. McKenzie.
1711. GEORGE ERVIN GRIFFIN, b. 2mo. 2, 1859; m. 11mo. 6, 1881, Lucy B. Hazlerigg.

714. JOSEPH EZEKIEL GRIFFIN,[7] (Isaac Griffin,[6] Mary,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Isaac and Ann (Griffin) Griffin, b. ——; m. and went to Texas.

Joseph Griffin —— had issue:—

1712. CHARLES GRIFFIN, b. ——.

720. PETER YOST HITE,[7] (Lydia Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) son of Colonel James and Lydia (Peterson) Hite, b. 7th mo. 8th, 1832; m. 11th mo. 13th, 1855,

Susan Rebecca Richardson, b. 11th mo. 21st, 1831; d. 11th mo. 2nd, 1884. Mr. P. Y. Hite is the President of the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company's mine, near Fairmount, Va.

Peter Y. and Susan R. (Richardson) Hite had issue:—

1713. James R. Hite, b. Jan. 3, 1857; d. Jan. 13, 1857.
1714. Samuel R. Hite, b. Sept. 14, 1858, at Hite, Pa.
1715. Hattie Lydia Hite, b. at Hite, Pa., Nov. 23, 1860; m. at Hite, Pa., Feb. 13, 1889, Henry Catlett of Ky., b. April 17, 1860; d. April 5, 1889, at Medford, Arkansas.
1716. Marcus Calmer Hite, b. Jan. 13, 1863; m. Sept. 7, 1882, Libbie Millard of Connecticut.
1717. Lizzie Isabelle Hite, b. at Hite, Pa., Feb. 20, 1865; m. Sept. 20, 1883, Lynn Austin Brua.
1718. Rolfe Millar Hite, b. July 16, 1867, at Hite, Pa.
1719. Mary Virginia Hite, b. Sept. 5, 1869, at Hite, Pa.
1720. John Yost Hite, b. Sept. 9, 1873, at Hite, Pa.
1721. Susan Hall Hite, b. Feb. 27, 1876; d. Oct. 1, 1886, at Hite, Pa.

722. Elizabeth Peterson,[7] (Lewis Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson, was b. 1815; d. Nov., 1893; m. 1835, Henry Irwin.

Henry and Elizabeth (Peterson) Irwin had issue:—

1722. Maria Irwin, b. 1836; m. H. Holdship.
1723. Hannah Irwin, b. 1838.
1724. William Henry Irwin, b. 1841; d. 1891; m. ——.
1725. Ann Catherine Irwin, b. 1842; m. D. N. Rankin.
1726. Lewis Irwin, b. 1846; m. Emma Riddel.
1727. John Taylor Irwin, b. 1849.
1728. Henry Irwin, b. 1852; m. ——.

723. Margaretta Peterson,[7] (Lewis Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson, b. 5th mo. 11th, 1817; m. 1856, John Hamilton of Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.

John and Margaretta (Peterson) Hamilton had issue:—

1729. William H. Hamilton, b. 1857; d. April, 1862.
1730. Lewis T. Hamilton, b. July 17, 1859; m. Feb. 6, 1884, Matilda McClure Greer.

724. Josephine Peterson,[7] (Lewis Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson, b. Dec. 27, 1818; m. March 20, 1862, Alexander McCormick, who d. 1878.

Alexander and Josephine (Peterson) McCormick had issue:—

1731. Lulu McCormick, b. June 8, 1864; d. Sept. 3, 1864.

725. Ann Catharine Peterson,[7] (Lewis Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson, b. May 26, 1820; m. William Hardy of Marion, Ohio.

William and Ann Catharine (Peterson) Hardy had issue:—

1732. Laura Hardy, b. ——; d. when 2 years old.
1733. Harry Hardy, b. ——; d. when 6 years old.
1734. Harper Hardy, b. ——; d. when 4 years old.
1735. Carroll Hardy, b. about 1866.

726. Lewis Peterson, Jr.,[7] (Lewis Peterson,[6] Margaret,[5] James,[4] James,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Lewis and Maria (Shriner) Peterson, b. in Pittsburg, Oct. 6, 1822; d. Nov. 18, 1893; m. (1st) May 27, 1845, in Allegheny City, Mary Ann Ewing, b. in Philadelphia Sept. 11, 1822; d. in Allegheny City, Sept. 14, 1865; m. (2ndly) Sept. 3, 1867, Mrs. Jane M. Campbell, widow of Rev. Thomas Campbell.

Lewis Peterson, Jr., by his first wife (Mary Ann) had issue:—

1736. Lewis Henry Peterson, b. at Muscatine, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1848.
1737. Ella Mary Peterson, b. near Tarentum, Pa., May 16, 1852; m. Oct. 12, 1876, John Dock Dean of St. Paul, Minn.
1738. Horace Ewing Peterson, b. near Tarentum, Pa., July 1, 1854.
1739. William Irwin Peterson, b. near Tarentum, Pa., June 4, 1860; d. in Allegheny City, Dec. 11, 1866.

Lewis Peterson, Jr., by his second wife (Jane M.) had issue:—

1740. William Gormly Peterson, b. at Allegheny City May 31, 1869; d. July 14, 1870.
1741. Edwin Lewis Peterson, b. at Allegheny City May 9, 1870; m. May 14, 1891, Margaret E. McCain.
1742. Clara Louise Peterson, b. at Allegheny City Feb. 13, 1873; m. June 14, 1894, David Clark Stevenson.

736. Sarah Waln,[7] (William Waln,[6] Sarah Richardson,[5] Sarah,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Mary (Wilcocks) Waln, b. May 22, 1806; d. June 6, 1886; m. Oct. 10, 1842, Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, b. Dec. 13, 1776; d. Dec. 1, 1845, son of Alexander Wilcocks by his wife Mary, dau. late Chief-Justice Chew.

Benjamin C. and Sarah (Waln) Wilcocks had issue:—

1743. Mary Waln Wilcocks, b. July 13, 1843; m. Oct. 20, 1870, Alexander Dallas Campbell.
1744. Helen Julia Wilcocks, b. Jan. 20, 1845; d. May 5, 1868; m. Chandler Robbins.

740. Mary Waln,[7] (William Waln,[6] Sarah Richardson,[5] Sarah,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of William and Mary (Wilcocks) Waln, b. ——; d. about 1889; m. Richard Maxwell, M. D.

Dr. Richard and Mary (Waln) Maxwell had issue:—

1745. Ella Middleton Maxwell, b. Feb. 9, 1845; d. March, 1869.

746. Bathsheba Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. Nov. 2, 1807; d. about 1878–80; m. Alexander Powell.

Alexander and Bathsheba (Morris) Powell had issue:—

1746. James Powell, b. ——.
1747. Henry Powell, b. ——; d. unm. "of age."
1748. Emma Powell, b. ——.
1749. Mary Ann Powell, b. ——; m. ——.
1750. Charles Powell, b. ——; d. ——; bu. in Burlington.
1751. Reed Powell, b. ——; d. ——; bu. in Burlington.

747. Ruth Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. Jan. 23, 1810; m. Benjamin Stackhouse.

Benjamin and Ruth (Morris) Stackhouse had issue:—

1752. Sarah Jane Stackhouse, b. ——; d. ——.
1753. Henry Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——.
1754. Eli Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——.
1755. Mark Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——.
1756. Jesse Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——.
1757. Elizabeth Ann Stackhouse, b. ——.

748. Susan Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. May 10, 1812; d. ——; m. Asa Stackhouse.

Asa and Susan (Morris) Stackhouse had issue:—

1758. Margaret Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——
1759. Jane Stackhouse, b. ——; m. ——.

749. David Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. March 31, 1815; d. Sept. 30, 1889; m. Sarah Beckman.

David and Sarah (Beckman) Morris had issue:—

1760. Washington Morris, b. July 2, 1845.

750. Elizabeth Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. Jan. 22, 1818; m. —— William Walker, of Philadelphia.

William and Elizabeth (Morris) Walker had issue:—

1761. William Henry Walker, b. March 30, 1839; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, aged 24 years.
1762. Emma Frances Walker, b. Sept. 22, 1840; m. —— Oliver Y. Royer.
1763. Joseph Kennard Walker, b. May 5, 1842.
1764. Alphonso Washington Walker, b. April 27, 1852; m. —— Annie Blessing.
1765. Howard Milton Walker, b. March 15, 1857; m. June 16, 1880, Thomasine Potter Holter.

751. Abigail Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. Oct. 1, 1820; d. May 12, 1886; m. Sept. 8, 1842, Isaac Stackhouse, b. July 28, 1820; d. April 18, 1896.

Isaac and Abigail (Morris) Stackhouse had issue:—

1766. John Stackhouse, b. Jan. 12, 1844; d. March 19, 1870.
1767. David M. Stackhouse, b. Nov. 28, 1845; m. Sept. 15, 1868, Mary Chestnut.
1768. George P. Stackhouse, b. June 14, 1849; m. Aug. 20, 1871, Laura C. Biles.
1769. Morris B. Stackhouse, b. Sept. 4, 1851; m. (1st) 1871, Martha H. Fleming; m. (2ndly) —— Wishman.
1770. Harriet B. Stackhouse, b. Dec. 10, 1858; m. Robert Boucher.

752. Isaac Pile Morris,[7] (David,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of David and Elizabeth (Knight) Morris, b. May 17, 1823, at Columbus, N. J.; d. Jan. 11, 1898, at Bristol, Penna.; bu. at Mount Holly, N. J.; m. April 8, 1849, Sarah L. Lloyd.

Isaac P. and Sarah L. (Lloyd) Morris had issue:—

1771. Mary L. Morris, b. May 31, 1850; d. Sept. 24, 1873; m. Sept. 29, 1870, Philip Henry Barnes.
1772. Georgianna Morris, b. March 24, 1854; at Mount Holly, N. J.; m. March 2, 1873, Henry C. Knode.
1773. Ida Morris, b. Sept. 15, 1859.
1774. Leander J. Morris, b. Oct. 10, 1862; d. Aug. 5, 1868.

754. Joseph Butcher,[7] (Mary,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Butcher, b. 12th mo. 29th, 1815, at Upper Evesham, N. J.; m. Jan. 24, 1841, Mary Shinn, b. 12th mo. 15th, 1821.

Joseph and Mary (Shinn) Butcher had issue:—

1775. Elizabeth L. Butcher, b. 4mo. 10, 1842; d. 5mo. 26, 1843.
1776. Hannah R. Butcher, b. 4mo. 12, 1844.
1777. Mary Elizabeth Butcher, b. 5mo. 15, 1850.
1778. John Shinn Butcher, b. 4mo. 1, 1853.
1779. Joseph Howard Butcher, b. 5mo. 16, 1856.
1780. Esse Wilson Butcher, b. 11mo. 24, 1859.
1781. Anna H. Butcher, b. 12mo. 7, 1861; d. 3mo. 11, 1883.

757. John Morris,[7] (Stephen,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris, b. May 8, 1814; d. June 11, 1893; m. May 13, 1838, Mary Katz.

John and Mary (Katz) Morris had issue:—

1782. Oscar B. Morris, b. Nov. 16, 1839; m. Aug. 19, 1862, Betty Prettyman.
1783. Lydia Elizabeth Morris, b. Oct. 27, 1841; d. July 24, 1864.
1784. John Coles Morris, b. Nov. 13, 1844; d. Aug. 6, 1861.
1785. Mary Morris, b. Nov. 16, 1846; m. March 20, 1883, C. H. Fletcher.
1786. George Katz Morris, b. Sept. 9, 1848.
1787. Stephen M. Morris, b. May 15, 1852; m. Ella Haldreth.
1788. Robert Gillingham Morris, b. Oct. 20, 1854; m. April 29, 1884, Laura Brown.
1789. Clarence Stanley Morris, b. Jan. 31, 1859.
1790. Edward P. Morris, b. Jan. 10, 1864; d. Nov. 30, 1864.

759. Samuel Coles Morris,[7] (Stephen,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris, b. Aug. 21, 1818; d. July 20, 1860; m. (1st) July 16, 1839, Eliza Harris Johnson, who d. April 26, 1843; m. (2ndly) March 14, 1847, Justina Quick.

Samuel C. Morris by his first wife (Eliza) had issue:—

1791. Stephen Charles Morris, b. April 20, 1840; m. (1st) ——; m. (2ndly) ——.
1792. Eliza Harris Morris, b. April 26, 1843; m. Linford Delany.

Samuel C. Morris by his second wife (Justina) had issue:—

1793. Samuel Coles Morris, b. March 21, 1848; d. Sept. 4, 1850.
1794. George H. Q. Morris, b. Sept. 20, 1849; d. July 6, 1850.
1795. Samuel Coles Morris, (2nd of name) b. Aug. 24, 1851; d. March 20, 1891; m. Dec. 24, 1873, Leona E. Taylor.
1796. Frank DeWitt Morris, b. Nov. 6, 1853.
1797. Justina Irene Morris, b. June 3, 1856.

760. Drusilla Coles Morris,[7] (Stephen,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris, b. April 13, 1820; m. Oct. 10, 1842, Robert Taylor Fry, b. Oct. 15, 1811; d. March 9, 1880, son of George and Ann (Ware) Fry.

Robert T. and Drusilla C. (Morris) Fry had issue:—

1798. Elizabeth Morris Fry, b. Aug. 3, 1843; m. Dec. 15, 1870, George Hartel.
1799. Henry J. Abbott Fry, b. Nov. 28, 1845; m. Feb. 1, 1876, R. Josephine Delany.
1800. Georgianna Fry, b. May 14, 1849.
1801. Alina Moretta Fry, b. Dec. 5, 1852; m. Nov. 6, 1878, Cyrus D. Tatman.
1802. Emily Coles Fry, b. Jan. 25, 1855; d. Aug. 14, 1857.

761. Stephen Morris,[7] (Stephen,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris, b. April 14, 1823; d. Feb. 14, 1889; m. Oct. 31, 1847, Artemisia Curtis.

Stephen and Artemisia (Curtis) Morris had issue:—

1803. Edward Waring Morris, b. ——; m. (1st) Jessie Thompson; m. (2ndly) Myra Horner.
1804. Stephen Morris, b. ——; d. in infancy.
1805. Rebecca Wright Morris, b. ——; m. Justice Cox 3d.
1806. Frances Rockhill Morris, b. ——; m. Justice C. Paschall.

762. Edward Pancoast Morris,[7] (Stephen,[6] Stephen,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coles) Morris, b. July 29, 1825; d. Jan. 27, 1889; m. (1st) Dec. 20, 1847, Mary Hutchinson Hoy, b. Aug. 27, 1829; d. March 7, 1873; dau. of John and Rebecca Krafft Hoy; Edw. P. Morris m. (2ndly) Nov. 1, 1875, Elizabeth Childs, *née* Palmer, of Tuckerton, N. J.

Edward P. and Mary H. (Hoy) Morris had issue:—

1807. William Erety Morris, b. Oct. 18, 1848; d. June 27, 1849.
1808. Ella Krafft Morris, b. Oct. 8, 1850; m. Nov. 6, 1871, George VanDusen Buzine.
1809. Kate Vincent Morris, b. June 15, 1853; m. March 30, 1875, George Washington Kucker.
1810. Elizabeth Hayhurst Morris, b. Dec. 12, 1855; d. Oct. 4, 1875.
1811. Rebecca Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1861; m. March 24, 1896, William Edgar Eldridge, b. June 8, 1854.

765. Abraham Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 3rd mo. 24th, 1799; d. 12th mo. 9th, 1874; m. Lydia Bushong, b. 9th mo. 4th, 1807; d. 12th mo. 29th, 1885.

Abraham and Lydia (Bushong) Rakestraw had issue:—

1812. Sarah Rakestraw, b. 3mo. 9, 1835; m. 9mo. 28, 1858, Hiram H. Bower.
1813. Mary Rakestraw, b. 9mo. 29, 1836.
1814. Caroline Rakestraw, b. 9mo. 25, 1838; m. May 12, 1864, John I. Carter.
1815. Eliza Rakestraw, b. 12mo. 6, 1840; m. 1mo. 26, 1865, Theodore Whitson.
1816. Esther Rakestraw, b. 7mo. 29, 1843; m. April 30, 1868, Joseph Willis Houston.
1817. Henry Rakestraw, b. 10mo. 7, 1845; m. 2mo. 10, 1870, Mary J. Hobson.
1818. Thomas Rakestraw, b. 1mo. 11, 1850; m. Oct. 3, 1876, Josephine C. McFarland.

766. Eliza Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 4th mo. 18th, 1801; d. 11th mo. 12th, 1841; m. 1823, James Michener.

James and Eliza (Rakestraw) Michener had issue:—

1819. Thomas E. Michener, b. Nov. 16, 1825; d. Aug. 15, 1850.
1820. Ann E. Michener, b. Jan. 8, 1827.
1821. Mary R. Michener, b. July 30, 1828; m. Arbine Quier.
1822. Aseneth Michener, b. June 18, 1830.
1823. William R. Michener, b. July 1, 1832.
1824. Abraham Michener, b. April 20, 1835.
1825. James Michener, b. July 20, 1838.
1826. Eber Michener, b. June 6, 1840; d. Aug. 1, 1848.

767. Ann Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 7th mo. 11th, 1803, near Mount Holly, N. J.; d. 10th mo. 2nd, 1877; m. Thomas Baker.

Thomas and Ann (Rakestraw) Baker had issue:—

1827. Abraham Baker, b. ——; d. in infancy.
1828. Susannah Baker, b. Dec. 31, 1829; m. Sept. 6, 1849, Thomas Scanlan.
1829. Elizabeth Baker, b. Nov. 15, 1832; m. Edwin Sutton.
1830. Sarah B. Baker, b. Aug. 26, 1835; m. Dr. Lewis Windle.
1831. George L. Baker, b. July 18, 1837; m. Feb. 16, 1865, Mary Jane Brosius.
1832. Haines Baker, b. March 21, 1840.

768. Abigail Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 12th mo. 11th, 1806; d. 9th mo. 3rd, 1881; m. 8th, mo. 20th, 1829, James Jackson, b. 4th, mo. 16th, 1805; d. 4th mo. 6th, 1881.

James and Abigail (Rakestraw) Jackson had issue:—

1833. Mary R. Jackson, b. 7mo. 4, 1830; m. 2mo. 15, 1855, Joseph H. Brosius.
1834. Thomas Jackson, b. 11mo. 28, 1832; d. 7mo. 28, 1834.
1835. Eliza Jackson, b. 5mo. 7, 1834; d. 12mo. 9, 1893; m. 6mo. 23, 1855, Thomas Baker.
1836. Edith Ann Jackson, b. 7mo. 22, 1835; d. 12mo. 14, 1842.
1837. Lydia T. Jackson, b. 4mo. 7, 1837; m. 3mo. 19, 1882, James J. Brinton.
1838. William L. Jackson, b. 3mo. 15, 1839; m. 3mo. 16, 1865, Lydia B. Walter.
1839. Thomas Elwood Jackson, b. 9mo. 5, 1842; m. 8mo. 17, 1867, Anetta Lucilla Williams.
1840. James Josiah Jackson, b. 11mo. 6, 1845; m. 1mo. 9, 1872, Josephine Davis.

769. Mary Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 4th mo. 29th, 1809; d. 3rd mo. 3rd, 1873; m. 1832, Samuel Baker, who died 10th mo. 31st, 1867.

Samuel and Mary (Rakestraw) Baker had issue:—

1841. Abigail J. Baker, b. 8mo. 18, 1833; m. 5mo. 1855, Jehu Miller.
1842. Thomas R. Baker, b. 2mo. 27, 1837; m. March 25, 1875, Sophia Way.
1843. Mary Ann Baker, b. 1mo. 27, 1841; d. unm. 7mo. 24, 1856.
1844. Samuel Harlan Baker, b. 5mo. 30, 1846; m. Nov. 2, 1875.

770. Thomas Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. in Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 19, 1811; d. in Stark Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1886; m. in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 17, 1835, Susan Barnaby, b. Chester Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1808; d. Stark Co., Ohio, March 5, 1874.

Thomas and Susan (Barnaby) Rakestraw had issue:—

1845. James Rakestraw, b. July 13, 1836; m. Oct. 11, 1860, Maria L. Harris.
1846. William Rakestraw, (Captain), b. July 15, 1838; d. Dec. 17, 1861, at Columbia, Ky.
1847. Mary Ann Rakestraw, b. Oct. 12, 1840; m. March 13, 1863, Joshua Whinery.
1848. Eliza Rakestraw, b. April 6, 1842; d. unm. Jan. 16, 1810.
1849. Phœbe Rakestraw, b. April 12, 1844; m. June 2, 1866, Isaiah W. Meredith.
1850. Henrietta Rakestraw, b. Nov. 23, 1846; d. July 9, 1874.
1851. Abbie Rakestraw, b. April 12, 1848; m. March 17, 1881, Albert J. Vaughn, b. March 23, 1843; d. Nov. 6, 1886, Cleveland, Ohio.
1852. Susan Rakestraw, b. April 21, 1851.

771. William Lippincott Rakestraw,[7] (Thomas Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, b. 11th mo. 6th, 1813; d. Oct. 9, 1869; m. March 10, 1840, Sarah Savery Sugar, b. April 14, 1814.

William L. and Sarah S. (Sugar) Rakestraw had issue:—

1853. Lydia Elma Rakestraw, b. Jan. 19, 1841; m. Dec. 27, 1866, Josiah Way Pyle.
1854. Mary Eliza Rakestraw, b. July 29, 1842.
1855. John Sugar Rakestraw, b. Sept. 23, 1846; m. Sept. 30, 1875, Emmaline Gertrude John.

772. PHŒBE GATCHELL,[7] (Hannah Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Samuel and Hannah (Rakestraw) Gatchell, b. 3rd mo. 22nd, 1807; d. 7th mo. 29th, 1846; m. Harper Brosius.

Harper and Phœbe (Gatchell) Brosius had issue:—

1856. EDWARD H. BROSIUS, b. 1827.
1857. SAMUEL G. BROSIUS, b. Aug. 30, 1829.
1858. AMOS P. BROSIUS, b. Dec. 21, 1831.
1859. JOSEPH BROSIUS, b. Feb. 13, 1833.
1860. WILLIAM BROSIUS, b. 1835.
1861. ENOS BROSIUS, b. Feb. 26, 1837.
1862. HARPER BROSIUS, b. Feb. 27, 1839.
1863. CHALKLEY BROSIUS, b. Nov. 13, 1840.
1864. MARY BROSIUS, b. Nov. 23, 1842.

774. SAMUEL GATCHELL,[7] (Hannah Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Rakestraw) Gatchell, b. 8th mo. 27th, 1811; d. 11th mo. 25th, 1867; m. Nov. 19, 1851, Rachel B. Reynolds.

Samuel and Rachel B. (Reynolds) Gatchell had issue:—

1865. HANNAH MARY GATCHELL, b. Dec. 24, 1852.
1866. CHARLES S. GATCHELL, b. May 30, 1856.

775. JOSEPH GATCHELL,[7] (Hannah Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Rakestraw) Gatchell, b. 5th mo. 15th, 1815; d. 4th mo. 1st, 1896; m. March 7, 1844, Jane Hoopes.

Joseph and Jane (Hoopes) Gatchell had issue:—

1867. MARY HANNAH GATCHELL, b. Feb. 25, 1852.
1868. JOSEPH J. GATCHELL, b. July 31, 1860.

777. ABRAHAM GATCHELL,[7] (Hannah Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Samuel and Hannah (Rakestraw) Gatchell, b. 2nd mo. 25th, 1820; d. 11th mo. 14th, 1884; m. Elizabeth Froelick.

Abraham and Elizabeth (Froelick) Gatchell had issue:—

1869. MARY JANE GATCHELL, b. ——.
1870. HANNAH GATCHELL, b. ——.
1871. HOWARD GATCHELL, b. ——.
1872. EMMA GATCHELL, b. ——.
1873. SAMUEL GATCHELL, b. ——.
1874. GEORGE GATCHELL, ——.
1875. IDA GATCHELL, b. ——.

778. Mary Reeves,[7] (Mary Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Mary,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Thomas and Mary (Rakestraw) Reeves, b. about 1813; m. 1829, Mr. Edwards, who d. about 1887. This couple had fourteen children: six of whom are said to be living.

Mr. Edwards and his wife Mary Reeves had among other children the following:—

1876. —— Plummer Edwards, b. ——.
1877. —— —— Edwards, b. ——; m. Prof. Gould of Mount Union College.

779. Nathan Linton,[7] (Esther Rakestraw,[6] Mary,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joshua B. and Esther (Rakestraw) Linton, b. 3rd mo. 11th, 1815; d. 1868; m. 3rd mo. 17th, 1842, Martha Harvey.

Nathan and Martha (Harvey) Linton had issue:—

1878. Harvey Linton, b. 2mo. 22, 1844; m. (1st) R. Hadwin Moore; m. (2ndly) R. Louise Reardon.
1879. Esther Amelia Linton, b. 6mo. 25, 1846; m. (1st) 5th mo. 16th, 1867, Caleb Haines; m. (2ndly) 11mo. 10, 1896, David Histon.
1880. Morris Linton, b. 10mo. 18, 1857; m. 10mo. 23, 1884, Ruth A. Leeds.

781. Susan Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Samuel Coleman.

Samuel and Susan (Fort) Coleman had issue:—

1881. Susan Coleman, b. ——; d. unm.

782. Elizabeth Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Dedrick Lowden.

Dedrick and Elizabeth (Fort) Lowden had issue:—

1882. Ellen Lowden, b. ——; d. ——; m. George Adams.
1883. Susan Lowden, b. ——; d. young.
1884. Abigail Lowden, b. ——; m. (1st) Joseph Weest, and (2ndly) George Weest.
1885. Frederick Lowden, b.——; m. Emma Marshall.
1886. John Lowden, b. ——; m. Elizabeth Stowel.
1887. Mary Lowden, b. ——; m. G. Frank Fort.
1888. Joseph H. Lowden, b. ——; m. Emily May Dora Lippincott.
1889. William H. Lowden, b. ——; m. June 16, 1880, Emma Holcombe Cherry.

784. Charles P. Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. Nov. 22, 1817; d. Aug. 21, 1885; m. Dec. 20, 1844, Rebecca Fenimore.

Charles P. and Rebecca (Fenimore) Fort had issue:—

1890. George Franklin Fort, b. June 7, 1846; m. Mary E. Lowden.
1891. Courtlandt Frampton Fort, b. Dec. 12, 1851; d. unm. April 21, 1868.
1892. Alfreda Virginia Fort, b. Jan. 20, 1857; d. unm.

785. Benjamin Adams Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. Feb. 21, 1820; d. Jan. 25, 1872; m (1st) April 10, 1844, Caroline Roberts, b. March 16, 1822; d. March 16, 1851; m. (2ndly) March 28, 1852, Ruth Remine, b. Dec. 18, 1833, dau. of Peter and Lydia Ann Remine.

Benjamin A. Fort by first wife had issue:—

1893. Emma Caroline Fort, b. July 29, 1845; d. unm. March 29, 1871.

Benjamin A. Fort by second wife had issue:—

1894. Celia K. Fort, b. Sept. 3, 1853; m. James B. Sholl.
1895. William Roberts Fort, b. Oct. 17, 1855; m. Mary C. Gould.
1896. Morris Remine Fort, b. Sept. 29, 1858; m. Emma A. Kennedy.
1897. Sarah Maria Fort, b. April 29, 1862; m. Baron David George, b. Dec. 28, 1863.
1898. Benjamin Franklin Fort, b. July 1, 1864; m. Carolyn M. Bryan.
1899. George Courtlandt Fort, b. May 5, 1868; m. Blanche Maria Estey.

786. George Dillwyn Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Mary P. Letchworth of Mount Holly.

George D. and Mary P. (Letchworth) Fort had issue:—

1900. Robert Fort, b. ——; d. ——; m. Emma Creeley.
1901. George Hahneman Fort, b. ——; m. Elizabeth Gaunt.
1902. Annie Fort, b. ——; m. —— 1896.
1903. Susan Fort, b. ——; m. Everett Ballou.
1904. Caroline R. Fort, b. ——.
1905. Mary Fort, b. ——; d. Oct., 1896; m. Wm. Hooper.
1906. Lillie Fort, b. ——; m. Richard Butterworth.

787. Sarah M. Fort,[7] (Mary,[6] George,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Fort, b. ——; m. Aaron R. Kimball.

Aaron R. and Sarah M. (Fort) Kimball had issue:—

1907. Mary Susannah Kimball, b. ——; d. unm.
1908. Emma Kimball, b. ——; d. unm.
1909. Charles Wesley Kimball, b. ——; m. Emma V. Kates.

792. Sarah Ann Morris,[7] (Abraham Z.,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) dau. of Abraham Z. and Mary (Hisler) Morris, b. 1817; d. ——; m. (1st) Thomas Cobbs; m. (2ndly) David Hunt.

Sarah Ann Morris by her first husband had issue:—

1910. Hannah Cobbs, b. ——.
1911. Belinda Cobbs, b. ——.

793. Joseph Morris[7] of Mount Gilead, Ohio, (Abraham Z.,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Abraham Z. and Mary (Hisler) Morris, b. 1820; m. Sarah Whiting.

Joseph and Sarah (Whiting) Morris had issue:—

1912. Henrietta Morris, b. ——.
1913. Calmar Morris, b.

794. Isaiah Morris,[7] (Abraham Z.,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Abraham Z. and Mary (Hisler) Morris; b. ——; m. (1st) Mary Vaughan; m. (2ndly) Selina Hale.

Isaiah Morris by his first wife had issue:—

1914. Byron Morris, b. ——; m. ——.

Isaiah Morris by his second wife had issue:—

1915. Oliver Morris, b. ——; m. ——.

796. Mary Morris,[7] (Abraham Z.,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Abraham Z. and Mary (Hisler) Morris, b. ——; m. William Wood.

William and Mary (Morris) Wood had issue:—

1916. Orlando Wood, b. ——.
1917. Rebecca Wood, b. ——; d. ——.
1918. Marietta Wood, b. ——.

798. James B. Smith,[7] (Sarah,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Charles and Sarah (Morris) Smith, b. 1825; residing at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; m. Sarah Wood.

James B. and Sarah Wood (Smith) had issue:—

1919. (Dr.) Gilbert Smith, b. ——.
1920. Anzanetta Smith, b. ——; d. ——.
1921. Alfaretta Smith, b. ——; d. ——.
1922. Charles Smith, b. ——; d. ——.

804. Sarah Morris,[7] (John,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of John and Elizabeth (Goldy) Morris, b. Oct. 5, 1830; m. Nov. 3, 1850, Joseph Bowyer.

Joseph and Sarah (Morris) Bowyer had issue:—

1923. Henry John Bowyer, b. Dec. 9, 1851; d. Sept. 8, 1858.
1924. Samuel G. Bowyer, b. Jan. 29, 1854; d. Dec. 1, 1886; m. Nov. 28, 1874, Mary J. Reed.
1925. William W. Bowyer, b. Oct. 27, 1855; m. Jan. 12, 1881, Mary J. Fast.
1926. Lucinda A. Bowyer, b. Jan. 28, 1857; m. April 25, 1880, Richard E. Williamson.
1927. Isaac S. Bowyer, b. Oct. 12, 1859.
1928. Charles F. Bowyer, b. July 17, 1863.
1929. Joseph M. Bowyer, b. April 1, 1868; m. Jan. 21, 1891, Anna B. McDonald.
1930. Cassius G. Bowyer, b. Oct. 27, 1870.

808. Barclay Maris,[7] (Thomason,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jonathan and Thomason (Morris) Maris, b. 7th mo. 13th, 1826; d. 3rd mo. 5th, 1893; m. 5th mo. 27th, 1874, Ann Pim, b. 5th mo. 20th, 1846, dau. of Lewis and Sarah Pim.

Barclay and Ann (Pim) Maris had issue:—

1931. Joseph P. Maris, b. 12mo. 25, 1880.
1932. Edith Maris, b. 9mo. 6, 1883.
1933. Rhoda E. Maris, b. 2mo. 26, 1887; d. 8mo. 8, 1888.

812. Isaac Maris,[7] (Thomason,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jonathan and Thomason (Morris) Maris, b. 7th mo. 16th, 1834; m. 12th mo. 7th, 1858, Alma L. Buten, of Rensselær Co., New York.

Isaac and Alma L. (Buten) Maris had issue:—

1934. Jesse E. Maris, b. 10mo. 1, 1862; m. 12mo. 31, 1889, Hannah Fogg.
1935. Alice A. Maris, b. 8mo. 18, 1866; m. 12mo. 7, 1892, Thomas E. Eckles, of Nortonville, Kansas.
1936. Frederick B. Maris, b. 7mo. 29, 1869.

813. Caleb Maris,[7] (Thomason,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jonathan and Thomason (Morris) Maris, b. 5th mo. 12th, 1836; m. (1st) 4th mo. 29th, 1861, Deborah Watson, who d. 11th mo. 15th, 1865; m. (2ndly) 4th mo. 28th, 1870, Elizabeth Butler.

Caleb Maris by his first wife had issue:—

1937. Anna B. Maris, b. 4mo. 24, 1862; m. 6mo. 20, 1885, J. W. Painter.
1938. Louisa T. Maris, b. 12mo. 18, 1863.
1939. Deborah W. Maris, b. 11mo. 6, 1865.

Caleb Maris by his second wife had issue:—

1940. Ernest J. Maris, b. 1mo. 26, 1872; m. 10mo. 3, 1895, Alice Atkinson.
1941. Clara G. Maris, b. 1mo. 15, 1875.
1942. Edward W. Maris, b. 2mo. 14, 1876.
1943. Beulah Maris, b. 7mo. 24, 1877.
1944. Russel C. Maris, b. 2mo. 28, 1879.

817. William Maris,[7] (Thomason,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Jonathan and Thomason (Morris) Maris, b. June 22, 1847; m. March 20, 1867, Sarah H. Ball.

William and Sarah H. (Ball) Maris had issue:—

1945. Charles E. Maris, b. Aug. 28, 1868; m. May 6, 1891, Mae Van Meter.
1946. Eva L. Maris, b. June 23, 1873; d. Dec. 2, 1880.
1947. Edna Grace Maris, b. Feb. 11, 1881.
1948. Clara H. Maris, b. Aug. 16, 1883.

818. Abraham W. Morris,[7] Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Jane (Warrington) Morris, b. 12th mo. 21st, 1829; m. 1st mo. 11th, 1860, Mary Knowles, near Muscatine, Iowa.

Abraham W. and Mary (Knowles) Morris had issue:—

1949. Sarah Jane Morris, b. 11mo. 18, 1860; m. 1mo. 1, 1879, Leona S. Heacock.
1950. Ruthanna Morris, b. 9mo. 16, 1863; m. 8mo. 17, 1881, William Penn Heacock.
1951. Olive Morris, b. 10mo. 17, 1867; m. 4mo. 11, 1888, Samuel N. Bolton.
1952. Joseph Henry Morris, b. 12mo. 23, 1869; d. 5mo. 9, 1871.
1953. Elizabeth Morris, b. at West Branch, Iowa, 8mo. 12, 1872.
1954. Mary Etta Morris, b. at West Branch, Iowa, 6mo. 28, 1875.
1955. Lou Ella Morris, b. at West Branch, Iowa, 3mo. 30, 1880; d. 7mo. 30, 1880.
1956. Charles Aldore Morris, b. at West Branch, Iowa, 9mo. 19, 1882.

819. Tabitha Morris,[7] (Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Jane (Warrington) Morris, b. 12th mo. 17th, 1831; d. 5th mo. 15th, 1895; m. 6th mo. 27th, 1861, Thomas E. Hartley.

Thomas E. and Tabitha (Morris) Hartley had issue:—

1957. William H. Hartley, b. 8mo. 17, 1862; m. 3mo. 10, 1886, Maggie Young.
1958. Samuel Hartley (Rev.), b. 10mo. 28, 1863; m. 1mo. 1, 1891, Carrie S. Enyeart.
1959. Joseph Morris Hartley (Rev.), b. 12mo. 19, 1865; m. Alma Gifford.
1960. Jesse N. Hartley, b. 2mo. 26, 1868; m. 7mo. 9, 1893, Annie L. Boyd.
1961. Mary Emma Hartley, b. 4mo. 15, 1870; d. 9mo. 17, 1870.
1962. Rachel Jane Hartley, b. 1mo. 12, 1873.

820. John P. Morris,[7] (Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Jane (Warrington)

Morris, b. 5th mo. 4th, 1834; m. (1st) 11th mo. 2nd, 1853, Priscilla Ann Farrington, who d. 11th mo. 22nd, 1855; m. (2ndly) 8th mo. 12th, 1857, Sarah Gibson.

John P. Morris by his first wife had issue:—

1963. Priscilla Jane Morris, b. 11mo. 19, 1854.

John P. Morris by his second wife had issue:—

1964. Rachel Ann Morris, b. 6mo. 16, 1858; m. 8mo., 1880, Pryor Smith.
1965. Samuel A. Morris, b. 7mo. 27, 1860; m. 2mo. 15, 1881, Retta C. Lewis.
1966. Joseph John Morris, b. 9mo. 24, 1867; m. (1st) 2mo. 14, 1889, Clara L. Wilson; m. (2ndly) 8mo. 3, 1892, Ruby L. King.
1967. Albert W. Morris, b. 6mo. 16, 1873; m. 9mo. 18, 1895, Lillie L. Mayer.

824. Joseph C. Morris,[7] (Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Jane (Warrington) Morris, b. 8th mo. 18th, 1848; m. Lina M. Miner.

Joseph C. and Lina M. (Miner) Morris had issue:—

1968. Francis Joseph Morris, b. 11mo. 15, 1873.
1969. Harold Miner Morris, b. 7mo. 16, 1878.

825. Hester Brooke,[7] (Rachel,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Basil and Rachel (Morris) Brooke, b. 3rd mo. 4th, 1827; m. (1st) J. C. Shinn; m. (2ndly) 11th mo. 6th, 1860, John Howard of Ellsworth, Ohio.

Hester Brooke by her first husband had issue:—

1970. Flora M. Shinn, b. 11mo. 15, 1854; d. 2mo. 1, 1872; m. 4mo. 25, 1871, Ogden Rose.

Hester Brooke by her second husband had issue:—

1971. Regina B. Howard, b. 12mo. 6, 1861; m. J. S. Knight.
1972. Theda A. Howard, b. 8mo. 2, 1863; m. 12mo. 24, 1891, Cary M. Shively.
1973. Caleb Morris Howard, b. 10mo. 24, 1865; m. 8mo. 12, 1890, Annie S. Harris.

826. George W. Brooke,[7] M. D., (Rachel,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Basil and Rachel (Morris) Brooke, b. 4th mo. 29th, 1828; m. (1st) 6th mo. 17th, 1852, Theda A. Carter of Darien, New York, who d. 12th mo. 29th, 1874; m. (2ndly) 9th mo. 23rd, 1878, Mary E. Williams of Canfield, Ohio. Dr. Brooke is a physician of forty years' standing, residing at Ellsworth, Ohio.

Dr. George W. Brooke by his first wife had issue:—

1974. Ella Brooke, b. 5mo. 9, 1853; m. 10mo. 16, 1873, William Allen.
1975. Clara Brooke, b. 1st mo. 17, 1855; m. ——.
1976. Mary Queen Brooke, b. 7mo. 19, 1856; m. 11mo. 13, 1877, Horner Williams.
1977. Georgie Brooke, b. 12mo. 25, 1861; m. ——.
1978. Theda C. Brooke, b. 5mo. 28, 1870; m. 6mo. 23, 1896, Adam Jacobs Graham, of Ellsworth, near Salan, Ohio.

Dr. George W. Brooke by his second wife had issue:—

1979. Sydenham Brooke, b. 11mo. 11, 1882.

828. Basil Brooke,[7] (Rachel,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Basil and Rachel (Morris) Brooke, b. 1st mo. 15th, 1832; m. 10th mo. 4th, 1865, Mary I. Heisler.

Basil and Mary (Heisler) Brooke had issue:—

1980. Ada Brooke, b. 1mo. 17, 1867; m. 8mo. 27, 1891, Chalmer Miller.
1981. Alice Brooke, b. 9mo. 11, 1873.

830. Jonathan M. Evans,[7] (Esther,[6] Joseph,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Philip and Esther (Morris) Evans, b. 4th mo. 24th, 1847; m. 1st mo. 23rd, 1872, Annie C. Miller.

Jonathan M. and Annie C. (Miller) Evans had issue:—

1982. Warner M. Evans, b. 1mo. 4, 1874.
1983. Esther E. Evans, b. 3mo. 20, 1875.
1984. Jonathan Morris Evans, b. 5mo. 24, 1879.

836. George W. Pitman[7] of Salem, Iowa, (Uriah Pitman,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of

Uriah and Euphemia (Spencer) Pitman, b. March 13, 1827; m. April 1, 1846 to Louisa N. Arnold, at Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio.

George W. and Louisa N. (Arnold) Pitman had issue:—

1985. Joseph M. Pitman, b. July 9, 1847; m. 1887, Ellen Boardman.
1986. Galileo A. Pitman, b. Oct. 28, 1849; m. Oct. 31, 1875, Ella Riggs.
1987. James H. Pitman, b. June 27, 1851; m. 1875, Eva Brown.
1988. Sarah H. Pitman, b. March 25, 1853.
1989. Uriah S. Pitman, b. Oct. 6, 1854.
1990. John A. Pitman, b. July 19, 1856; d. July 15, 1858.
1991. Anthony J. Pitman, b. April 21, 1859.
1992. Anderson L. Pitman, b. Feb. 15, 1861; m. Dec. 28, 1882, Ruth Ann Louder.
1993. Clara E. Pitman, b. April 12, 1863; m. Nov. 30, 1893, Isaac Rye.
1994. Sherman Pitman, b. Feb. 12, 1865; m. Feb. 19, 1890, Rosa Simkin.
1995. Infant son, b. Jan. 3, 1868; d. Jan. 10, 1868.

839. Harriet Pitman[7] of Vermilion, S. Dakota, (Uriah Pitman,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Uriah and Euphemia (Spencer) Pitman, b. Oct. 16, 1835; m. Nov. 18, 1857, William Shriner.

William and Harriet (Pitman) Shriner had issue:—

1996. Flora A. Shriner, b. March 25, 1859; m. Nov. 28, 1878, J. A. Marvin.
1997. Eldora Shriner, b. Dec. 12, 1860; d. Oct. 1, 1880; m. Sept. 16, 1878, L. W. Chandler.
1998. Cora Belle Shriner, b. June 6, 1866; d. Oct. 4, 1880.
1999. Etta May Shriner, b. April 20, 1868; d. Sept. 27, 1880.
2000. Ethel Grace Shriner, b. Jan. 1, 1870; d. Oct. 2, 1880.
2001. Charles Byron Shriner, b. March 6, 1872; m. Dec. 1, 1894, Ada Bennett.
2002. Ella Lorain Shriner, b. April 7, 1784; d. Sept. 29, 1880.
2003. Bartlett Lawrence Shriner, b. Feb. 14, 1876; d. Oct. 6, 1880.

"Of these children, 6 died of diphtheria, in the short space of 9 days."

841. Meribah Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest child of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 12th mo. 13th, 1823; m. 1843, George C. Baldwin.

George C. and Meribah (Morris) Baldwin had issue:—

2004. Merrick L. Baldwin, b. 5mo. 21, 1843; d. 5mo. 31, 1862.
2005. Esther B. Baldwin, b. 7mo. 14, 1844; m. 10mo. 17, 1861, Frederick Berckhemur.
2006. Hannah M. Baldwin, b. 5mo. 20, 1846; m. 4mo. 30, 1868, Servantice B. Kerr.
2007. Ann Baldwin, b. 12mo. 4, 1848; d. 8mo. 13, 1861.
2008. Sarah Baldwin, b. 12mo. 4, 1848; m. 1mo. 28, 1876, John E. Phillips.
2009. James B. Baldwin, b. 9mo. 20, 1850; d. 5mo. 13, 1857.
2010. Mary Eliza Baldwin, b. 6mo. 5, 1853; m. 9mo. 5, 1872, Walter T. McCanney.

843. James B. Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 6th mo. 1st, 1826; killed in battle of Chickamauga, 9th mo. 19th, 1863; m. 9th mo. 3rd, 1846, Nancy Kirkbride.

James B. and Nancy (Kirkbride) Morris had issue:—

2011. Sarah Ellen Morris, b. 9mo. 11, 1847; m. 10mo. 11, 1867, Isaac Beight.
2012. Thomas Franklin Morris, b. 2mo. 22, 1849; m. 8mo., 1872, Florence Clark.
2013. John Lewis Morris, b. 11mo. 15, 1850; m. 11mo. 15, 1873, Hannah Shinn.
2014. Calvin Byron Morris, b. 4mo. 21, 1855; d. 3mo. 10, 1856.
2015. Marian Adaline Morris, b. 3mo. 15, 1857; m. 6mo. 20, 1874, James Millhouse.

844. John W. Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 6th mo. 1st, 1826; m. (1st) 6th mo. 3rd, 1847, Mary Kirkbride, who d. 7th mo. 24th, 1858; m. (2ndly) 10th mo. 13th, 1859, Rebecca Morrough, who d. 1st mo. 8th, 1876; m. (3rdly) 2nd mo. 1st, 1877, Mary N. Barber.

John W. Morris by his first wife (Mary) had issue:—

2016. Ferdinand K. Morris, b. 8mo. 9, 1848; d. 5mo. 11, 1873; m. 1866, Nancy Spencer.
2017. A boy, b. 2mo. 11, 1850; d. 2mo. 11, 1850.
2018. A boy, b. 2mo. 11, 1850; d. 2mo. 11, 1850.
2019. James F. Morris, b. 3mo. 6, 1854; d. 7mo. 11, 1854.
2020. A boy, b. 7mo. 4, 1858; d. 7mo. 17, 1858.

John W. Morris by his second wife (Rebecca) had issue:—

2021. Eli N. Morris, b. 9mo. 19, 1860; m. 11mo. 10, 1880, Syrenna Johnson.
2022 Mary Eliza Morris, b. 11mo. 19, 1863; m. 2mo., 1890, Amos C. Silver.
2023. Smith V. Morris, b. 12mo. 23, 1869; m. 9mo. 16, 1891, Matilda Giddings.
2024. Lucy J. Morris, b. 12mo. 4, 1875.

John W. Morris by his third wife (Mary N.) had issue:—

2025. Lydia Ann Morris, b. 9mo. 18, 1880; d. 3mo. 20, 1881.

845. Thomas F. Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 9th mo. 22nd, 1828; d. 11th mo. 25th, 1864; m. 6th mo. 26th, 1853, Martha Harris.

Thomas F. and Martha (Harris) Morris had issue:—

2026. Alvarada Morris, b. 4mo. 11, 1854; m. 11mo. 26, 1874, Angelina Cole.
2027. Lozon Morris, b. 1mo. 23, 1856; m. 7mo. 3, 1878, Catharine Myers.
2028. Leonidas Morris, b. 11mo. 6, 1857; m. 10mo. 3, 1878, Mary Myers.
2029. Varrillus Morris, b. 4mo. 4, 1861; m. 4mo. 7, 1881, Jane Harman.
2030. Commodore Morris, b. 1863; m. 1mo. 1, 1889, Minnie Litzenberger.
2031. Thomas Morris, b. 1mo. 2, 1865.

846. Hannah Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 2nd mo. 2nd, 1831; d. 1st mo. 13th, 1862; m. 8th mo. 15th, 1848, William Woodruff.

William and Hannah (Morris) Woodruff had issue:

2032. Mary P. Woodruff, b. 6mo. 16, 1849; m. 8mo. 16, 1876, Pettit F. Brockway.
2033. Lenora Woodruff, b. 12mo. 8, 1850; m. 8mo. 19, 1874, Joseph C. Luckey.
2034. Warren W. Woodruff, b. 9mo. 1, 1852; m. 12mo. 31, 1883, Olive Leah Carter.
2035. Sarah Eliza Woodruff, b. 9mo. 27, 1854; m. 6mo. 10, 1873, John Walker.
2036. John Woodruff, b. 3mo. 6, 1858.
2037. Comley T. Woodruff, b. 3mo. 6, 1859; m. 8mo. 16, 1878, Wilhelmina Young.

847. Eliza Ann Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 11th mo. 13th, 1832; m. 10th mo. 10th, 1852, Robert Kirkbride.

Robert and Eliza A. (Morris) Kirkbride had issue:—

2038. John M. Kirkbride, b. 12mo. 9, 1849; m. 5mo., 1872, Vina Craig.
2039. Robert Kirkbride, b. 9mo. 2, 1851; m. 5mo. 21, 1874, Ursula E. Diver.

848. Sarah C. Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 12th mo. 18th, 1835; m. 1st mo. 25th, 1860, Alexander C. Lutes, b. 9th mo. 26th, 1835; d. 9th mo. 26th, 1877.

Alexander C. and Sarah C. (Morris) Lutes had issue:—

2040. Gertrude Alice Lutes, b. 12mo. 8, 1861; m. 1mo. 10, 1887, Samuel N. Alexander.
2041. Ethleen Lutes, b. 9mo. 28, 1863.
2042. Belle Lutes, b. 2mo. 26, 1866.
2043. Orlando W. Lutes, b. 3mo. 17, 1868.
2044. Adrian Eugene Lutes, b. 10mo. 10, 1870.
2045. Maud Candace Lutes, b. 6mo. 21, 1873.
2046. Lilian Grace Lutes, b. 5mo. 29, 1877.

849. Mary P. Morris,[7] (Barzillai,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Barzillai and Sarah (Crew) Morris, b. 1st mo. 29th, 1838; m. 8th mo. 23rd, 1857, Joseph Townsend.

Joseph and Mary P. (Morris) Townsend had issue:—

2047. Virginia F. Townsend, b. 7mo. 3, 1858; m. 2mo. 5, 1881, Acton Warthman.
2048. Rebecca Townsend, b. 11mo. 7, 1859; m. 3mo. 14, 1888, Adna S. Day.
2049. Jonathan S. Townsend, b. 4mo. 25, 1862; m. 4mo. 23, 1885, Ora Middleton.
2050. Sarah M. Townsend, b. 4mo. 8, 1864.
2051. Josephine Townsend, b. 3mo. 12, 1866; d. 1mo. 3, 1888.
2052. Homer C. Townsend, b. 3mo. 27, 1869; d. 9mo. 17, 1891, Emma Owen.
2053. Ada H. Townsend, b. 12mo. 9, 1872.
2054. Irene Townsend, b. 10mo. 25, 1874.
2055. Mary Townsend, b. 2mo. 27, 1876.

850. Lydia B. Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) first dau. of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 1st mo. 26th, 1822; m. at Friends' Meeting House, Damascus, Ohio, 3rd mo. 27th, 1851, William H. Oliphant, b. 5th mo. 14th, 1816; son of Samuel and Rachel (Heald) Oliphant.

William H. and Lydia B. (Bruff) Oliphant had issue:—

2056. Anna Sina Oliphant, b. 2mo. 22, 1855; d. 3mo. 9, 1886; m. 3mo. 25, 1875, Charles C. Gruwell.
2057. Sarah Oliphant, b. 2mo. 21, 1856; d. 5mo. 3, 1856.
2058. William B. Oliphant, b. 3mo. 9, 1861; d. 2mo. 19, 1865.

851. Hannah Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 8th mo. 27th, 1823; d. 10th mo. 11th, 1882; m. 3rd mo., 1849, Edward Williams, M. D., at Damascus, Ohio.

Dr. Edward and Hannah (Bruff) Williams had issue:—

2059. Sarah B. Williams, b. 1mo. 3, 1850; m. 7mo. 8, 1896, Abraham Maris, of Damascus, Ohio.

853. Joseph Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 3rd mo. 6th, 1827; d. 11th mo. 14th, 1885; m. Anna M. Ogden, now deceased.

Joseph and Anna M. (Ogden) Bruff had issue:—

2060. Charles Bruff, b. ——; d. ——.
2061. James B. Bruff, b. ——; m. ——.
2062. Martha Bruff, b. ——; d. ——.
2063. Edward O. Bruff, b. ——; d. ——.
2064. Sarah Bruff, b. ——; d. ——.
2065. Carrol Bruff, b. ——; d. ——.

854. Mary Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 5th mo. 3rd, 1829; d. 1st mo. 20th, 1883; m. 7th mo. 27th, 1848, Benjamin C. Andrews, of the State of Iowa, b. 2nd mo. 8th, 1822; d. 3rd mo. 20th, 1868.

Benjamin C. and Mary (Bruff) Andrews had issue:—

2066. Edwin Andrews, b. 5mo. 3, 1849; m. 9mo. 5, 1878, Helen M. Seward.
2067. James B. Andrews, b. 10mo. 30, 1850; d. 3mo. 20, 1868.
2068. Charles Andrews, b. 4mo. 14, 1852; m. 2mo. 25, 1874, Axea Heald, b. 5mo. 15, 1849.
2069. Louisa Andrews, b. 12mo. 28, 1853; m. 9mo. 16, 1881, John S. McCracken.
2070. Willis Andrews, b. 2mo. 18, 1856.
2071. Joseph John Andrews, b. 2mo. 18, 1858; m. 2mo. 24, 1883, Rhoda Hodson.
2072. Almira Andrews, b. 1mo. 8, 1860; d. 1mo. 27, 1865.
2073. Albert Henry Andrews, M. D., b. 12mo. 21, 1861; m. 9mo. 1, 1886, Hattie Frazer.
2074. Benjamin Franklin Andrews, M. D., b. 2mo. 26, 1864; m. 11mo. 26, 1896, Bertha Hadley.
2075. Alsina Mary Andrews, b. 1mo. 11, 1866.
2076. Luther J. Andrews, b. 4mo. 29, 1868; m. 11mo. 14, 1894, Emma Gifford.
2077. Sarah Bruff Andrews, b. 12mo. 30, 1870.

856. Sarah Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 8th mo. 4th, 1833; m. at Friends' Meeting, Damascus, Ohio, 8th mo. 30th, 1859, Tristram Coggeshall, b. 5th mo. 30th, 1830.

Tristram and Sarah (Bruff) Coggeshall had issue:—

2078. William Coggeshall, b. 2mo. 16, 1861; d. 8mo. 15, 1862.
2079. Anna Mary Coggeshall, b. 2mo. 25, 1866; d. 3mo. 17, 1867.
2080. James Edward Coggeshall, b. 3mo. 23, 1869; m. 5mo. 27, 1896, Margaret Stacy.
2081. Alice E. Coggeshall, b. 10mo. 12, 1872.
2082. Oliver T. Coggeshall, b. 3mo. 6, 1876; d. 3mo. 7, 1877.

859. Elizabeth Bruff,[7] (Sarah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. 9th mo. 13th, 1838; m. 10th mo. 27th, 1864, Lindley M. Kirk, at Damascus, Ohio, b. 9th mo. 20th, 1839.

Lindley M. and Elizabeth (Bruff) Kirk had issue:—

2083. Alice Troth Kirk, b. 9mo. 4, 1866.
2084. Lorena Josephine Kirk, b. 7mo. 23, 1869.
2085. Williard Bruff Kirk, b. 8mo. 18, 1870.
2086. Anna Laura Kirk, b. 4mo. 26, 1877.

869. James Morris Jones,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Joseph and Hannah

(Morris) Jones, b. 10th mo. 28th, 1844; d. Aug. 8, 1887; m. Sept. 4, 1873, Hannah Evans.

James M. and Hannah (Evans) Jones had issue:—

2087. Ralph Ross Jones, b. May 10, 1875.
2088. Frances Mabel Jones, b. Oct. 14, 1877; d. 11mo. 11, 1877.
2089. Frank Scott Jones, b. Oct. 14, 1877.
2090. Fred. Emerson Jones, b. Aug. 30, 1880.
2091. Florence Margaret Jones, b. Oct. 17, 1884; d. Dec. 25, 1884.
2092. Jesse Morris Jones, b. April 11, 1888.

870. Lydia B. Jones,[7] (Hannah,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Morris) Jones, b. 10th mo. 9th, 1847; d. 10th mo. 16th, 1879; m. Allen Eddy.

Allen and Lydia B. (Jones) Eddy had issue:—

2093. Dolly Eddy, b. ——.
2094. Laura Eddy, b. ——.

877. James Boulton,[7] (Mary,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Mary (Morris) Boulton, b. Dec. 20, 1838; m. Louisa Brooks.

James and Louisa (Brooks) Boulton had issue:—

2095. Charles L. Boulton, b. Feb. 12, 1861; m. Mary Couch.
2096. Emma Boulton, b. March 13, 1863; m. C. M. Burt.
2097. Nellie Boulton, b. Feb. 20, 1866; m. Geo. Dumbough.
2098. Rosie May Boulton, b. Sept. 28, 1868; m. Martin Barney.
2099. Viola Boulton, b. Jan. 28, 1871; m. Harry Fisher.
2100. Arnold B. Boulton, b. June 10, 1874.
2101. Imorean Boulton, b. Nov. 15, 1876.
2102. Ross Boulton, b. April 28, 1879.
2103. Lula J. Boulton, b. Aug. 26, 1881.
2104. Carl C. Boulton, b. Sept. 15, 1884.

878. Charles Boulton,[7] (Mary,[6] Anthony,[5] Anthony,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of William and Mary (Morris) Boulton, b. May 10, 1841; m. Alzada Thompson.

Charles and Alzada (Thompson) Boulton had issue:—

2105. Alzada Boulton, b. Nov. 21, 1870; m. L. M. Jones.
2106. Fred Boulton, b. Oct. 13, 1872.
2107. Estellina Boulton, b. May 25, 1875; m. C. D. Hollopeter.
2108. Ortho Boulton, b. Oct. 22, 1877.
2109. Myrtella Boulton, b. Feb. 12, 1882.

879. Frederick Douglas Morrison,[7] (Susan E.,[6] William B.,[5] Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) eldest child of Mansel E. and Susan E. (Morris) Morrison, b. in Belair, Md., Sept. 30, 1837; m. in Massachusetts, July 21, 1865, Mary Abby Patrick, of Jaffery, dau. of Samuel Patrick of New Hampshire. She d. Nov., 1897.

Professor F. D. Morrison is the oldest of seven children. In boyhood he attended a boarding school at West Chester, Pa. For two years he studied law, but at the breaking out of the war he turned his attention to educational work, and for one year served as Assistant Superintendent of the House of Refuge in Baltimore. In 1862 he became an instructor in Girard College, but resigned two years afterwards in order to accept the Superintendency of the Maryland State Asylum for the Blind, Baltimore, Md. For thirty-four years he has devoted his energies to promoting the interests of that institution. He has for the second time been elected President of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind (comprising Canada and the United States), being re-elected at Pittsburg in 1896. Of this association he was a leading organizer, and from its inception at Indianapolis in 1880, he has been interested in the work. He is a director in the Maryland Institute of Mechanical Art, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Provident Bank, and the Charity Organization of Baltimore.

Frederick D. and Mary A. (Patrick) Morrison had issue:—

2110. George Clarence Morrison, b. in Baltimore, June 13, 1869. Graduated from Johns Hopkins University with degree of A. B., later from the University of Maryland, as LL. B., and is now a practising Attorney-at-Law in Baltimore, Md.

883. Joshua Ralph Morrison,[7] (Susan E.,[6] William B.,[5] Israel,[4] William,[3] Anthony,[2] Anthony,[1]) a son of Mansel E. and Susan E. (Morris) Morrison, b. Jan. 29, 1849; m. Frances F. Florian of San Antonio.

Joshua R. and Frances F. (Florian) Morrison had issue:—

2111. Frances Florian Morrison, b. Feb. 25, 1891.

MORRISON FAMILY.

The Morrison family was founded in America by three brothers, who emigrated from the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, and settled on a farm in Delaware County, Penna., in 1736, their property including the spot, upon which, some years later, the Battle of Brandywine was fought.

In 1822, Emmor Morrison came from his native county of Delaware to Maryland, and settled in Harford County, where a Post Office, Emmorton, was named in his honor. He married Hannah Davis, of Pennsylvania, a descendant of Welsh Ancestry, and a Quakeress, and after the marriage, he adopted the tenets of "Friends," and became identified with the Society to which his wife belonged. Their son Mansel E. Morrison was born in Delaware County, Penna., in 1812, and engaged in farming in Harford County, where he died at the age of sixty-three years.

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